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WAR DEPARTMENT

Annual Reports, 1910

(IN FOUR VOLUMES)

Volume III

Reports of

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF
DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA
PHILIPPINES DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LUZON
DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS
DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO

MILITARY ACADEMY—
SUPERINTENDENT

MILITARY PARKS—
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
GETTYSBURG
SHILOH
VICKSBURG

STAMPED



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

Volume I.....Secretary of War.
Chief of Staff.
The Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.
Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Ordnance.
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Coast Artillery.

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Volume II.....Chief of Engineers (without Appendices).

Volume III.....Division and Department Commanders:

Department of the East.
Department of the Gulf.
Department of the Lakes.
Department of the Missouri.
Department of Dakota.
Department of Texas.
Department of the Colorado.
Department of California.
Department of the Columbia.
Philippines Division.
Department of Luzon.

Department of the Visayas.
Department of Mindanao.

Military Academy—
Superintendent.

Military Parks—
Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
Gettysburg.
Shiloh.
Vicksburg.

Volume IV.....Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.
The Philippine Commission.
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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governors Island, New York, N. Y., June 30, 1910.

SIR: The following report for the Department of the East is respectfully submitted:

There have been the usual number of changes in the personnel of the command and movement of troops, all of which have been duly reported. The general disposition of troops has not undergone any change.

The total strength June 30, 1910, enlisted and commissioned, was:

Officers.....	660
Enlisted men.....	16, 179
Total.....	16, 839

GENERAL STAFF.

The chief of staff is the only officer of the General Staff who has been on duty at these headquarters during the year. Two additional officers could be employed to great advantage. They are necessary for work in connection with the annual camps of instruction, preparations for maneuvers, and also in connection with general staff work on the lines for which this corps was created. All general staff officers at these headquarters, excepting the chief of staff, should be from the mobile army, as the coast artillery work is well covered by the coast-defense officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

A large amount of work has devolved upon the adjutant-general's department during the past year, incident to the routine business of the department, militia inspections, camps of instruction, Massachusetts maneuvers, and coast-defense exercises. The old index system has been consolidated with the current index system in complete alphabetical order, as prescribed in general orders.

The duties devolving upon the adjutant-general's department have been performed in a prompt and thoroughly efficient manner.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

All work assigned to the inspector-general's department has been completed, with the exception of posts in the Artillery District of New London. This was delayed because of the instruction of the organized militia which was carried on during the month of June at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., and which it was not deemed advisable to inter-

rupt. In addition to the usual inspections of posts there were numerous special inspections. Conditions are generally reported as satisfactory, and the troops, as shown by the form of inspection now in force, are reported as efficient and ready for field service. In this connection it is believed that there should be at least one annual inspection of all troops of the mobile army made, whenever practicable, with the troops in camp or on practice marches, and that this inspection should be thorough and cover all the provisions of the instruction orders now in force. This inspection should be made under the immediate personal supervision of the department commander, who, it is believed, should devote much more time than is the custom at present to the detailed and careful inspection and instruction of the troops under his command.

The inspector-general invites attention to the disadvantage and loss to the Government from the frequent changes of quartermasters at large posts, and also invites attention to the advisability of the establishment of a procedure under which the permanent post quartermasters would be responsible for all property pertaining to the post, and under which the field property used by the troops in campaign would be carried on the papers of regimental and other quartermasters who accompany the troops in the field, and that this property should, as far as practicable, be kept packed and ready for immediate field service. This recommendation is concurred in.

The work of the inspector-general's department has been promptly and efficiently performed.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

The performance of duty by officers of this department has been efficient and satisfactory.

The number of trials during the year has been as follows:

General courts-martial:	
Officers -----	6
Enlisted men -----	^b 1,493
Military convicts -----	37
Total -----	1,536
Garrison courts-martial:	
Trials -----	116
Different men tried -----	115
Acquittals -----	43
Summary courts-martial:	
Trials -----	11,183
Acquittals -----	337
Different men tried -----	6,128

Attention is again invited to the large and, it is believed, unnecessary number of trials by summary court. In the opinion of the undersigned a large proportion of these cases could and should have been handled by organization commanders without recourse to trial. Altogether too many men are brought to trial for trifling offenses; this procedure is indicative rather of inability to command than of an intelligent application of the disciplinary measures provided by the summary court. The frequent resort, only too often unnecessary and unwise, to trial by summary court for trifling offenses readily

^a 1 officer acquitted.

^b Acquittals, 95.

corrected by other means, serves to destroy the self-respect of the soldier and results in demoralization rather than discipline. It indicates an incapacity on the part of commanding officers to understand the purely human side of command, and a thoughtless and frequently unnecessary resort to measures which should be resorted to only in case other means are inadequate, and results only too often in breaking down the self-respect of the soldier and rendering him careless of results.

The remarks in the report of last year relative to the present system of handling military convicts are repeated and emphasized. It is believed that the procedure at present in vogue should be modified, and one looking to reform as well as punishment inaugurated; a system under which it will be possible for the prisoners to obtain, by good conduct, a standing which will entitle them to reenlistment on the approval of the Secretary of War. Many men are discharged on five previous convictions, most of them for minor offenses. They are in no sense convicts in the usual use and proper acceptance of the term, and to brand them as such is to demoralize them and to destroy in a large measure their future usefulness as citizens. The designation "convict" should be limited to those who have been convicted of a serious offense. Men of this class should not be allowed to reenlist.

It is recommended that a permanent corps of clerks be established in the judge-advocate's department; the character of the work of this department makes this necessary.

The recommendation of last year is renewed, to the effect that the purchase of law books for the judge-advocate's department should be made under the direction of the Judge-Advocate-General, and that good working libraries should be established and maintained at all department headquarters. By centralizing the purchase a definite policy could be pursued, which, it is believed, would result in both efficiency and economy.

It is recommended that no military convict having less than one year to serve be transferred from this department to the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as proper accommodations can be found here. Otherwise the Government will be put to large and, it is believed, unnecessary expense for the transportation of convicts and guards. There is, moreover, ample work for short-term convicts to do at the various posts in the department.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The chief quartermaster of the department is entitled to special commendation for the intelligent and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position. Large economies have been effected in the use of fuel, amounting to a total of \$59,163.59, and a total saving of \$101,275.39 has been made in the expenditures for mineral oil, gasoline, fuel, forage, and straw. These economies are largely due to the intelligent supervision which the chief quartermaster has given to these matters and the cooperation of post quartermasters.

In addition to the economies in fuel and other articles, a very considerable economy has been made in the use of water, incident to the

careful supervision on the part of post commanders and quartermasters. The chief quartermaster is of the opinion that the installation of water meters in company barracks and stables would be of great advantage in locating the present extravagant use of water at some posts.

Expenditures for construction and repair have been closely scrutinized and economies made wherever practicable.

The efficient administration of the affairs of the quartermaster's department has been largely facilitated by a thorough inspection by the chief quartermaster of the department of each post and station in the department. Generally speaking, the duties pertaining to the quartermaster's department have been as efficiently performed at the various posts in the department as can be expected with the present frequent change of post quartermasters referred to under "Inspector-general's department." Requests from the depots have been promptly filled, and there has been little or no complaint of delay.

There is a very considerable excess at almost every post of black and tan shoes of the old pattern, as well as of marching shoes of the first issue (heavy pattern). It is extremely difficult to force the issue of these now that the stock is becoming reduced to the extreme sizes. Some means of getting rid of this stock should be devised. It is believed that steps should be taken to place all this class of shoes in the hands of some experienced salesman, who could dispose of them on a slight commission at a slight loss, if any, to the Government.

Many of the posts in the department have been built without any regard to economical maintenance, and most careful attention should in future be given to remedying this condition, with a view to reducing to the greatest possible extent the present system of construction, which has resulted in the disposition of buildings over great areas, with a resulting large amount of road, sidewalk, sewer, and water connections to be maintained.

Generally speaking, the troops have been well housed and cared for. Many of the modern barracks are almost luxurious in the matter of plumbing and installation. There are several old stations which are exceptions to the above; among these are Fort Constitution, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; and Fort Jay, N. Y. The post commanders, especially at Fort Constitution and Fort Wadsworth, have done remarkably good work in improving conditions with the means at hand, and their work entitles them to commendation. Fort Schuyler is soon to be made a subpost of Fort Totten, and placed in the hands of a caretaker. At Fort Jay plans have been prepared for the reconstruction and thorough renovation of the infantry barracks. These buildings are old and out of repair, but with comparatively small expenditures they could be enlarged and made thoroughly serviceable and comfortable, without in any way detracting from the present appearance of the old work or occupying any additional territory. Extensive overhauling of the post hospital, guardhouse, and band quarters is also required. As it does not seem that any extensive work will be done in the immediate future on the approved plan for the remodeling of Governors Island and its utilization as a great depot, it is urgently recommended that an allotment for the necessary repair of the quarters and buildings referred to be made.

There are 51 vessels of various kinds, steam and gasoline, operating in the department, most of which are reported to be in good condition. In order to properly supervise the repair and maintenance of these vessels and insure their economical operation, the chief quartermaster needs at least one marine expert in his office. This man should be a competent marine engineer and constructor, capable of making efficient inspections and passing upon requests for repairs, etc., and also qualified to prepare and revise specifications. It is believed that the economy resulting from such supervision would far more than offset the additional cost.

The work done by the post blacksmiths has proven, as a rule, far more satisfactory than that done by contractors.

The clothing furnished has been of good quality. There are now a sufficient variety of sizes to insure a good fit whenever company commanders or officers assigned to this duty exercise proper care.

A much closer and detailed supervision over the fit of soldiers' shoes is imperatively necessary if our infantry is to be efficient for field work. Reports of feet inspection in this department show a very large proportion of ill-fitting shoes, with a resulting condition of feet which would quickly incapacitate these soldiers for duty in case of field service. Officers give this matter too little attention; frequently they give it no attention, and the result is a very serious loss of efficiency from sore feet and misshapen feet, resulting only too often directly from failure to properly supervise the fitting of shoes. This is so common an occurrence as to warrant the issuance of general instructions to apply throughout the Army to the effect that the fitting of shoes shall be supervised by an officer, and that there shall be at least one monthly inspection of the men's feet by the medical officers with a view to correcting such conditions of unsoundness as exist, and calling attention to those cases where it is evident that the men's shoes do not fit them. This is a subject upon which the efficiency of our infantry depends to an extent appreciated by very few officers, and one which demands serious and constant attention.

In order to obtain a soldierly, smart-looking cap, it is believed that in the white, khaki, and olive-drab caps a light wire frame, or grommet, should be worn, which will keep the top of the cap off the head, thereby insuring not only a better appearance, but giving a much better protection from the rays of the sun. The top of the cap should be made larger than at present in order to improve the appearance and give better protection. In this connection it is believed that the khaki cap can be dispensed with and the olive-drab cap worn with the khaki uniform. It furnishes a better protection against the sun than the khaki cap and the proposed change would result in doing away with one of the numerous articles of headgear which the soldier now has to carry about with him.

The manufacture of the present canvas puttee legging should be discontinued, as it is unsightly and, in the opinion of the undersigned, unserviceable, and the short, laced canvas legging definitely adopted.

It is believed that all blouses—woolen, olive-drab, cotton, khaki—should be provided with a standing collar. As at present manufactured, the falling collar is practically a high double collar, unmilitary in appearance and uncomfortable to wear.

It is believed that as a general policy an effort should be made to reduce the number of articles of uniform, and that there should be no articles of uniform concerning which an officer has any option. They should either be prescribed and he should be obliged to have them, or they should be stricken from the uniform list.

It is not believed advisable to continue the present distinction in favor of officers in the matter of long trousers in olive-drab and khaki, but that officers should wear the khaki and olive-drab breeches, which, in the post, should be worn with the leather leggings and tan shoes. The injection of the long trousers into the uniform as an act of special consideration to officers results in the use of an unmilitary-looking garment and an addition to the variety and combinations of articles of uniform which are allowed under the present uniform order.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The ration has been ample in quantity and excellent in quality.

The performance of duty by the chief commissary and the officers of his department has been satisfactory and efficient. The loss of stores has been small.

The chief commissary states as follows:

From the testimony received as well as experience of two years past, it is believed that with a substantial reduction of the money value of the components, sirup, lard, spices, and flavoring extracts, and corresponding increase of the value of the butter, milk, and sugar components, the present ration as established would be as nearly of universal satisfaction as the same amount of money could provide.

The field, haversack, and travel rations appear to give general satisfaction and few changes are suggested. The troops do not like the standard emergency ration.

The school for bakers and cooks is reported as satisfactory and the graduates proficient. Care should be exercised in the selection of men who are sent to this school.

It is believed that while desirable to give a generous and ample ration, every effort should be made to avoid any further increase in the cost, and that most careful study should be made of the question of the field ration with a view to reducing the bulk and the cost of the present ration to the lowest point consistent with the retention of the necessary food values.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The medical officers assigned to the department have generally discharged the duties assigned to them in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

The chief surgeon reports that as the result of an inspection of the department he has found the hospitals adequate or in course of being made so.

The admission rate was 924 for the year, as against 1,040.1 for the past year. The statistics of sickness as a whole show a satisfactory improvement in conditions. There have been no serious epidemics. Venereal disease for the last six months was 16.5. There was 27.90 constantly noneffective during the fiscal year 1910, as against 31.10 for the last fiscal year. This means a gain throughout the depart-

ment of 163 men for duty, or an equivalent of nearly three companies of infantry. In counting the causes of noneffectiveness venereal disease stands first. The diseases were the usual ones: Venereal, minor, and respiratory.

The following 10 posts had the highest noneffective rate:

Fort Ontario, N. Y.	4. 337
Fort Porter, N. Y.	4. 303
Fort Williams, Me.	3. 925
Fort Terry, N. Y.	3. 808
Fort Howard, Md.	3. 758
Fort Strong, Mass.	3. 513
Fort Totten, N. Y.	3. 465
Fort Mott, N. J.	3. 308
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	3. 307
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	3. 295

The periodic physical examination has produced excellent results, as is witnessed by the fact that in January 5,304 days were lost on account of venereal diseases, while in June but 3,321 days were lost.

Five thousand three hundred and twenty-two men have been vaccinated with the antityphoid serum, about two-thirds of the vaccination in the entire Army, an excellent beginning. The discomfort from this vaccination is slight and the danger nil, and the resulting protection is reasonably certain.

There is an insufficient number of dental surgeons.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The performance of duty by the officers of the pay department has been satisfactory. The troops of the regular establishment and the organized militia have been promptly paid.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Steady progress has been made on the progressive map of the United States. A number of officers have been detailed for this work, and completed field work, covering a considerable number of quadrangles, has been turned in and the confidential sheets forwarded to the chief of the second section of the General Staff.

The recommendations of last year that the work on the progressive military map, especially in those areas which in case of war would be the probable seat of operations on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts, be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, are renewed, as is the recommendation that the appropriations for civilian assistants to engineer officers be sufficiently increased to permit the employment of more draftsmen.

An increase in the number of officers in the Engineer Corps is urgently needed, as well as in the enlisted strength, in order that there may be a sufficient number of officers and enlisted personnel for the military work of this corps.

The chief engineer officer of the department, in addition to numerous military duties, has also had many and important civil duties to perform, among others extensive investigations connected with the disposition of sewage with especial reference to the plans and specifications prepared by the Passaic Valley Sewer Commissioners and the Bronx Valley Sewerage Commission, relative to emptying sewage into

the waters of New York Harbor. There was also a considerable amount of military work, incident to bringing up to date a number of the geological survey sheets covering the area included in the Massachusetts maneuvers. Also in the preparation of maps showing in detail the daily position of troops and their movements during maneuvers, and in the preparation of maps necessary in the preparation of plans incident to the use of Pine Plains as a maneuver site.

The duties devolving upon the chief engineer officer have been efficiently and satisfactorily performed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the chief ordnance officer have been promptly and efficiently performed. The supplies and equipment furnished by the ordnance department have, as a rule, been of excellent quality.

The duties of the chief ordnance officer are closely interrelated with those of the commanding officer of the arsenal and the armament officer of the central armament district. The arms in the hands of troops and the guns of the field and coast artillery batteries have been kept in thoroughly serviceable condition.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The duties assigned to the Signal Corps have been satisfactorily performed, and the performance of duty by the chief signal officer of the department has been characterized by promptness and efficiency.

Permanent fire control systems in the Artillery District of Portland and the Artillery District of Boston have been completed and transferred to the coast artillery. A model system was installed at the United States Military Academy, and a provisional mining system installed in the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay. The system at Fort Totten has also been thoroughly revised.

A considerable amount of installation work has been done at various posts.

District wireless stations were established at Forts Levett, Andrews, and Monroe, and wireless apparatus installed on various artillery boats.

There has been the usual amount of work on telephone systems at interior posts.

A considerable amount of submarine cable was laid and much old cable recovered, and extensive repair work on cables completed throughout the department.

The work required of the Signal Corps has been largely maintenance and construction work, and there has been very little opportunity to give the officers and men of this corps necessary and absolutely essential training in the work of service of lines of communication in the field. This is a serious defect and one which should be corrected. The corps as at present employed is not giving sufficient time to field work. The electrical installation work which is being done in artillery districts and in fortifications could, it is believed, be largely done by the Coast Artillery Corps, and the Signal Corps given a much larger opportunity for the all-important work with troops in the field.

It is most desirable that one of the fully equipped companies of the Signal Corps be established in the Department of the East, in order that it may be available for duty at the larger camps of instruction and for duty with troops during the field maneuvers.

CAVALRY, FIELD ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

The instruction of these troops has proceeded on the prescribed lines. They are well sheltered and cared for.

Cavalry.—It is believed that the subject of the reorganization of the cavalry should be given careful consideration, with a view to securing an organization which will render the cavalry regiment more easy to handle and adaptable to conditions of modern war, and furnish a healthy flow of promotion, which is essential to the efficiency of any arm.

Field artillery.—This arm should be greatly increased. The lack of instructed field batteries is a great source of weakness in our present military establishment, and the lack of an adequate supply of field artillery matériel is a serious menace to our success in case of war.

Infantry.—At least twenty additional regiments of infantry are urgently needed. The calls upon the infantry are already severe, and will increase rapidly in the immediate future, incident to the garrisoning of the Hawaiian Islands and the Isthmus of Panama. In the infantry especial attention should be paid to developing mobility. Our troops do not march as they should. This is due almost wholly to the lack of interest in this feature of infantry training on the part of officers, especially commanding officers. In this connection, company commanders must give more attention to the feet of their men and see to it that their shoes fit, and that their feet are carefully looked after. Sore feet are one of the greatest causes of inefficiency of infantry troops in the field, and can be almost wholly avoided if the officers do their duty in looking after the feet of their men.

There should also be thorough instruction in the use of the bayonet, to which as yet little or no attention has been paid, despite the instruction orders on this point. More attention must be paid to the use of intrenching tools and the use of the rifle under conditions simulating as closely as possible those of war. Thorough instruction should also be given in night work, concentration marches, and all men should be taught to swim and to cross unfordable streams with their full field equipment, which, when properly packed, furnishes not an impediment but a float which will support a man and his arms for something over thirty minutes. The question of a proper pack is now receiving careful consideration at the hands of the infantry equipment board, and it is believed that a suitable one will be adopted.

In all the troops of the mobile army attention should be given to the elimination of all officers who are physically unfit for hard field service.

Inspection of the mobile army should thoroughly cover all the requirements of instruction orders, and for each arm they should be made by one or more officers of that arm competent to thoroughly go into the instruction and test in actual work the efficiency of the troops.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The coast artillery troops in the department are in generally satisfactory condition, except a few organizations commanded by officers of junior rank whose short service and lack of experience unfits them for the responsibilities of command. The inspection reports of the coast artillery of the department, as a rule, show steady improvement.

The coast-defense officer states as follows:

Post duties encroach more and more upon district administration. There should be no excuse available for failure to supervise artillery district instruction. Until the district commander is virtually made an inspector, supervising a designated area of coast defense, the recognized rights of post command will interfere with the best results.

The construction of barracks and quarters in artillery districts is progressing rapidly. The construction is of permanent type, and provides both men and officers with commodious and most comfortable barracks and quarters.

The recommendations of last year as follows:

The separation of artillery district commanders from post commands, to enable requisite district supervision and administration.

The concentration of certain supply departments at district headquarters, to enable a better and more economical administration.

Regulation of organization strength to conform to assignment requirements.

Authorization for the detail of officers as instructors of coast artillery reserves on the artillery district staff.

are renewed.

The recommendations of last year, to the effect that a moderate-sized barrack building of semipermanent construction, sufficient for 75 men, be provided for the use of coast artillery troops of the organized militia at the principal instruction posts, is renewed. Many officers in the various artillery districts have offered their services as instructors for the organized militia whenever detachments of the same have presented themselves for instruction. The conduct of these officers is most commendable, and the work they have done has been of most material assistance in pushing forward the instruction of these troops.

The instruction of the coast artillery troops of the organized militia has progressed in a satisfactory manner under the prescribed scheme of instruction. To quote the coast-defense officer:

Officers and men have done remarkably well. They must be encouraged to continue.

It is believed that a standard qualification for coast artillery militia officers should be prescribed by the War Department, and that officers who fail to qualify should be eliminated, as under the scheme now in force the officers of these organizations must, to a large extent, be the instructors of their men.

The prescribed equipment for installation in the armories should be provided as rapidly as possible.

A school of instruction for civilian entrants into the coast artillery service was last year established at a department of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The members are given six months' instruction, including all duties which they will normally be called upon to perform. The results of the instruction of the first class have

proven markedly successful—of extreme benefit not only to the young officers, but to the coast artillery service.

Attention is again invited to the constant efforts being made at various places to do away with target practice with the big guns on the ground of injury to houses and other property, etc. It is urgently recommended that the requests for the discontinuance of this practice be disregarded until a careful and thorough investigation has established the charges made of damage to property, etc., as most of these complaints are unfounded and not worthy of serious attention. The general suspension of target practice at so many batteries will seriously affect the efficiency of the Coast Artillery Corps, as it is difficult to maintain batteries in first-class condition when the troops assigned to them know there is little probability of their ever being permitted to have actual practice.

The number of officers at present available still continues insufficient, and an increase is urgently needed.

PERSONNEL.

The remarks and recommendations of last year relative to personnel are renewed.

INSTRUCTION.

The remarks and recommendations of last year relative to instruction are renewed.

MACHINE GUNS.

The remarks and recommendations of last year relative to machine guns are renewed.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The adoption of the new Small-Arms Firing Manual has been attended by great interest, and it is believed that practice under the conditions now prescribed demonstrates more clearly than hitherto what would be the efficiency of the soldier and the organization in time of active service.

The inspector of small-arms practice states as follows:

While the number of expert riflemen and the percentage attained by organizations in the record field firing will probably appear to be low, no doubt that very fact will actively encourage a greater interest in field firing under conditions closely simulated to those of actual service, with an appreciable increase of proficiency in the future.

RANGE FOR FIELD FIRING.

Some range of considerable extent and varied terrain should be provided within the department where this course of firing can be accomplished thoroughly and in a manner calculated to give results tending to actual proficiency.

If the purchase by the United States of the maneuver grounds at Pine Camp is effected, a portion of these grounds could be easily made available for a target range of 24 targets, and good facilities offered for field firing, without impairing the value of the grounds for extended maneuvers when so needed. In addition, an opportunity could be offered for machine guns of different regiments to engage in target practice at the long ranges.

As all troops are required to take the field each year for at least twenty-one days, this period could be utilized by troops in marching to and from Pine Camp, and, when not actually engaged in target practice, the grounds could be taken advantage of for maneuvers on a minor scale.

These remarks are concurred in. We must give far more attention to field firing and to the use of the rifle by troops under conditions more closely simulating those of war.

It is not possible to submit a report as to the result of small-arms practice for the present year, as the practice has not yet been finished.

ENLISTMENTS AND REENLISTMENTS.

The recommendations of last year under enlistments and reenlistments are renewed, with the further recommendation that steps be immediately taken to form an organized reserve, made up of honorably discharged men from the regular service and the militia. These men to be given a small monthly salary and required to keep the War Department informed of their changes of address. The plans should also provide for their being called to the maneuvers yearly for a certain period of time, their pay while at the maneuvers to be the full pay of their grade. In other words, steps should be taken to organize an instructed reserve, composed of men who have served in the regular service or the militia, with a view of having an available instructed reserve in addition to the regular and militia establishments.

INSPECTIONS OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

These inspections have been made as prescribed, and reports duly forwarded. The reports in question set forth fully the condition of the militia. The reports in general indicate a progressive improvement in conditions.

MASSACHUSETTS MANEUVERS.

The maneuvers held in Massachusetts August 14-21, 1909, have been fully covered by a special report. Attention is invited to the great value of maneuvers of this type, which call upon officers of all ranks to handle their commands under conditions closely simulating those of war. So-called maneuver camps, which are really only instruction camps, can not in any way take the place of maneuvers, nor are they in any sense as valuable, except for uninstructed troops. Troops go into what is in effect a well-arranged camp. The real problems of troops in campaign are absent to such an extent as to seriously detract from the value of this type of instruction as compared with actual maneuvers. That the instruction camp has its value there can be no question, and the troops taking part in maneuvers should be those which, whenever practicable, have had service at one instruction camp; but the point should not be lost sight of that all organized militia troops should, during the period of enlistment, have service in at least one, if possible two, maneuvers held under conditions as closely simulating those of war as is possible. The question of cost should also be considered. The Massachusetts maneuvers, where water transportation was largely employed, were held at a total cost to the Federal Government of about \$100,000. Comparison of this figure with the cost of camps of instruction in the interior, where the charges for railroad transportation are heavy, will

show a great economy on the side of the maneuver plan, provided the maneuvers are held in the seacoast areas. Moreover, maneuvers held in areas which would be the probable seat of operations in case of war are of inestimable value in the resulting necessary detailed study of the terrain and the working out of offensive and defensive plans.

TRAVEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBSERVATION AND STUDY.

The remarks of last year concerning travel are renewed. It is of vital importance that our officers, and especially those who have reached command rank, should be given every opportunity to see large bodies of well-trained troops at maneuvers. The larger European armies furnish the most convenient and best opportunities for observation and study under maneuvers conditions, and these, plus such maneuvers as we may be able to have, where the troops opposed to each other will consist of at least one full division, furnish the only opportunity our general officers will have to prepare themselves for the handling of troops under conditions simulating those of war. We must not forget that service against an unorganized, or poorly organized, native enemy in which the number of troops engaged is small and the opposition weak is not a preparation of any particular value for leadership of large bodies of troops under conditions of modern war.

GENERAL-SERVICE CORPS.

The need for a general-service corps is generally recognized throughout the service. Its establishment will tend to economy and efficiency, and to the improvement of discipline. The strength of the Army is weakened and companies depleted by men detailed to do work which should properly be done by a general-service corps.

CANTEEN.

It is believed that the reestablishment of the canteen would be to the best interests of the Army.

During the absence of the permanent department commander, April 8 to July 16, 1910, incident to his detail as special ambassador of the United States at the Centenary of the Independence of the Argentine Republic, Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U. S. Army, was in command of the department.

The undersigned desires to express his appreciation of the efficient performance of duty by department and personal staff officers.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD,

Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of the Department of the Gulf for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

The undersigned assumed command of the department May 28, 1909, in compliance with General Orders, No. 101, War Department, series 1909.

The personal and department staff June 30, 1910, is as follows:

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, Thirtieth Infantry, aid-de-camp, inspector small-arms practice and assistant to the adjutant-general.

Second Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, Eleventh Cavalry, aid-de-camp, athletic representative, and commanding headquarters detachment of enlisted men.

Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, chief of staff.

Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, adjutant-general.

Maj. Frank G. Mauldin, inspector-general.

Capt. William Taylor, judge-advocate.

Maj. George G. Bailey, chief quartermaster.

Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant to the chief quartermaster, General Orders, No. 62, current series, Department of the Gulf (attached).

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, chief commissary.

Col. Blair D. Taylor, chief surgeon.

Lieut. Col. Francis L. Payson, chief paymaster.

Col. William M. Black, chief engineer officer.

Maj. George W. Burr, chief ordnance officer.

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, Coast Artillery Corps, coast-defense officer, in charge office of the chief signal officer, General Orders, No. 163, Department of the Gulf, series 1909; acting adjutant-general, General Orders, No. 68, current series, Department of the Gulf.

The following changes of officers occurred during the year:

LOSS.

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, Pay Department, relieved July 31, 1909, per paragraph 12, Special Orders, No. 98, War Department, series 1909.

Maj. Lewis E. Goodier, judge-advocate, relieved August 19, 1909, per paragraph 29, Special Orders, No. 92, War Department, series 1909.

Capt. Jack Hayes, Subsistence Department, temporarily in charge office chief commissary, relieved September 15, 1909, per paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 150, War Department, series 1909.

Maj. Frank Greene, chief signal officer, relieved December 19, 1909, per paragraph 18, Special Orders, No. 285, War Department, series 1909.

Maj. John W. Joyes, chief ordnance officer, relieved February 17, 1910, per paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 34, War Department, series 1910.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, Ordnance Department, relieved per paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 34, War Department, series 1910.

Maj. Henry M. Morrow, judge-advocate, relieved April 12, 1910, per paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 79, War Department, series 1910.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, chief ordnance officer, relieved May 23, 1910, per paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 115, War Department, series 1910.

GAIN.

Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, Pay Department, joined July 3, 1909, per paragraph 11, Special Orders, No. 98, and paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 113, War Department, series 1909.

Capt. Jack Hayes, Subsistence Department, temporarily in charge office chief commissary, joined for duty July 5, 1909, per paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 150, War Department, series 1909.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, Ordnance Department, joined August 13, 1909, per paragraph 16, Special Orders, No. 184, War Department, series 1909.

Maj. Henry M. Morrow, judge-advocate, joined for duty September 19, 1909, per paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 216, War Department, series 1909.

Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, General Staff, joined for duty January 4, 1910, per paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 287, War Department, series 1909.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, chief ordnance officer, joined for duty February 17, 1910, per paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 34, War Department, series 1910.

Capt. William Taylor, judge-advocate, joined April 12, 1910, per paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 75, War Department, series 1910.

Maj. George W. Burr, chief ordnance officer, joined for duty May 23, 1910, per paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 115, War Department, series 1910.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, Ordnance Department, joined May 23, 1910, per paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 115, War Department, series 1910.

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Pay Department, joined May 31, 1910, per paragraph 15, Special Orders, No. 116, War Department, series 1910.

The strength of the command June 30, 1910, is 219 officers, 4,493 enlisted men.

The strength at posts shown by post returns June 30, 1910, is as follows:

Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	582	Fort Moultrie, S. C.....	477
Fort Caswell, N. C.....	336	Fort McPherson, Ga.....	845
Fort Dade, Fla.....	236	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.....	832
Fort Fremont, S. C.....	112	Fort Screven, Ga.....	400
Jackson Barracks, La.....	237		
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	145		
Fort Morgan, Ala.....	429	Total.....	4,691

During the year the following transfers of troops occurred: Thirty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, left Fort Moultrie, S. C., November 10, 1909, for Fort Du Pont, Del., per General Orders, No. 204, War Department, 1909.

One hundred and twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery Corps, left Key West Barracks, Fla., November 9, 1909, for Fort Screven, Ga., per General Orders, No. 212, War Department, 1909.

One hundred and sixty-second Company, Coast Artillery Corps, left Key West Barracks, Fla., November 16, 1909, for Fort Dade, Fla., per General Orders, No. 212, War Department, 1909.

Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, left Fort De Soto, Fla., June 8, 1910, for Fort Morgan, Ala., per General Orders, No. 101, War Department, 1910.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 101, War Department, current series, Fort De Soto, Fla., became a subpost of Fort Dade, Fla., upon the departure of the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

The following table shows number of officers absent from the department June 30, 1910:

Organization.	Leave.	Detached service.	Total.
Department staff.....		1	1
Staff.....	1		1
Cavalry.....	1	14	15
Coast Artillery Corps.....	5	6	11
Infantry.....		10	10
Aggregate.....	7	31	38

The following losses in the enlisted personnel occurred during the year:

Expiration of enlistment.....	786
Disability.....	42
General courts-martial.....	153
Discharged by orders.....	286
Retired.....	3
Deaths.....	22
Desertions (average per cent, 4.23).....	200

Total..... 1,492

The number of desertions covered by this report as compared with the number for the previous year shows a gratifying reduction of 50. As general conditions of service throughout the department have remained about the same, I attribute this reduction almost entirely to the vigorous measures that have been instituted by the War Department, under which many more apprehensions have occurred and punishment has been more certainly awarded soldiers found guilty of this crime, which no impartial investigator can justify on the score that any existing conditions in our military service are unduly severe or intolerable. It is a rare exception in the trials of soldiers for desertion that any other than petty causes are advanced in the way of explanation of their acts. I believe if these measures are closely adhered to and extended where possible, that they will continue to reduce the number of desertions throughout the service. Soldiers, if convinced that the chances are that they will be apprehended should they desert, and that certain punishment will follow

conviction of the crime, will be much less likely than has been the case in the past to lightly take this step. In a way, too, I believe an adherence to these measures must effect a desirable change in the public view as to the true character of desertion.

POST AND GARRISON SCHOOLS.

Garrison schools have been conducted as required by War Department general orders at Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, Ga. The school at Fort McPherson, Ga., was attended by 4 captains and 1 first lieutenant, and the school at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., by 1 major and 1 captain of the organized militia.

Under authority from the War Department garrison schools were held at the coast artillery stations in the department from May 17 to September 23.

At Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, Ga., and in each artillery district, majors, and such captains and lieutenants as were not on duty with garrison schools as instructors or students, were held subject to such post-graduate work as might be assigned by the commanding officer thereof.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 226, War Department, series 1909, a special course of instruction in Drill Regulations, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, Military Law and International Law, was conducted at Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga., for all officers mentioned in that order.

Post schools for enlisted men have also been conducted at all posts, with satisfactory results.

FIELD TRAINING.

The practical training of the troops in this department has been conducted strictly in accordance with General Orders, No. 177, War Department, series 1907. The period from November 1 to March 10 is designated as the season for garrison training, and the period from March 11 to October 31 as the season of field training. While the rigorous execution of the above quoted general order has been insisted on in department orders, the utmost initiative and latitude have been given to post commanders in carrying out its provisions. Post commanders are required to prepare a progressive scheme of practice for the entire year, which is forwarded to the department commander for his approval. On the last day of the month a comprehensive report is made by the post commander on the progress made on the adopted scheme together with such comment and recommendation as he deems useful.

The new provisional regulations governing small-arms practice have been under trial during the present target season, and although all the reports have not reached these headquarters, yet it is quite evident that owing to the more difficult conditions imposed, the number of sharpshooters and expert riflemen will be greatly reduced.

COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE.

During the present target-practice year 38 series of practice have been held in this department:

Nine-mortar battery; two 12-inch breech-loading rifle; three 10-inch breech-loading rifle; six 8-inch breech-loading rifle; one 6-inch

breech-loading rifle; four 4.72-inch rapid-fire gun; and thirteen 15 pounder.

The following average percentages of hits were made with the various calibers:

	Per cent.
12-inch breech-loading mortar, model 1891-----	70
12-inch breech-loading mortar, model 1896-----	37
12-inch breech-loading rifle-----	00
10-inch breech-loading rifle-----	21
8-inch breech-loading rifle, long range-----	5
8-inch breech-loading rifle, short range-----	30
6-inch breech-loading rifle-----	50
4.72-inch rapid-fire gun-----	63
15-pounder, Driggs-Seabury-----	48
15-pounder, 1902 and 1903-----	21

The practice of all 8, 10, and 12 inch rifles was at long range, excepting the first and second practice, Battery Brumby (8-inch), Fort Screven, Ga., and the first practice, Battery Thomson (10-inch), Fort Moultrie, S. C., which were held at 4,200 to 4,300 yards corrected range.

The percentage of hits at mortar batteries was very good—one battery made 9 and two batteries made 7 hits out of 10 shots. The percentage attained at 4.72-inch guns and 15-pounders on Driggs-Seabury mounts are particularly good. Before this year no results comparable with those shown above have been obtained with 4.72-inch batteries in this department.

In my opinion, the detail this past year of an umpire of coast artillery target practice is an excellent innovation. It has been found that different officers' interpretations of requirements often disagree, and consequently under the old system batteries of the same caliber and model in different districts seldom held their practice under the same conditions. While the instructions under which the umpire works do not contemplate his having any authority to direct that practice be conducted in any certain way, he has given battery commanders notice beforehand of any conditions existing which he considered to be violations of regulations. In all cases battery commanders have evinced a desire to conform to his suggestions in such matters; on the other hand, where he has seen that battery commanders were not taking advantage of conditions to which they were entitled he has brought it to their attention before the practice. Conditions have, in this way, been equalized as far as possible. He has also informed officers, on the occasion of his visits to their posts, of the results obtained in other artillery districts, which information has appeared to interest them and has increased the interest in target practice and a friendly spirit of rivalry between batteries.

ATHLETICS.

Athletic exercises have been carried out in the department as required by War Department orders.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Under authority of the War Department and on conditions prescribed by it, a military tournament was held at Nashville, Tenn., from June 19 to 26, inclusive. The troops in attendance were: Headquar-

ters, band, First and Second Battalions, and machine-gun platoon, Seventeenth Infantry; headquarters, band, Troops A, C, G, and H, and Third Squadron, Eleventh Cavalry, and machine-gun platoon, Eleventh Cavalry; Company C, First Battalion of Engineers; Battery D, First Field Artillery; Company D, Signal Corps; one-half Company C, Hospital Corps; detachment cooks and bakers; pack train No. 9.

The military object of the tournament was educational in its purpose, the view being held that it would be of mutual benefit to the Army and to the people of Nashville and its vicinity to afford them an opportunity to see organizations from different arms of the service with their camp and garrison equipment and witness the variety, extent, and character of modern military training. The programme of exercises was carefully arranged with this purpose in view.

The attendance of spectators throughout the tournament was large and the greatest interest was manifested by them in all the drills, exercises, and in the details of camp life. I believe the purposes of the tournament were fully met and that due compensation was had for the work and expense it involved. The conduct and bearing of the soldiers at the tournament when on and off duty and when visiting in the city, while no more than was to be expected, excited especially favorable comment, as shown by the many gratifying notices that appeared in the press of the section throughout the period of the tournament. The following is a copy of an editorial taken from one of the leading Nashville daily papers:

THE REGULAR SOLDIERS.

Among the many good results of the Nashville military tournament was the bringing about of a better popular understanding and appreciation of the character and spirit of the regular army men, rank and file. The official force was, as was, of course, expected, found to be composed of men of education and refinement, but it was especially pleasing to observe that the private soldiers constitute a notably fine body of men, who favorably impressed all observers not only by their discipline and skill in arms, but also by their gentlemanly deportment. A too prevalent and mistaken idea has obtained that the soldiers enlisted in the Regular Army, especially in times of peace, are largely of a thriftless class who seek the army life because they are inept at the usual avocations and careless of responsibilities, and therefore not of much account except as food for powder. But the men of the commands that visited Nashville showed themselves worthy of confidence and admiration, soldiers who can be depended upon for their manly bearing and patriotic spirit as well as their courage and fighting quality. They made an excellent impression greatly to their credit.

On the conclusion of the tournament, through the interest of the Secretary of War, an opportunity was afforded the whole command to visit "The Hermitage," where appropriate exercises were held in honor of the memory of General Jackson, seventh President of the United States.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.

Under the requirements of General Orders, No. 63, current series, War Department, making provisions for camps of instruction during the coming summer, all preparations have been completed for the camp to be held during the coming month of July at Chickamauga Park, Ga. A special report concerning the work accomplished at the camp will be forwarded as soon after the camp as possible.

INSPECTIONS.

Under the provisions of paragraph 191, Army Regulations, the undersigned has during the past year inspected every post and sub-post within the department, including the training and supplying of troops thereat. The results have shown that the troops have been well and properly supplied; that the administration of the different posts is generally good, commanding officers giving more personal supervision to the business methods of staff officers than in the past; that proper care is exercised in the preservation of public property and careful economy in expenditures. A considerable property loss was occasioned by a hurricane which swept over Key West, Fla., on October 11, 1909, and which did much damage to the old post of Key West Barracks, wrecking the condensing plant, partially unroofing the hospital, rendering two barrack buildings unsafe, and damaging other buildings by rain. To limit expenditures for repairs as much as possible, the garrison of the old post was reduced to one company and the band, and emergency funds were supplied by the War Department to make the reduced garrison comfortable until the time arrives for its transfer to the permanent post of Fort Taylor, on the eastern side of the city of Key West.

The inspections showed that the troops in the department are as well drilled and instructed in their duties and tactical exercises as present conditions will permit, and are fairly efficient in such. The greatest hindrance to their thorough efficiency and instruction lies in the continued absence of so many company officers—a condition it is hoped Congress will soon recognize by providing a sufficient personnel for the Army to permanently officer all its organizations.

Again this year, and with excellent results, the chief quartermaster, the chief commissary, and chief surgeon of the department have visited the several posts, for the purpose of informing themselves by personal inspection of the condition and working efficiency of their respective departments thereat.

The reports of the different staff officers are herewith forwarded. The following is a brief reference to such matters in these reports as require particular notice.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The work in this department has been satisfactorily performed throughout the year. The pay status of the clerks employed in it is not satisfactory, for it works a hardship to this excellent and especially important class of public employees, because the scale of salaries paid them is less than that received by clerks in other staff departments at these headquarters, whose work is neither of superior importance or more exacting or greater in quantity. For example, the chief clerk in the adjutant-general's office receives a salary of \$1,600 per annum. Two clerks in the chief quartermaster's office receive \$1,800 per annum, and the chief clerk in the subsistence department receives \$1,800.

It goes without saying that this discrimination in salaries works to the disadvantage of the adjutant-general's office, for it rightly causes dissatisfaction among its employees and creates a desire on their part to transfer to those departments in which better salaries are paid, or seek employment elsewhere.

The question of putting the clerks in the adjutant-general's office at department headquarters on a better pay status than that now in force is urged for favorable consideration. The pay now in force has been in effect for a great many years, since when there has been a general and constant increase in the cost of living. The same arguments that were advanced to secure increases in pay for officers of the Army exist with equal force among the clerks in all our departments. The salaries which were originally fair are no longer so. By comparison they are much less than those received by people performing clerical work of a similar character in the commercial world.

I hope that Congress will be urged to increase the remuneration of this valuable class of civil employees.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Investigations and inspections were made in the department during the past year as follows:

Special investigations, 10; inspections of garrisoned posts, 10; inspections of subposts, 7; inspection of arsenals, 1; inspections of recruiting offices, 7; inspections of abandoned forts, 2; inspections of national cemeteries, 7; inspections of disbursing officers' accounts, 132; inspections of property for condemnation, 286. Full reports of these inspections have already been forwarded.

Owing to the great length of time required for some of the special investigations, it was found impracticable for the inspector-general to complete the inspections of all posts in the department, and in consequence the posts of Fort McPherson and Fort Oglethorpe were not regularly inspected, although the inspector-general took advantage of his presence in these posts on other business to inspect property for condemnation and to look into the workings of some of the supply departments. One of the inspections of the money accounts of engineer officers at the following places were also omitted: Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Montgomery and Mobile, Ala.

After a year's experience it is evident that the inspector-general of this department should be given an assistant in order that this most important work can be properly performed. I recommend that an assistant be detailed and fully concur in the following remarks on the subject of Major Mauldin, inspector-general, who is now under orders for duty in another department:

From experience of the last six months in the office, I am convinced that there is more work in this department than one man can properly perform. * * * Where there is lack of thoroughness in the work a great part of the value of an inspection is lost and frequently absolute harm will be done. On account of the great variety of subjects covered by the inspections the inspectors ought to spend considerable time in preparation for the inspections, in keeping up with the changes in methods, and the various scientific improvements, etc. At present the routine work of the office requires so much time there is not enough left for the other work. * * * To my mind the greatest benefit of an inspection results from thoroughness, accuracy, and fairness of the work. In order to obtain these it is necessary that the inspector be a man suitable in temperament and disposition for the work and in this day of progress and specialties he must also have opportunity to keep up with events.

I am more and more impressed with the value of an inspector-general's department and the great field open to it to accomplish results for the betterment of the Army. I believe, however, special effort should be made to add to the dignity of the position and that the inspector should be given opportunity to study his work. Undoubtedly much good can be done by practical tests of the effi-

ciency of troops, but in order that these tests shall not become farces, problems must be carefully prepared and the tests made with intelligence and fairness. This requires time.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

In my last annual report reference was made to steps that were being taken to reduce the number of cases referred to summary courts for trial, by obliging company and other organization commanders to resort to the disciplinary measures legally within their control in all cases where such action was likely to meet the requirements of discipline. The steps referred to were similar to action inaugurated in the Division of the Philippines, several years ago, and consisted in addressing to post commanders a letter in substance as follows:

The department commander directs me to invite your attention to the large number of trials in the department by summary courts. A total of 3,356 have been had during the past fiscal year. He is convinced that the object of many of these trials could have been met better by resorting to disciplinary measures within the control of organization commanders, and the purpose of this letter is to bring the subject to the attention of post commanders, in order that they may oblige this procedure whenever in their judgment it can be done with good results.

The department commander has no wish to attempt to control the proper discretion of post commanders in deciding what offenses shall be tried and what shall not, but he believes if post commanders will scrutinize with care the charges preferred by company commanders, not only will desirable discipline be maintained, but a considerable and desirable reduction of the number of trials by summary court will result.

The determination of whether offenses shall be tried or otherwise disciplined rests entirely with commanding officers and not with company commanders, and if the number of summary court trials is unduly large, the fault is that of the commanding officer who permitted the charges to be so referred.

Post commanders are therefore enjoined to closely scrutinize all minor charges preferred and to require organization commanders to resort to disciplinary punishments authorized by paragraph 961, Army Regulations, whenever such will meet the interests of discipline.

Most satisfactory results have followed. The number of cases tried in this department by inferior courts during the year have been reduced nearly 1,000. The number of cases tried being 2,381, while during the fiscal year 1909 there were 3,356. The number of enlisted men actually tried by inferior courts being 1,410 against 1,869 for the year 1909. The number of cases tried by general courts-martial for the fiscal year 1910 was 236 against 320 for the fiscal year 1909, a reduction in these trials of 84.

I believe the reduction of summary court trials has bettered discipline because the action referred to above has required company commanders to give more personal attention to the discipline of their commands.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The appended report^a of the chief quartermaster of the department gives in detail the considerable amount of work accomplished during the year together with the financial and other responsibilities falling to his charge.

The work the department has performed has been satisfactory. All requisitions from posts for supplies have been promptly filled and due economy has been exercised.

^a Not printed.

The operation of General Orders, Nos. 18 and 73, War Department, 1908, which inaugurated the decentralization system of procuring supplies, has worked most satisfactorily, supplies being received more rapidly than at any time in the past.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department during the fiscal year just closed have been generally satisfactory and no complaints have reached these headquarters. The supplies have been good and of a sufficient quantity. Care has been taken by the chief commissary of the department to prevent the accumulation of stores at the several posts by making transfers between posts.

The addition of over-sea sales articles to the regular list to be furnished to posts within the United States has given general satisfaction.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The health conditions of the department have been very good and show an improvement over previous years. Both the ratio of mortality and the percentage of mean strength constantly noneffective have been decreased. The mortality for 1909-10 was 19, the same as for 1908-9, but with an increased command the ratio is less, being 4.10 as against 4.16. The percentage of mean strength constantly noneffective for 1908-9 was 3.96 against 3.71 for the year just ended.

During the year there were 31 officers, 750 enlisted men, and 25 civilians in the department who volunteered to be vaccinated against typhoid fever. These were divided among all the posts with the exception of Fort St. Philip, La., where no one was vaccinated.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The payments of troops in the department have been promptly and satisfactorily made. Deposits by enlisted men have amounted to \$93,713.56.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The work on the progressive military map of the United States has shown a considerable increase over previous years owing to the fact that more funds have been available to prosecute it. The importance of this work is apparent, but I doubt the advisability of continuing it until Congress provides sufficient permanent company officers to permit it to be prosecuted promptly to a finish. Under present rate of progress the map will be antiquated before it is published. Attention to the report^a of the chief engineer officer of the department is invited.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The work of converting the 12-inch mortar carriages from the model of 1896 to the model of 1896 M I, mentioned in last year's report, has progressed steadily throughout the year.

^a Not printed.

The following is quoted from the report of the chief ordnance officer of the department:

The duties of this office have included the inspection of the material of the four field artillery batteries of the organized militia (two in Alabama and two in Georgia) armed with service material. It was found in general good condition and apparently has been cared for quite zealously. The battery at Birmingham, Ala., labors to this end under difficulties due to unsuitable and crowded space and insufficient funds. The repairs to this material are attended to through this office.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The operations of the Signal Corps in this department have consisted entirely in the installing, maintaining, and repairing of fire and mine control and post telephone systems at the several posts.

The installations of common battery underground post telephone systems, replacing aerial systems, have been completed and turned over to post authorities at Forts Barrancas, Moultrie, and Screven, and at Forts Morgan, Dade, and Caswell the systems are practically completed and will be turned over to the post authorities very shortly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations made in previous reports are renewed.

The most pressing need of the Army to-day, and has been for many years, is sufficient officers to keep permanently with our regiments the full complement of officers provided by law and recognized in all countries as essential for their efficient training, but which in our own country, in the development of its military policy, has been steadily depleted by taking away from regiments the officers necessary to carry on the service schools, to act as instructors in the national guard and at military institutions of learning, for recruiting duty, etc., all of which are essential parts of our military system. Our regiments can not be trained to the requisite degree of efficiency with the number of officers now on duty with them. The ever-increasing demands of modern military training, keeping pace with other modern activities, are such that the full complement of company officers must be available to do the work imperative to accomplish if our companies and regiments are to be properly trained.

INSPECTIONS OF THE MILITIA.

The regular annual inspection of the organized militia of the several States within this department by officers of the Army, as required by section 14 of the Militia Law of January 21, 1903, and General Orders, No. 230, War Department, series 1907, was made; and in compliance with letter from the War Department dated May 25, 1909, and indorsement dated April 4, 1910, a second inspection was had during the time that the militia organizations were engaged in field exercises at their summer encampments.

The reports of these inspections have been forwarded to the War Department as received. They show that while there is much to criticize in the present condition of the national guard in many of the States comprised within the limits of this department, there is

to be found, on the other hand, much to commend and much to encourage the making of greater effort to assist the several State authorities in endeavors to improve the efficiency of their troops. The reports emphasize the fact that a condition of real efficiency can not be arrived at without further provisions being made for a greater number of qualified instructors than are now available or can be spared from the Army—necessarily national guard officers can give only a small part of their time to their military duties—nor without a greater expenditure of money toward remedying existing physical deficiencies.

A great step forward would be the elimination of politics, now more or less influential in national guard matters in each State, and this would be accomplished, it is believed, in part at least, if citizens generally could be brought to realize more fully than they do the importance and mission of the national guard in our military policy and the dignity that should attach to service in it. A general public recognition of the true status of the national guard would also largely eliminate another evil influence now only too often exercised, viz, the discrimination of employers against employees who are members of the national guard.

As a rule companies and regiments are scattered and the regimental commanders and responsible field officers have not the means, nor would they be able if they had on account of the time involved, to constantly supervise company instruction. To meet this condition will require the services of a greater number of instructors from the Army than can be spared, both officers and soldiers, whose entire time for several years to come should be devoted to instruction pertaining to company administration, discipline, the school of the soldier, and company drills, with particular attention to the care of arms and equipment. In reference to the last-mentioned item, I believe that a thorough inspection would show that a large percentage of the new Springfield rifles in the hands of the organized militia in this department are to-day unserviceable from rust and other neglects, due in some measure to lack of physical means to care for them, but in a greater measure to lack of knowledge on the part of company officers of the means necessary to be taken to care for the modern firearm and to the absolute necessity for so doing to preserve their efficiency.

There exists throughout the States a general lack of armories, or of buildings which could be made to serve the purpose of such. Buildings of this character are indispensable for the storage and care of arms and equipment, and as an assembling place for guardsmen and drill halls in which elementary instruction and training can be given. Until funds are forthcoming, either from the National Government or from the States themselves to remedy this defect, it can not be expected that arms and equipment generally will receive the care and attention that is essential to their preservation. In the matter of the personal equipment of soldiers a more liberal allowance of clothing should be made than is the case at present, and it is essential that there should be issued a suitable shoe for use in the performance of military duties. Companies as a rule now appear wearing shoes of all patterns, the majority of which are so ill adapted for use on the march and at maneuvers as to cripple the feet of their wearers even in moderate exercises.

The above remarks are not to be taken in any way as a reflection on the efforts constantly made to improve the national guard by the many zealous, efficient, and excellent national-guard officers to be found in all the States, nor do they apply either to a number of regiments and companies which are in a good state of discipline and efficiency.

Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series, camps of instruction for militia officers were organized in this department and held as noted below. The attendance of officers at these schools was good. The programme of work was carefully prepared beforehand to meet their greatest needs and especially qualified officers were obtained to instruct them. The militia officers manifested gratifying interest in the work, and I believe the majority profited so much by the opportunity that it is recommended that consideration be given to a plan to make such schools as the above a permanent feature of militia instruction in those States where needed.

Georgia: At Fort McPherson, for infantry officers; period, May 9 to 14; average attendance, 82. At Fort Oglethorpe, for cavalry officers; period, May 9 to 14; average attendance, 9.5.

Florida: At St. Augustine, for infantry officers; period, May 16 to 20; average attendance, 73.

Mississippi: At State Rifle Range, Camp Williamson, for infantry officers; period, May 25 to 27; average attendance, 36.6.

A detailed report of the work done at these schools has already been forwarded.

JOINT ARMY AND MILITIA COAST-DEFENSE EXERCISES.

The following joint encampments of regular troops and organized militia were held during the year in the artillery districts of the department, viz:

Artillery District of Charleston, August 1 to 10, 1909: Headquarters, Fort Moultrie, S. C. Organizations participating—2 companies Coast Artillery Reserves, National Guard of South Carolina.

Artillery District of Tampa, October 5 to 14, 1909: Headquarters, Fort De Soto, Fla. Organizations participating—First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Florida.

Artillery District of New Orleans, August 1 to 12, 1909: Headquarters, Jackson Barracks, La. Organizations participating—Provisional company, coast artillery, composed of men from Batteries A and B, Field Artillery; Signal Corps Company, and Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Louisiana.

Artillery District of Mobile, May 4 to 14, 1910: Headquarters, Fort Morgan, Ala. Organization participating—Company B, National Guard of Alabama.

Artillery District of Savannah, May 19 to 28, 1910: Headquarters, Fort Screven, Ga. Organizations participating—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Georgia.

Artillery District of Charleston, June 15 to 24, 1910: Headquarters, Fort Moultrie, S. C. Organizations participating—First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery Reserves, National Guard of South Carolina.

Exercises will be held in the Artillery District of the Cape Fear August 5-15, 1910, and in the Artillery District of Tampa October 17-28, 1910.

Reports of all exercises so far held show that the militia reserve companies, without exception, enter upon the period of the exercises without proper preliminary instruction, both as regards infantry drill and artillery matters. If they are to be made an efficient reserve a plan more comprehensive than the present must be followed in the States included in this department. I believe the best results would be accomplished, as far as concerns their training, if a coast artillery officer were detailed on the staff of the department commander and placed in charge, not only of the development of the reserves, but of their armory instruction as well, a noncommissioned officer to be detailed from each artillery district to give the necessary armory instruction to reserve companies assigned to his artillery district, said instructors to be under the direction of the officer in charge. It might be well to have this officer detailed as assistant to the coast-defense officer, and in that way make him available for duty as umpire in cases of emergency.

There are at present 14 companies of reserves in this department (North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 4; Florida, 1; Alabama, 2) and it is understood that 2 more companies are soon to be organized (Florida, 1, and Louisiana, 1).

It is thought that, if regular officers are to be provided for duty as instructors of militia organizations, one should certainly be provided as above recommended, and on account of the fact that the reserve companies are scattered over such a wide territory, I believe the best results would be obtained if he were stationed at these headquarters, and detailed as an assistant to the coast-defense officer, whose routine duties and those devolving upon him as umpire, coast artillery target practice, make it impossible for him to devote sufficient time or attention to the development of the coast artillery reserves in this section. During the past year his other duties have made it impossible for him to attend any joint army and militia coast-defense exercises.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,
Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as commanding general of the Department of the Lakes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

In addition to the usual routine work of the department, considerable time has been devoted to preparatory work for the Chicago military tournament to take place in July, 1910; for the camp of field artillery instruction at Sparta, Wis., during June and July; for the camp of instruction for militia officers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., during June and July; and for the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison to be held in September next.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, General Staff Corps, has been the chief of staff of the department since September 22, 1909.

GARRISON SCHOOLS.

Garrison schools for officers were conducted in accordance with existing orders and met with the usual success. The wide divergence of age and experience of officers in the large posts makes it difficult to establish a satisfactory post-graduate course. The conditions change so constantly that a systematic course prepared in advance would have to be varied to meet the exigencies of any winter, and it is believed, on the whole, better to leave the matter largely in the hands of the post commanders.

During the season the militia officers attending the garrison schools were two from the State of Indiana, four from Michigan, and one from West Virginia, of whom four passed, and three were found deficient in one or more subjects.

Generally speaking, the militia officers showed a desire to improve themselves.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

It is not believed that the results attending the attempt to teach Spanish to the noncommissioned officers justify the time and attention required. There is always a difficulty about obtaining proper instructors, and few of the noncommissioned officers care to go deeply into the study.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction of infantry officers of the organized militia under General Orders, No. 4, War Department, series of 1910.

A camp was held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, June 20-25, for the instruction of militia officers of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Two officers from the Culver Military Academy also attended this camp. The reports^a of Col. Henry A. Greene, Tenth Infantry, commanding Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Maj. James H. Frier, Tenth Infantry, camp commander, give the details of this camp. The very painstaking successful work of Major Frier and his assistants in their duty is entitled to the highest commendation.

A similar camp is to be held July 18-23 for the instruction of infantry officers of the organized militia of Illinois and Kentucky.

For the purposes of partial instruction of militia officers, these camps are the best possible means. The weakness of militia officers lies in the lack of partial knowledge of the daily routine of the service in caring for, clothing, feeding, and instructing their men, and the failure to understand the necessity for proper sanitation and the means of obtaining it. Under General Orders, No. 4, the officers in these camps were formed into companies with two regular officers on duty with each company. During the camp they actually performed the duties, under the strictest supervision, incident to the course of instruction. They lived on the ration, with certain additions analogous to those added from the company fund in actual service; this food was prepared by company cooks drawn from the various organizations of the department. These militia officers have received a practical lesson they could in no other way have obtained and which should produce excellent results. It is recommended that these camps be continued in the future. The enlisted strength of the militia constantly changes; the officers are, however, much more permanent and are susceptible of progressive training. If these gentlemen, or any good percentage of them, can be taught the a, b, c of the care of their troops in the field, and the proper use of the ration, the resulting benefit will be enormous. As to actual individual instruction, militia officers get more of it at these camps for officers than in a maneuver camp, and the expense of such camps is comparatively slight.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. George Andrews was the adjutant-general until December 11, 1909, when Maj. Harry C. Hale assumed the duties of that office. He continued on that duty until June 25, 1910, when Col. William A. Simpson was assigned to duty as adjutant-general of the Department of the Lakes.

On June 30, 1910, the department return showed an aggregate strength of 236 officers and 3,391 enlisted men serving in the department, who were distributed among five garrison posts in the following organizations: Cavalry—Third Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry. Field Artillery—Headquarters, band, and Battery F, Fifth Field Artillery.

^a Not printed.

Infantry—Headquarters, band, and First and Second Battalions, Second Infantry; the Tenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Infantry. Staff corps, 29 officers and 17 enlisted men. Hospital Corps, 116 enlisted men.

The movement of troops to and from the department has been duly reported, and the War Department is fully informed of all changes of stations of officers and organizations in the Department of the Lakes since the date of my last annual report.

The personnel of the department is most efficient, even more so than during last year, when it was excellent. The training of recruits before assigning them to their permanent organizations in the Army has proved not only a success, but one of very great value to the Army. The recruit now joins his company, troop, or battery, feeling that he is a soldier and is able to take part in the drills and exercises of his organization without difficulty. He is self-reliant and sufficiently trained so as not to commit mistakes that bring forth remarks from his drill master and older companions that would humiliate him. Recently I saw a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, nearly all of the enlisted men being recruits of recent assignment, go through drills and exercises with a degree of efficiency that would have been a credit to any organization. Certainly the idea of training recruits at the recruiting rendezvous before assigning them to their permanent organizations was a most beneficial one, and the originator of the plan not only deserves the greatest credit, but also the thanks of all commanding officers in the Army.

The physical condition of the military posts of this department is excellent, though some additional buildings are needed. This is especially felt in the housing of noncommissioned officers. Practice marches have been made by all the troops in this department, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 177, War Department, 1907. The results of these practice marches have been even more beneficial than heretofore. The improved discipline and efficiency of the troops is attracting the attention of the citizens of the country through which the troops pass, and the enlisted men are themselves beginning to feel that they have a standing in the public's esteem. This causes the men to put forth their best efforts and make the best possible appearance. A few years ago some apprehension was felt in neighborhoods and routes through which the troops were to march, while now their presence is sought, and they are warmly welcomed wherever they pass.

The greatly bettered condition of the roads in this section of the United States and the wonderful increase in the numbers and the improved construction of automobiles have suggested to me the utilization of these machines in the military service. Automobiles are purchased by citizens as rapidly as the manufacturers turn them out, and while they are produced by the tens of thousands, there is never a reserved stock on hand to supply a sudden demand for a large number; especially is this the case of the larger sizes of automobiles which could be of use in the military service in times of necessity. It therefore seems to me that it would be wise if the National Government passed laws that would cause the registration of all automobiles capable of transporting four or more passengers, and that the owners of

these machines be legally obliged to transfer them upon demand to the Government for military uses for a sum of money not greater than the first cost of the machine to the owner at the time the machine is needed. If this were done, the Government could have at hand and without cost a supply of transportation for the rapid movement of troops, and in case of need the cost would be vastly less than would be necessary under present conditions.

The record system prescribed in General Orders, No. 92, series of 1909, War Department, though much delayed because of nonsupply of material described in the order, is now in full operation at these headquarters. The working seems satisfactory, and as one becomes accustomed to the methods of the system labor is somewhat simplified and reduced; also time is saved.

The desertions which occurred from the troops garrisoning the posts of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, are shown in the following table:

Posts.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.:													
Hospital Corps.....		1											1
Infantry.....	8	8	1	5	3	1	1	1			2	3	33
Total.....	8	9	1	5	3	1	1	1			2	3	34
Fort Brady, Mich.: Infantry.....					2					1	3	5	11
Fort Sheridan, Ill.:													
Cavalry.....		1	1	2	3	3	1	1				1	13
Field artillery.....		3	1	2	4	7	1	1		6	2		20
Infantry.....	8	4	6	7	5	7	2		1	1	2	3	46
Total.....	8	8	8	11	12	10	4	2	1	7	4	4	79
Fort Thomas, Ky.:													
Hospital Corps.....	1												1
Infantry.....	1	4	1	1	1			2	1	1	2	3	17
Total.....	2	4	1	1	1			2	1	1	2	3	18
Fort Wayne, Mich.: Infantry.....		2	3	2		1		1	1	3	4	9	26
Grand total.....	18	23	13	19	18	12	5	6	3	12	15	24	168
1908-9.....	17	27	23	42	19	11	11	14	19	25	33	30	271
Decrease.....													103

RECAPITULATION.

Hospital Corps.....	2
Cavalry.....	13
Field artillery.....	20
Infantry.....	133
Total.....	168

From this table it will be seen that the number of desertions has decreased 103 since the last fiscal year, during which there were 271 desertions. Also, it is seen that there were 103 desertions during the first six months of this fiscal year and only 65 during the last six months. This great and progressive decrease is due, in my opinion, to the care given in recruiting and to the training received by the recruits before joining their permanent organizations.

TOLEDO TOURNAMENT.

Much interest was exhibited by the troops of this department in the military tournament beginning at Toledo, Ohio, July 4, 1909, and lasting a week. The soldiers took the keenest interest in preparing themselves for the tournament and in executing their part of each event. It was decided that the best results to the service could be obtained by the preparation of a strictly military programme, to the exclusion of all athletic contests and competitive drills. Military athletic contests are beneficial to the Army, but they are so amateurish that such contests are practically of no interest whatsoever to the public at large. In all the work of the tournament there was but one object in view, viz, the good of the service in general.

The military tournament was unique, as its entire management was in the hands of the troops. Under the supervision of officers the enlisted men sold tickets, collected tickets, acted as ushers, etc. After all the expenses of the tournament were met a surplus of \$2,403.12 was left, which was forwarded to the treasurer of the Army Relief Society.

The military tournament was a success in every respect; the programme was excellent and its execution was perfect. One exhibition drill followed another with a snap and precision that greatly surprised and pleased the public. The spirit manifested by the officers and men was the highest that I had ever seen in any body of men. There was not a complaint or a bit of ill feeling in any direction. The officers and men seemed to have in view only the success of the tournament and the good repute of the Army. Their conduct and discipline throughout the tournament were excellent and nothing but the highest praise of them has been reported to me.

I feel that this tournament was a thorough success in every respect. Financially, it paid all expenses, increased the company funds of all the organizations participating, and contributed \$2,403.12 to the army relief fund. I feel certain that the Army has made a great many friends, and the spirit manifested by the officers and enlisted men has been an ample reward for all the hard work the tournament has necessitated.

I recommend that at tournaments to be held in the future no charges be made for admission, but that chambers of commerce or other commercial organizations be required to guarantee the necessary expenses, and trust to the sale of reserved seats for their returns. Such an arrangement will be carried out in the Chicago tournament which will commence on the 4th of July, 1910, and I believe this plan will result in even greater benefit to the Army than the one adopted at Toledo.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The inspector-general made the regular inspections of the department, including 14 recruiting stations, 5 posts, and the First and Second Battalions of the Twenty-seventh Infantry during its practice march at the camp near Fox Lake, Ill. Sixty-nine inspections of money accounts were made:

Aggregate amount involved.....	\$18, 113, 525. 28
Aggregate amount of disbursements.....	14, 640, 223. 24
Aggregate balance as verified.....	3, 473, 302. 04

There were 35 closing statements examined and verified by depository statements:

Aggregate amount involved.....	\$4, 198, 399. 64
Aggregate amount of disbursements.....	4, 198, 399. 64

Two special investigations were made under orders from these headquarters.

The inspector was directed to give special attention in his inspections of the posts of the department to the administration of the quartermasters. The inspector reports:

The system of paper work now in force is working well. Requisitions are promptly filled. Supplies are generally satisfactory. Economy is practiced at all posts and no reduction of expenses can be made, except as indicated in reports of annual inspections of posts. Under instructions to recommend no expenditures other than those absolutely necessary, care was taken to examine closely all departments where money was required, and only such improvements and repairs were mentioned as in the opinion of the inspector were imperative for the best interests of the Government.

In view of the recent destructive fires of government property in the Department of the East, it would seem proper to again consider the proposition of the safe storage of commissary and quartermaster property in Chicago. In my annual report of 1909 I recommend the construction of a great quartermaster's depot in Chicago, built upon modern lines, and to be used as a main supply depot for the Army; this to replace the isolated and obsolete quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind. It is understood that this proposition met with the emphatic opposition of the Indiana congressional delegation, and consequently becomes impossible. Since this main depot can not be constructed, it is recommended that the War Department either rent or build a fireproof storage plant for commissary and quartermaster property in Chicago, the building, however, not to be used for office purposes.

The necessity of a fireproof building for government property is impressed upon me because of my own sad experience from fire in Chicago.

While during the past year the troops have been thoroughly drilled and well cared for, the task is becoming more and more difficult because of the lack of officers on duty with the troops. Unless fewer officers are detailed from the troops, or an additional number of officers added to the Army, the efficiency of the troops can not be sustained. The present mental and physical strain upon the officers serving with troops is greater than should be expected from them even in time of war, and it will be only a question of a short time until the size and cost of the retired list becomes such a burden as to call forth congressional legislation.

It would be a step toward the efficiency of our mobile army if the commissaries and quartermasters at our military posts could be separated from the organizations which garrison them, the administrative officers of the post being permanent and responsible for post property, and the organizations' administrative staff being responsible for the property of their own organizations. The permanent post staff could be detailed from the list of retired officers.

CHIEF ENGINEER OFFICER.

Maj. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, has had charge of the office.

A topographic survey of the military maneuver grounds near Sparta, Wis., was made in compliance with instructions from these headquarters. The area surveyed covered approximately 31 square miles. The preliminary work was commenced on September 10, under the personal supervision of the chief engineer officer, and the field work completed November 17. The map, size 32 by 48 inches, constructed on a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile, with contour intervals of 10 feet, was finished by the end of December. Lithographic reproduction of the map has been made by the United States Lake Survey Office at Detroit, Mich., and 5,000 copies printed. Five hundred copies were forwarded to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the balance, 4,500, placed at the disposal of these headquarters.

A survey of the Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Military Reservation, covering approximately 725 acres, was commenced April 26. The topographic field work was completed May 7. Construction of the map, scale 1 inch to 200 feet, with 5-foot contours, has been in progress and was nearly finished by the end of the year.

By direction of myself as department commander, field work was commenced June 1 in connection with a topographic survey of the Fort Brady (Mich.) Military Reservation and surrounding country, covering an area approximated at 35 square miles. At the end of the year about 19 square miles had been surveyed.

No work has been accomplished during the year in this department in connection with the preparation of the progressive military map of the United States, as I have found it impracticable to provide officers for detail to this duty, due to the great demand upon the department for officers at maneuvers, camps of instruction, national rifle match, etc.

Pursuant to orders from these headquarters the chief engineer officer inspected at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 4 and 5, the headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, and D, Battalion of Engineers, Ohio Militia, and at Calumet, Mich., on April 19, Company A, Engineers, Michigan Militia.

As member of a board of officers, appointed by paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 24, Headquarters Department of the Lakes, current series, the chief engineer officer visited Fort Sheridan, Ill., on March 26 for the purpose of recommending a location for the construction of a sewage disposal plant for that post, and indicating the most suitable line for the sewer pipe line for bringing the sewage from the present system of the post to the site recommended.

The usual routine work of the engineer office has been duly performed during the year, and proper care has been taken in connection with preservation of the engineer property and various maps pertaining to the office. Issue of reconnaissance instruments and equipment has been made from time to time, upon requisitions, to engineer officers and military organizations stationed at posts within the department. Tracings, sketches, and drawings of minor importance and a considerable number of blueprints have been made for use of

the staff officers at these headquarters and for distribution to officers of the various organizations, regular and militia, participating in the field maneuvers, camps of instruction, tournaments, etc., held during the year or scheduled to be held at the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year. Numerous maps have been mounted for office and field use, and all published atlas sheets of the United States Geological Survey pertaining to this department have been mounted, classified, and indexed during the year.

The funds available during the year, amounting to \$3,975, allotted from the appropriation for "Civilian assistants to engineer officers, 1910, act of March 3, 1909," were expended exclusively for services—\$1,537.50 of the amount for clerical and other work performed in the office and the balance, \$2,437.50, for the survey work mentioned above and map work in connection therewith. No part of the allotment remained unexpended at the end of the year and there were no outstanding liabilities. An allotment of \$3,450 has been made for the fiscal year 1911.

Only one civilian assistant, Mr. Oscar Moller, was employed in the office permanently during the year, and he is entitled to credit for the excellent work he has done in the performance of the manifold duties entrusted to his care. During the first seven months of the year a private of the Third Battalion of Engineers, Harry W. Good, was detailed on detached duty at these headquarters and rendered valuable service in assisting with survey work, care of instruments, blueprinting, mounting of maps, etc.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge-advocate, has been the judge-advocate of this department during the entire year. He submits the following tabulated report of trials in the Department of the Lakes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

Trials and convictions by general courts-martial.

Article of war violated.	Offense.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
17	Losing accouterments.....		14
17	Losing clothing.....		10
17	Selling clothing.....		7
20	Disrespect toward commissioned officer.....		6
21	Disobeying superior officer.....		7
32	Absence without leave.....		166
33	Failure to attend drill, roll calls, etc.....		37
38	Drunkenness on duty.....		20
39	Leaving post as sentinel.....		12
39	Sleeping on post as sentinel.....		8
40	Quitting guard.....		9
47	Desertion.....		258
60	Larceny of government property.....		3
62	Assault.....		16
62	Assault and battery.....		2
62	Assault with intent to kill.....		2
62	Attempt to strike noncommissioned officer.....		1
62	Breach of arrest.....		10
62	Breaking parole.....		2
62	Disobeying commissioned officer.....		5
62	Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....		18
62	Disorderly.....		11

Trials and convictions by general courts-martial—Continued.

Article of war violated.	Offense.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
62	Disrespect toward noncommissioned officer.....		6
62	Disrespect toward commissioned officer.....		2
62	Disrespect toward sentinel.....		3
62	Drunkenness.....		5
62	Drunk and disorderly.....		9
62	Escaping from guardhouse.....		13
62	Escaping from sentinel.....		7
62	False statement or report.....		7
62	Forgery.....		6
62	Fraud.....		4
62	Fraudulent enlistment.....		34
62	Indecent exposure of person.....		2
62	Inflamous and unnatural conduct.....		5
62	Introducing liquor into post.....		4
62	Larceny.....		50
62	Losing, pawning, and selling arms, accouterments, etc.....		7
62	Neglect of duty.....		19
62	Resisting arrest.....		42
62	Suffering prisoner to escape.....		9
62	Using profane and indecent language.....		6
62	Violation of orders.....		6
62	Other disorders and neglects not included in above.....		45
	Total.....		915
	Acquittals.....		26
	Grand total.....		941

Trials and convictions by inferior courts-martial.

Offense.	Courts—		
	Summary.	Garrison.	Regimental.
1. Absence, unauthorized:			
(a) Under thirty-second article of war.....	1,116		
(b) Under thirty-third article of war.....	831		
(c) Under sixty-second article of war.....	139		
2. Assault, assault and battery, threats, etc.....	51		
3. Breach of arrest.....	81		
4. Clothing:			
(a) Losing.....	7		
(b) Selling.....			
(c) Spoiling.....	1		
5. Conduct causing arrest by civil authorities.....	21		
6. Disobedience.....	235	2	
7. Disorderly conduct.....	64		
8. Disrespect.....	37		
9. Drunkenness on duty.....	146		
10. Drunkenness not on duty.....	148		
11. Drunk and disorderly.....	154		
12. False statements.....	42		
13. Indecent conduct.....	11		
14. Insubordinate conduct.....	69		
15. Property, public:			
(a) Losing.....	3		
(b) Selling.....			
(c) Spoiling.....	4		
16. Neglect of duty.....	210		
17. Nuisance, committing.....	29		
18. Uncleanliness.....	50		
19. Other offenses not included above.....	241	1	
Total.....	3,690	3	
Acquittals.....	68	4	
Number of different men tried.....	1,576	6	

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED.

(1) Cases tried by general courts-martial.....	568
(2) Cases tried by summary court.....	2, 642
(3) Cases tried by garrison court.....	6
(4) Cases tried by regimental court.....	0

Total..... 3, 216

The system established for general courts-martial and inferior courts seems to be all that is required and only fails where there is in trials lack of careful and intelligent consideration by members of courts of the work devolved on them and neglects and failures on the part of judge-advocates in preparing their cases for trial, in conducting trials, and in preparing records. There is a growing habit on the part of judge-advocates to submit and courts to admit incompetent, immaterial, and irrelevant testimony.

The guardhouses at all the posts of the department are in excellent condition. The general prisoners have been kept in good physical condition and much valuable government work has been accomplished by their labor, without expense.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The duties of chief quartermaster of this department were performed by Col. William W. Robinson, jr., until March 1, 1910, when he was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse. They have had the assistance of younger officers, Capts. John S. Winn, William Brooke, and Hugh D. Berkeley. Much of the work of the chief quartermaster's office is connected with matters outside of the Department of the Lakes.

The following is the amount received from the Treasury, amount disbursed, and the balance remaining unexpended at the close of the business, June 30, 1910:

Receipts	\$2, 759, 800. 47
Disbursed	2, 585, 091. 41
Balance.....	174, 709. 06

In addition to the above, \$11,897.92 was collected from the following sources and disbursed: Refundments by railroads of overpayments, sales to officers, sales at public auction, mileage collections, and other sources.

Four hundred and fifty-four horses and mules were purchased at the following average prices:

Cavalry horses.....	\$176. 03
Artillery horses.....	218. 00
Draft horses.....	194. 54
Draft mules.....	191. 50

The necessary fuel, forage, straw, mineral oil, etc., were purchased at the several posts of this department, and aggregated \$205,436.51. This does not include the same kind of supplies which were purchased for issue to recruiting stations, recruiting officers, and to officers on college duty, etc., at various locations in the department.

SHOES.

The shoes at present furnished the department and the troops in it, more especially those of recent pattern, seem to give entire satisfac-

tion, and the only causes of complaints that have been heard during the past fiscal year concerning the black shoes have been remedied in recent specifications. The shoes now used are very popular. The russet marching shoe, while entirely suitable for the purpose intended, is limited in its use. The russet garrison shoes are probably worn four-fifths of the time, and many company commanders prefer for troops the garrison shoes, even for practice marches and for the ordinary routine work, to the russet marching shoes.

It is recommended that all shoes manufactured prior to 1905 and now in the quartermaster's storehouse be turned over for the use of prisoners or be otherwise disposed of. These shoes have deteriorated on account of age, and are unfit for issue to soldiers.

CLOTHING.

I have seen a few samples of olive-drab cotton clothing (worn by officers) and I do not think it is satisfactory. In one case, three washings of a suit had taken out nearly all its color. The statement is also made that the new olive-drab cotton goods is warmer than the khaki.

LEGGINGS.

The leggings furnished at the present time are not liked, especially by mounted men. They are not as comfortable as the leggings formerly issued, nor do they look as well. Other articles of clothing, including the olive-drab blanket, give satisfaction both as regards quality and suitability.

TENTAGE.

In view of the fact that the Army is now committed to field service every year, lasting from three weeks to three months, it seems proper to suggest to the War Department the advisability of adopting mess shelters. A mess shelter should be devised as part of the field equipment of the troops going to maneuver and other camps. At present the question of mess shelter is one that is determined by the activity and energy of the troop, battery, or company commander and by his being able to secure canvas of some kind from any source for mess shelter. The result is a decided lack of uniformity in the appearance of the camps, and also of great difference in comfort to the enlisted men. It is suggested, also, that shelter for the animals should be provided. Of course shelter can not be carried into the field, but in these camps, it can be readily provided, and the health and the strength of the animals preserved. The chief quartermaster reported to me recently, after a visit to the Sparta maneuver camp, that the animals were suffering severely while tied to the picket line after the duties for the day had been concluded, though they had been cared for as well as could be done. In this instance, grain and hay were of the very best quality, and the water the finest possible, and plentiful. Still for the lack of shelter many of the animals were ailing, one had died from heat, and five or six were in a serious condition. The cost of the one horse lost—\$185—would possibly have provided shelter for all the animals. Four railroad construction camps are now located at Sparta; in each camp the animals had good canvas stables. The

deduction is obvious. It is cheaper to provide shelter for the animals. The same necessity for shelter exists in rainy and inclement weather as also when the weather is extremely hot or dry.

ACCOUNTABILITY.

The new system of accountability is a great improvement. The quartermasters at the different posts are successfully managing their business under the new system. It is fast becoming a matter of personal pride with them not to overstock with supplies and at the same time to have everything that may be required for the troops, and to administer affairs as economically as is consistent with efficiency. Some relaxation of the regulations of the Quartermaster's Department regarding tentage would be of advantage to the service, in order that the post quartermaster might be able to anticipate the needs which he knows will arise. For instance, the regulations of the Quartermaster's Department require that tents must be submitted to the action of an inspector "prior to submitting the requisition for a new supply." It frequently happens that damaged tents could be used for short trips, for the target range and other purposes, while they would not last during the period of a maneuver camp. It would seem proper to allow the post quartermaster to anticipate such needs and at the same time to keep the old tentage for use as long as possible. It is not a good policy to subject a post quartermaster to having before him the chances of a breakdown and of not being able to supply articles constantly needed, when he could foresee such needs and arrange accordingly.

TRANSPORTATION.

The grade of horses and mules furnished has given entire satisfaction, but only the field allowance of animals is given to each post in the department, and when the troops go on practice marches or to maneuvers the posts are stripped of transportation, and necessary police work can not go on. It is therefore recommended that at Fort Sheridan ten animals be allowed as post transportation, in addition to the field transportation, for the daily routine of post policing and other duties. For Forts Thomas, Wayne, and Benjamin Harrison six would be sufficient at each. At Fort Brady four animals would be sufficient. This matter should receive the careful consideration of the authorities.

PERSONNEL.

The number of civilian employees in the chief quartermaster's office in this department is barely sufficient to transact the volume of business of the quartermaster, and no reduction of the clerical force can be made without serious injury to the service. The work is most confining, and the clerks are all capable, industrious, and faithful. Several of them are experts, and their services are worth more than their present compensation.

MOTOR TRUCKS.

The development of the motor truck has been very great during the last few years, and its use in the Army can now be made with

economy of both money and time. It is recommended that the War Department consider the construction of a motor truck for the rapid transportation of supplies in the field.

No reasonable complaint has been made in this department during the last fiscal year with reference to the supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward Anderson, Subsistence Department, served as chief commissary of the Department of the Lakes until December 30, 1909, when he was relieved by Capt. Jack Hayes. Both of these officers have shown themselves most efficient, and upon their recommendation I have made changes in supplying posts that have proved to be satisfactory to all concerned and also economical. Captain Hayes's report is so concise that I quote it here:

Points of supply.—Funds for posts and stations in the department have been supplied from this office. Stores and property have been procured by calls from this office on the purchasing commissaries at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis, the major portion of supplies from Chicago, and certain designated articles from New York and St. Louis.

Fresh meat and vegetables have been purchased at posts under contracts made in this office, and in general, turkey and chicken, butter, and ice locally at posts under circular advertisement and letter of acceptance.

Supply.—The posts have been uniformly and regularly supplied, and the supply has at all times been adequate, as evidenced by the small number of special requisitions that have been received.

All requisitions have been acted on promptly and no complaints have been received.

Requisitions have been carefully revised in this office and constant effort has been made to prevent an accumulation or surplus of stores at posts, but at the same time to have on hand always an adequate supply.

By the cooperation of post commissaries it is believed that the result desired is now being accomplished.

Contracts.—Contracts were made in this office covering the supply of fresh beef and mutton, fresh vegetables, and in some cases butter and ice.

The contracts for fresh beef and mutton were for two periods of six months each. By experience this method has proved the most satisfactory and economical.

The contracts for fresh vegetables were for two periods, one for four months, July 1 to October 31, and one for eight months, November 1 to June 30.

By investigation it was found that this method of buying fresh vegetables was not the most economical or satisfactory, as the average monthly market price of fresh vegetables was invariably much lower than the lowest bid received for formal long contract. Recommendation was made to the department commander that hereafter fresh vegetables be bought monthly by circular advertisement and letter of acceptance, which recommendation has been approved and will be carried into effect during the fiscal year 1911. A special report upon this subject was rendered by this office under date of June 18, 1910.

Purchases at post.—Under authority from this office, fresh chicken and turkey, butter, and ice are purchased locally at each post. This method has been found to be both satisfactory and economical, as prices have been lower than if purchased here and transported by the Government to the different posts.

Losses.—The value of subsistence stores condemned during the fiscal year was \$147.20. These stores became unfit for sale or issue through unavoidable causes and no one was held responsible for the loss.

Reclamation from the sellers amounting to \$358.07 has been received for stores found deteriorated on opening original packages.

The value of subsistence property condemned during the fiscal year was \$1,410.86. Of this amount, \$1,208.81 was for field-cooking apparatus condemned at Fort Sheridan and \$173.45 at Fort Thomas.

Administration at posts.—The affairs of the subsistence department at posts have been handled in a satisfactory manner by post commissaries, who seem anxious to cooperate in every way for economical and efficient service.

The post commissary sergeants on duty at posts of this department have, from reports of their superiors and from my personal observation while inspecting posts, been efficient and energetic, and have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Inspections.—The chief commissary made during April and May an inspection of each post commissary of the department, the result of this inspection being reported on May 28, 1910.

The tour of inspection has brought this office in close cooperation with the different posts, has enabled the chief commissary to become familiar with local conditions at each post, and has brought about certain changes in administration of subsistence affairs in this department which will, it is believed, tend to economy and good service.

It is believed that the good derived from inspections of this nature more than repays the cost of transportation involved.

Ice.—The prices obtained on ice have been so far this season most reasonable, and with the changes recommended in my report of inspection (submitted May 28, 1910) in methods of handling same it is believed that the amount of wastage will be materially reduced.

Storehouses.—The different posts have sufficient storage facilities, except as noted in my report of inspections. Requisitions covering the deficiencies noted have been rendered, and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken on same.

Ration and sales articles.—The separate articles of the ration and of sales stores have as a rule been of excellent quality and have given good satisfaction.

In view of the new system of accountability and of handling the ration, which goes into effect July 1, 1910, no recommendations are made.

Field equipment.—As reported in my report of inspection, all posts are completely equipped with all field equipment authorized by regulations of the Subsistence Department.

Military tournaments.—During the past fiscal year military tournaments have been held at Toledo, Ohio, and at Chicago, Ill., the latter still being in operation. In each case an officer was detailed as chief commissary of the camp, and supplies were furnished through this office. The administration of subsistence affairs at these tournaments has been most satisfactory, and the field bakeries have done most excellent work, due to the energy and ability of the officer in charge and the bakers detailed from the School for Bakers and Cooks at Washington Barracks.

General remarks.—The new system of cash and credit sales and methods of accounting for same have been in operation during the past eight months and have given universal satisfaction.

The list of articles authorized for sales to officers and enlisted men by General Orders, No. 172, War Department, 1909, has been of great accommodation and benefit to the posts of this department, and the additional articles that can now be obtained from the commissary under the above order have been in steady demand.

The Filipino cigars that have at different times been received in the department have been in great demand, and it is recommended that their purchase be continued when the market conditions will justify same.

The civilian clerks on duty in this office have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Money accountability.

FISCAL YEAR 1909.

On hand July 1, 1909.....	\$413. 93	
Received by war warrants.....	5, 864. 67	
Received, transfers from officers.....	32. 58	
		\$6, 311. 18
Disbursed	259. 87	
Transferred	6, 050. 09	
Deposited to credit Treasurer United States.....	1. 22	
		6, 311. 18

FISCAL YEAR 1910.

Received by war warrants.....	\$270, 800. 00	
Received by transfers by officers.....	4, 745. 97	
		\$275, 545. 97
Disbursed.....	24, 144. 72	
Transferred.....	249, 261. 68	
Balance on hand June 30, 1910.....	2, 139. 57	
		275, 545. 97

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the chief surgeon of the Department of the Lakes have been performed by Col. John Van R. Hoff, who was relieved December 6, 1909, followed by Col. L. Mervin Maus, who reported for duty December 17, 1909. During the interim, December 6 to 17, 1909, Capt. J. Ralph Shook, Medical Corps, was in charge of the office.

The mean strength of the command of this department, as shown by the reports of sick, was 3,712.53. Total admissions on sick report, 3,462, including 109 cases of sickness left over from previous fiscal year, a great reduction from the admissions for the year 1909; constantly noneffective, per 1,000 men, 29.97, as against 48.77 for the last fiscal year, an improvement of 40 per cent, practically.

Nineteen deaths occurred in the department during the year, of which 16 were in line of duty and 3 not in line of duty. The prevailing diseases were:

	Cases.		Cases.
Venereal.....	634	Malarial fever.....	38
Cutaneous.....	346	Measles.....	22
Digestive.....	320	Mumps.....	19
Tonsillitis.....	250	Typhoid fever.....	10
Respiratory.....	129	Pneumonia.....	10
Rheumatism.....	110	Tuberculosis.....	7
Influenza.....	100	Dysentery.....	6
Diarrhea.....	99	Gunshot wounds.....	8
Alcoholism.....	97	All other external causes.....	633
Bronchitis.....	86		

It is noted that venereal diseases are still the chief cause of non-effectiveness, though there has been quite a reduction of this disease among the troops of this department since my last annual report. I refer to my discussion of this subject in that report, and renew my suggestion in that report that men afflicted with venereal diseases should be dealt with severely and forfeit all pay and allowances during the period of their noneffectiveness.

Ten cases of typhoid fever occurred among the troops of the department during the year; seven of these cases appeared at Fort Sheridan. I discussed this subject in my last year's report, and the War Department has taken steps to install a filter and septic tank system, which when completed will in a measure remedy the evil there.

The sanitary condition of all the posts of the department is considered excellent, and it is believed that no diseases can be traced to defects in the sanitary arrangements, except in regard to the water supply at Fort Sheridan. All posts are supplied with sewer systems, the one at Fort Benjamin Harrison being connected with a filter and

septic tank system. The sewage at the other posts receives no treatment. An outbreak of "scabies" occurred at Fort Thomas during the fall of 1909, and 83 men were attacked by this cutaneous disease. It is the opinion of the chief surgeon that this epidemic could have been prevented if taken at the outset and promptly treated.

The enlisted strength of the medical service has been sufficient for the needs of the department, but we have been greatly hampered because of lack of medical officers. The Hospital Corps have performed their work in a satisfactory manner. They have been instructed in accordance with the Manual of the Medical Department at each of the posts.

There has been no dental surgeon on duty in the department since early in February, 1910. Dental Surgeon R. F. Patterson is under orders to go to Fort Sheridan, but as yet has not reported there.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The duties of chief paymaster of the department have been performed by Maj. Timothy D. Keleher, paymaster. The following named paymasters have been on duty in the department: Capts. William T. Wilder and Robert E. Frith. All troops have been paid with promptness and regularity, and all funds received have been properly accounted for. During the month of July the troops that participated in the tournament at Toledo, Ohio, and those at Camp Perry, Ohio, and during the month of September the regular troops and organized militia at Camp Robinson, near Sparta, Wis., were paid by Major Keleher and Captain Frith.

All paymasters in the department have performed the duties assigned them in a satisfactory manner.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Albert J. Bowley, First Field Artillery, has been the chief ordnance officer of the department during the fiscal year. The business of the office has consisted mainly in reviewing requisitions, inventory and inspection reports, and reports of surveys. Supplies have been furnished promptly, and material received has been of good quality. No complaints have been made, except that some of the rifles in hands of troops in this department were defective. This has been remedied by the Ordnance Department and new rifles furnished.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The office of chief signal officer of the department was filled by Capt. Albert J. Bowley, First Field Artillery, during the fiscal year, except during the last two days. He was relieved by Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, on the 28th of June, 1910.

SIGNAL CORPS OPERATIONS.

These consisted generally of visual signaling and minor repairs to telephone systems.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

At Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Western Union offices are installed; Postal and Western Union offices are installed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Wayne, Mich. There is no telegraph office at Fort Brady, Mich., but a commercial office is near by at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. In all cases, the commercial companies maintain their own lines operated by men of the Signal Corps.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

All telephone systems in the department were inspected during the months of May and June, 1910, by Mr. Leo H. Newman, electrical assistant, signal service, stationed at these headquarters. A complete and detailed report of each inspection was forwarded for file in the office of the adjutant-general of the department and of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. With the exception of Fort Wayne, Mich., the post telephone systems were found to be in very good condition. Requisitions to properly maintain the post telephone systems during the coming year were submitted from each post in the department and are now being filled. At Fort Wayne, Mich., the telephone system was in poor condition apparently on account of the fact that the signal corps man stationed at that post is not experienced in telephone and line work, he being a telegrapher only, and is in charge of the two telegraph offices at that post.

COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., two trunk lines connect the post switchboard with the "Bell" central at Indianapolis, and the "Independent" company connects the quartermaster's office with Lawrence, Ind., or Indianapolis. Fort Sheridan, Ill., is connected with post headquarters and has 75 private subscribers. At Fort Wayne, Mich., the "Bell" and "Independent" enter the post and are connected on signal corps switchboard. At Fort Brady, Mich., two trunk lines of "Michigan State Telephone Company" connect with post switchboard. At Fort Thomas, Ky., the "Bell" has three private subscribers, but the commercial lines are not connected with the signal corps switchboard.

ENLISTED MEN OF SIGNAL CORPS STATIONED IN DEPARTMENT.

There are 7 enlisted men of the Signal Corps stationed in this department, distributed as follows:

Department headquarters.....	1
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	2
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	2
Fort Thomas, Ky.....	1
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	1

With the exception of Forts Benjamin Harrison and Wayne, the number of men is reported as sufficient and their efficiency excellent. At Fort Benjamin Harrison the men are reported as being "excellent and very efficient," but on account of the fact that one man is required to be continually on duty in the telegraph office, the telephone system

being rather large and the storage batteries requiring almost constant attention, the signal officer recommends that another signal corps man be ordered to that post for permanent station, preferably a first-class private who understands telephones. The number of men at Fort Wayne is sufficient, but the man now stationed there is not rendering satisfactory service; the Chief Signal Officer of the Army has been requested to have this man relieved by one who will render more satisfactory service.

ANNUNCIATOR BUZZER SYSTEM INSTALLATION.

An annunciator buzzer system was installed during the year on the target range at Fort Sheridan, Ill. The work was begun on March 30, 1910, and, although progress was greatly retarded by inclement weather, the system was ready for operation on May 17, 1910, and gave entire satisfaction during the present target year. The work was performed under the direct charge of Mr. Leo H. Newman, electrical assistant, these headquarters, who performed this and all his other duties in a highly efficient and commendable manner.

VALUE OF MATERIAL INSPECTED.

The value of material purchased by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army and inspected by this office during the fiscal year amounted to \$54,090.36.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That an additional signal corps man be detailed for duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as requested by the post signal officer.
2. That an annunciator buzzer system be installed on the target range at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
3. That common-battery telephone system be installed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
4. That the allowance of the number of telephones at Fort Brady, Mich., be increased. At this post the winters are very severe, an aerial system is hard to maintain, and the limited number of telephones makes communication difficult in the post limits.
5. That the telephone systems at Forts Thomas and Wayne be changed to common-battery underground systems as soon as practicable.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

Capt. William T. Johnston, Fifteenth Cavalry, aid-de-camp, filled the position of inspector of small-arms practice of the department until August 12, 1909, when Capt. Albert J. Bowley, First Field Artillery, aid-de-camp, assumed the duties of that office and continued in charge until September 2, 1909, since which time Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Second Cavalry, aid-de-camp, has performed these duties.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., the target range has recently been completed and is in excellent condition. This range has 18 mid and 6 long range targets. The installation of a buzzer system is needed.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., the range is in excellent condition, it having been greatly improved by the installation of a modern buzzer system. There are now 18 mid-range and 4 long-range targets, and the construction of a buzzer system has made this range all that can be desired, nothing further being required except that it be kept in its present excellent state.

The troops stationed at Fort Brady, Mich., again held their target practice on the excellent range at Rexford.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., there is no target range. Formerly land was leased at Brest, Mich., for a range, and it has been decided to lease this same land for the next fiscal year. The range is on a farm about 28 miles distant from Fort Wayne.

The troops at Fort Thomas, Ky., have had their target practice at Fort Benjamin Harrison. As reported in former years, the Government still owns a tract of land of 170 acres about 14 miles from Fort Thomas, on which there is a target range, but complaints have been made against the use of this range. No other land is available near the post for a target range except at an exceedingly high rental.

TARGET PRACTICE, 1910.

It has been found impossible for the troops in this department to complete their small-arms practice before July 31, 1910, and the season has been extended to August 31 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and to October 31 at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

DEPARTMENT AND PERSONAL STAFF.

In the administration of the affairs of the Department of the Lakes I have been assisted by a most efficient staff. All the officers have shown the greatest interest in their work and have been most loyal to me personally. I take this occasion to express my acknowledgment of their efficient performance of duty. All the members of the clerical force have shown excellent discipline and have faithfully and cheerfully done the work required of them.

My two personal aids, Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Second Cavalry, and Capt. Albert J. Bowley, First Field Artillery, are able officers of very high character, and I greatly appreciate their loyal services.

The officers and soldiers of the Department of the Lakes have on all occasions shown a spirit worthy of American soldiers, and discipline among them has been most excellent. All the different units of command have seemed to take pride in maintaining the highest possible standards, and have cheerfully and efficiently performed every duty required.

Respectfully submitted.

F. D. GRANT,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Omaha, Nebr., August 1, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the Department of the Missouri for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

I assumed command of the department April 6, 1910, pursuant to General Orders, No. 52, War Department, April 2, 1910, relieving Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U. S. Army.

PERSONAL STAFF, JUNE 30, 1910.

First Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Eighth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Chief of staff: Maj. William P. Burnham, General Staff Corps.

Adjutant-general: Maj. Chase W. Kennedy, Adjutant-General's Department.

Inspector-general: Maj. James B. Erwin, Inspector-General's Department.

Judge-advocate: Capt. Fred E. Buchan, Sixth Cavalry.

Chief quartermaster: Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, deputy quartermaster-general.

Chief commissary: Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, deputy commissary-general, purchasing commissary, Omaha, Nebr.

Chief surgeon: Col. John M. Banister, Medical Department.

Chief paymaster: Maj. Herbert M. Lord, Pay Department.

Chief engineer officer: Maj. Clement A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers.

Chief ordnance officer: First Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Eighth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Chief signal officer: Maj. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps.

Inspector small-arms practice: Maj. Chase W. Kennedy, Adjutant-General's Department.

The strength of the command (present and absent) as shown by post returns for June 30, 1910, was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.
General officers.....	3	.....	3
General Staff Corps.....	1	.....	1
Adjutant-General's Department.....	3	.....	3
Inspector-General's Department.....	2	.....	2
Quartermaster's Department.....	4	.....	4
Subsistence Department.....	1	.....	1
Medical Corps.....	22	.....	22
Medical Reserve Corps.....	23	.....	23
Pay Department.....	7	.....	7
Engineers.....	12	598	610
Signal Corps.....	6	344	350
Cavalry.....	226	3,613	3,839
Field artillery.....	81	1,845	1,926
Infantry.....	169	2,480	2,649
Post noncommissioned staff.....	.....	32	32
Hospital Corps.....	.....	402	402
Total.....	560	9,314	9,874

The strength at posts as shown by the same returns was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.
Fort Crook, Nebr.....	39	562	601
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	154	2,715	2,869
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.....	52	765	817
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	84	1,080	1,764
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.....	39	421	460
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	39	560	599
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	5	272	277
Fort Riley, Kans.....	94	1,775	1,869
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	38	561	599
At department headquarters and cities in the department.....	16	3	19
Total.....	560	9,314	9,874

The gains and losses of organizations during the year were as follows:

GAINS.

July 30, 1909: Troops G and H, Fifteenth Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

August 5, 1909: Troop G, Ninth Cavalry, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from army service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

November 19, 1909: Headquarters, band, and Second and Third Battalions, Eighteenth Infantry, at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., from Philippines Division.

December 14, 1909: Headquarters, band, and headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, Fourth Field Artillery, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

January 19, 1910: Headquarters, band, and First Squadron, Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, from Philippines Division.

January 20, 1910: Second and Third Squadrons, Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, from Philippines Division.

April 5, 1910: Company I, Signal Corps, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

June 17, 1910: Headquarters, band, and First and Second Battalions, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Crook, Nebr., from Philippines Division.

LOSSES.

July 15, 1909: Troop M, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kans., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

November 19, 1909: Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to Philippines Division.

November 28, 1909: Headquarters, band, and Troops B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Second Cavalry, from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Philippines Division.

December 6, 1909: Headquarters, First Battalion and Batteries A and B, Second Field Artillery, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

January 28, 1910: Troops A and E, Second Cavalry, from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Philippines Division.

June 1, 1910: Battery C, Second Field Artillery, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Philippines Division.

June 22, 1910: Headquarters, band, and Second and Third Battalions, Sixteenth Infantry, from Fort Crook, Nebr., to Alaska.

CHANGES OF STATION OF TROOPS IN DEPARTMENT.

May 2, 1910: Company M, Third Battalion of Engineers, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

1909.

July 2: The First Battalion, Thirteenth Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by marching, for Nevada, Mo., to participate in the encampment of the Organized Militia of Missouri, where it arrived July 17. Distance marched, 112.5 miles. Returned to post, by rail, July 26.

Troop A, Second Cavalry, left Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by rail, for Guthrie Center, Iowa, to participate in a parade July 4, and returned to the post, by rail, July 5.

July 3: Battery E, Fifth Field Artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by rail, for Sparta, Wis., for the annual target practice and appropriate field exercises. Left Sparta September 4, by rail, for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where it arrived September 5; remained at post until September 15, and then marched to Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, and participated in the military tournament. Left Camp Corse, by marching, for Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where it arrived October 6. Distance marched, 265 miles.

July 6: The Eleventh Infantry left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to engage in a course of practical field training and exercises, and returned to the post July 26.

July 9: The Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, left Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., by marching to Sheridan; thence by rail to Gardiner, Wyo.; marched through Yellowstone National Park to Cody, Wyo.; thence by rail to Sheridan and, by marching, to Fort Mackenzie, arriving July 30. Distance marched, 216 miles.

July 11: Company A, Hospital Corps, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by rail, for Sparta, Wis., for duty in connection with the instruction of medical officers of the militia encamped there. Left Sparta August 12, by rail, for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, arriving August 13; remained at post until September 15, and then marched to Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, and participated in the military tournament. Left Camp Corse September 27, by rail, en route to post via Omaha, Nebr.; remained at Omaha and participated in the military exercises incident to the "Aksarben Carnival" until October 11, and left that day, by rail, for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where it arrived October 12.

Company L, Third Battalion of Engineers, returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by rail, from absence at the military tournament at Toledo, Ohio, since June 30.

July 12: Company D, Signal Corps, returned to Fort Omaha, Nebr., by marching, from detached service at the army service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., since May 18. Distance marched, 238 miles.

A detachment of 3 officers and 60 enlisted men of Company M, Third Battalion of Engineers, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for San

Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in connection with land-defense project in artillery districts in that vicinity.

July 15: Battery B, Sixth Field Artillery, left Fort Riley, Kans., by rail, for Nevada, Mo., to participate in the encampment of the Organized Militia of Missouri, arriving the same day, and returned to its station by rail July 26.

The Third Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, returned to Fort Crook, Nebr., by marching, from absence at rifle range near Ashland, Nebr., since May 31, having completed the annual target practice. Distance marched, 40 miles.

July 16: Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort Crook, Nebr., by marching, for Ashland, Nebr., to participate in the encampment of the Organized Militia of Nebraska, and returned to its station by marching August 2. Distance marched to and return from Ashland, 80 miles.

July 19: Troops E and H and the machine-gun platoon, Second Cavalry, left Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by rail, to participate in the encampments of the Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Iowa Infantry, at Independence, Iowa, July 21-30; at Chariton, Iowa, August 5-14, and at West Okoboji, Iowa, August 18-27, respectively, and returned to its station by rail August 29.

July 20: The field artillery left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to engage in a course of practical field training and the annual target practice, and returned to post September 16.

August 10: Headquarters, band, First and Third Squadrons (less Troop M), Eighth Cavalry, left Fort Robinson, Nebr., on a practice march and returned to the post August 30. Distance marched, 290 miles.

Battery D, Sixth Field Artillery, left Fort Riley, Kans., by marching, for Green, Kans., to participate in the "Old Soldiers' Reunion," and returned to the post by marching August 15.

August 11: Troops I and M and machine-gun platoon, Fourth Cavalry, left Fort Meade, S. Dak., on a practice march and returned to post August 31. Distance marched, 460 miles.

August 15: Company I, Third Battalion of Engineers, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on a practice reconnaissance march and returned to the post September 13. Distance marched, 126 miles.

August 16: Troops F and G, Second Cavalry, left Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by marching, for Iowa City, Iowa, to participate in the encampment of the Fifty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and returned to its station by marching September 1.

Troops D and I, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kans., on a practice march and returned to post September 5.

August 24: Company K, Third Battalion of Engineers, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by marching, for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament, arriving September 17. Distance marched, 244 miles. Left Camp Corse September 28 by rail and arrived at Fort Leavenworth same day.

Headquarters, band, and Second and Third Battalions, Thirteenth Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by marching, for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament, arriving September 17. Distance marched, 244 miles. Left Camp Corse September 26 by rail, en route to post via Omaha, Nebr.,

remained at Omaha and participated in the military exercises incident to the "Aksarben Carnival" until October 11, and left that day by rail for Fort Leavenworth, where they arrived the same day.

September 2: Company D, Signal Corps, left Fort Omaha, Nebr., by rail for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty in connection with the military tournament and returned to post by rail September 27.

September 6: Troops K and L, Fourth Cavalry, left Fort Meade, S. Dak., on a practice march and returned to the post September 27. Distance marched, 400 miles.

September 6-17: The Second Cavalry left Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament at Camp Corse on the following dates, viz, Troop A, September 6; Troop M, September 14; Troops H, I, K, and L, September 16; headquarters, band, and Troops B, C, D, E, F, G, and machine-gun platoon September 17. The Second Squadron and the machine-gun platoon returned to the post September 26. The headquarters, band, and First and Third Squadrons left Camp Corse September 26, by marching, to Omaha, Nebr., arriving October 2. Distance marched, 167 miles; remained at Omaha and participated in the military exercises incident to the "Aksarben Carnival" until October 11, and left that date by marching for Fort Des Moines, where they arrived October 19. Distance marched, 168 miles.

September 7: A detachment of 2 officers and 123 enlisted men (including band), Eleventh Infantry, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by rail, to participate in a fair at Wheatland, Wyo., and returned to the post by rail September 11.

Headquarters, band, Second and Third Battalions, and machine-gun platoon, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort Crook, Nebr., by marching, for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament, arriving September 18. Distance marched, 175 miles. Left Camp Corse September 27 by rail and arrived at Fort Crook the same day.

September 11: Headquarters, band, and Batteries B, D, and F, Sixth Field Artillery, left Fort Riley, Kans., on a practice march and returned to the post October 2.

September 14: The First Squadron, Fourth Cavalry, left Fort Meade, S. Dak., by rail, for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament. Left Camp Corse September 26, by marching to Omaha, Nebr., arriving October 2. Distance marched, 167 miles; remained at Omaha and participated in the military exercises incident to the "Aksarben Carnival" until October 11, and left that day, by rail, for Chadron, Nebr., arriving October 12, thence, by marching, to Fort Meade, arriving October 18. Distance marched, 128 miles.

One platoon Battery C, Fourth Field Artillery, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by rail, for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament, and returned to post, by rail, September 28.

September 15: The Second Squadron and machine-gun platoon, Seventh Cavalry, and Battery E, Sixth Field Artillery, left Fort Riley, Kans., by rail, for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament, arriving the same day. Left Camp

Corse September 26, by marching, to Omaha, Nebr., arriving October 2. Distance marched, 167 miles; remained at Omaha and participated in the military exercises incident to the "Aksarben Carnival" until October 11, and left that day, by marching, to Fort Riley, arriving October 22. Distance marched, 223.5 miles.

September 16: The Second Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by rail, for Camp Corse, Des Moines, Iowa, to participate in the military tournament, arriving the same day. Left Camp Corse September 26, by marching, to Omaha, Nebr., arriving October 2. Distance marched, 167 miles; remained at Omaha and participated in the military exercises incident to the "Aksarben Carnival" until October 15; left that day, by marching, to Fort Leavenworth, arriving October 23. Distance marched, 214 miles.

September 17: Headquarters, band, and Troops A, B, C, K, L, and M, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kans., on a practice march and returned to the post October 7. Distance marched, 307 miles.

September 20: The Ninth Cavalry (except Troop G) left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on a practice march and returned to the post October 9. Distance marched, 268 miles.

October 2: Battery C, Sixth Field Artillery, left Fort Riley, Kans., on a practice march and returned to the post October 22.

Company D, Signal Corps, left Fort Omaha, Nebr., by rail, for Fort Riley, Kans., in connection with artillery tests of the latest type of field guns and howitzers and returned to the post, by rail, October 21.

October 4: Headquarters, band, and Second and Third Battalions, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort Crook, Nebr., by marching, for Camp Thayer, Omaha, Nebr., arriving the same day; remained at the camp and participated in the military exercises incident to the "Aksarben Carnival" until October 10, and on that day returned, by marching, to its station.

October 30: Troops A and D, Fourth Cavalry, left Fort Meade, S. Dak., by rail (without expense to the military), for Pactola, S. Dak., to fight forest fires on the Black Hills National Forest, and returned, by rail, to post November 2.

1910.

May 12: Company M, Third Battalion of Engineers, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by marching, for the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, to make a complete topographical map of that reservation, arriving May 13. Distance marched, 34.6 miles.

May 29: Troops F, I, K, and L, Seventh Cavalry, and Battery A, Sixth Field Artillery, established camp at Fort Riley, Kans., for the elementary instruction of officers of cavalry and field artillery of the organized militia. This camp was discontinued on June 30.

May 30: Battery E, Fifth Field Artillery, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by rail, en route to Sparta, Wis., for firing practice and field exercises.

June 12: Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, left Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by marching, for Camp Dodge, Iowa (state rifle range), to establish camp of instruction for officers of the Organized Militia of the State of Iowa, and returned to the post, by marching, June 18. Distance marched, 40 miles.

Company D, Signal Corps, left Fort Omaha, Nebr., by rail, to participate in the military tournament at Nashville, Tenn., and the camps of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Leon Springs, Tex.

June 13: Company H, Eleventh Infantry, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by marching, for the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo., for the purpose of receiving, storing, and guarding government property shipped to the camp.

June 15: Fourth Field Artillery left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by marching, for the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo., for the annual target practice and practical field training.

June 22: Company L, Eleventh Infantry, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by marching, for duty at the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo.

June 26: One-half Company A, Hospital Corps, left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by rail, to participate in the military tournament at Chicago, Ill., and upon termination thereof, to proceed to the maneuver reservation at Sparta, Wis.

June 26-30: Troops B, C, I, K, and L, Fourth Cavalry, were engaged in fighting forest fire on the Fort Meade wood and timber reservation.

June 27: Band and Second Squadron, Sixth Cavalry, left Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by rail, to participate in the military tournament at Chicago, Ill.

Company L, Third Battalion of Engineers, left Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by rail, to participate in the military tournament at Chicago, Ill.

June 30: Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, K, L, and M, Eighth Cavalry, left Fort Robinson, Nebr., by marching, for the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

The duties of this office were performed by Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, General Staff Corps, from July 1, 1909, to July 31, 1909, and by Maj. William P. Burnham from September 13, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

The chief of staff of the department has had immediate charge of all matters pertaining to camps of instruction, maneuver camps, the routing of troops within the department, practical and theoretical instruction, and matters pertaining to the militia, including the work connected with the camps of instruction for militia officers of the various States in the department.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Maj. James B. Erwin, Inspector-General's Department, has been on duty as inspector-general of the department during the entire year. Maj. Omar Bundy, inspector-general, reported for duty as assistant to the inspector-general on July 19, 1909, and has been on duty within the department from that time to June 30, 1910, with the exception of a tour of detached service at headquarters Department of

the Lakes, from April 16 to May 31, 1910, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 79, War Department, 1910.

The stated inspections required by regulations, War Department orders, and by the department commander, including the accounts of disbursing officers, have all been made and reports of same duly rendered. No unfinished business remains at the end of the year.

While there have been no camps of instruction or maneuvers held during the past year, the discipline and efficiency of the troops in this department have been thoroughly tested by the solution of problems when the annual inspections of the various posts were made, and the result has been satisfactory.

The inspector-general renews his recommendations made last year and gives similar reasons for the same, as follows:

1. It is therefore recommended, as in case of the paymaster, his clerk accompany the inspector whenever on stated inspections of military commands, garrisoned posts and camps, and important investigations.

2. That firing at 200 yards offhand should not constitute any part of the record firing of a soldier.

3. That both inspectors be sent to the large posts of Forts Riley, Leavenworth, and D. A. Russell to make the annual inspections. It is too much work for one inspector, who, to do his duty thoroughly, must necessarily spend weeks at each of these posts.

* * * * *

When the inspection of any one of these posts is made by one inspector it takes from four to six weeks, and therefore but one of these posts can be inspected at the time the inspection should properly be made. If both inspectors were ordered to make the inspection of these large posts all could be inspected at the proper time and reports rendered promptly at the close of the inspection.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

Capt. Fred E. Buchan, Sixth Cavalry, has been in charge of the office of the judge-advocate during the year.

The following table shows the average enlisted strength of the department and the number of convictions by courts-martial during the past five years:

	Average enlisted strength.	Convic- tions by general courts- martial. ^a	Per cent.	Convic- tions by inferior courts.	Per cent.
1905-6.....	8,921	708	7.9	8,148	91.3
1906-7.....	7,481	484	6.4	6,442	86.1
1907-8.....	6,889	585	8.5	4,673	67.8
1908-9.....	8,887	872	9.8	6,658	74.8
1909-10.....	10,186	802	7.9	6,409	63.0

^a Convictions by general courts-martial include those at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

It will be observed that a decrease is shown in the percentages of convictions, both by general and inferior courts.

The following table shows the average enlisted strength of the several posts and the number of trials by general and inferior courts-martial during the year 1909-10:

Post.	Average enlisted strength.	Trials by general courts- martial.	Per cent.	Trials by inferior courts.	Per cent.
Fort Crook.....	573	52	9.1	278	48.5
Fort D. A. Russell.....	2,662	193	7.3	1,745	65.5
Fort Des Moines.....	689	51	7.4	721	104.6
Fort Leavenworth.....	2,364	178	7.6	756	32.0
Fort Mackenzie.....	442	26	5.9	607	137.3
Fort Meade.....	571	28	4.9	276	48.3
Fort Omaha.....	263	11	4.2	106	40.3
Fort Riley.....	2,015	162	8.0	1,475	73.2
Fort Robinson.....	580	22	3.8	366	63.1

Of the 204 convictions for desertion, 82 occurred at posts outside of the department (at Fort Crook, 5; Fort D. A. Russell, 33; Fort Des Moines, 11; Fort Leavenworth, 23; Fort Mackenzie, 4; Fort Meade, 5; Fort Omaha, 1; Fort Riley, 16; Fort Robinson, 7; Jefferson Barracks, 17).

It is also interesting to note that of the convictions for desertion, 186 were during the first enlistment; 75 within the first six months; 63 within the first year; 30 in the second and 18 in the third year.

A comparison of the records of the trials of those cases arising during the first six months of enlistment and those occurring after a soldier has become familiar with the service presents such a marked difference as to suggest the advisability of adopting a distinct method of dealing with the first class of offenses that will tend more toward corrective than toward the punitive measures now in force.

Of the 6,330 trials by summary courts, 2,228 were for first and trivial offenses, many of which, it is believed, could have been disposed of through resort to the summary method prescribed by paragraph 960, Army Regulations. A more careful scrutiny of charges by commanding officers, as well as a more careful preliminary investigation of offenses, would tend to materially reduce the number of trials.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy, Quartermaster's Department, has continued chief quartermaster throughout the year.

The chief quartermaster made a tour of inspection of all the posts in the department to inform himself as to their wants and the methods of conducting the business of his department at each one. These inspections by the chief quartermaster are of the greatest importance for intelligent transaction of the business of his department, and in the interest of the posts and economic administration.

Statement of funds on hand, received, and disbursed.

On hand July 1, 1909.....	\$135, 117. 28
Received	2, 203, 503. 22
	2, 338, 620. 50
Expended	2, 295, 827. 06
On hand June 30, 1910.....	42, 793. 44

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Troops, public property, and animals transported.

Passengers	10, 730
Animals	3, 486
Property, including quartermaster supplies, subsistence stores, signal stores, ordnance stores, medical supplies, and miscellaneous	17, 217, 661
Paymasters' funds, by express	\$578, 922. 12

Public animals on hand June 30, 1910.

Cavalry and messenger horses	4, 209
Artillery horses	1, 201
Draft mules	1, 439
Pack mules	926
Riding mules	241
Bell mares	2
Draft horses	98
Riding horses	117
Total	8, 233

FUEL, FORAGE, STRAW, AND MINERAL OIL PURCHASED.

Amounts paid for fuel, forage, straw, and mineral oil during the fiscal year 1910:

Appropriations:	
Regular supplies	\$996, 711. 83
Incidental expenses	1, 584. 38
Water and sewers	13, 126. 74
	1, 011, 422. 95

Prices for forage and fuel for the fiscal years 1909 and 1910 average about the same; also for the current fiscal year with the exception of hay, which will be at least 25 per cent higher.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSARY.

Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, Subsistence Department, has continued chief commissary throughout the year.

Funds received during the year	\$645, 676. 49
Funds disbursed during the year	621, 535. 81

Balance on hand of	24, 140. 68
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Of this latter amount probably \$20,000 will be required to pay for bacon and flour already contracted for.

Stores.—As no complaints were received as to quality, the stores furnished must have been generally satisfactory.

Losses.—The losses have been small, amounting to \$2,901.99 on stores, mostly due to loss on potatoes and onions, and \$645.07 on property, mostly due to loss on obsolete field bakery and cooking material. Of these losses there were recovered by reclamation and sales at auction \$434.84 for stores and \$91.60 for property.

The chief commissary urgently recommends that a civilian clerk be assigned for duty in the subsistence department at Forts D. A. Russell, Leavenworth, and Riley. I concur in this recommendation. He further states that the clerical force now under him in the offices of the chief commissary, depot and purchasing commissary, is not sufficient and that one additional clerk should be assigned.

Shipments.—During the late fall and early winter there was some complaint of the nonarrival of stores. This was due partly to weather conditions and partly to the small force of laborers in the depot. This latter has been met by a change in the method of shipment.

The old method was to have all purchases delivered in bulk at the depot, then to have same shipped from the depot, which necessitated marking, sorting, and handling.

Now each dealer marks and delivers his supplies at the railroad freight station ready for shipment, thus saving time and labor in marking and handling the stores.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON.

Col. John M. Banister, Medical Corps, has been in charge of this office throughout the year. The medical corps of the department on June 30, 1910, consisted of 25 officers of the Medical Corps, 16 Medical Reserve Corps, 1 contract surgeon, and 2 dental surgeons. The department lacks 4 noncommissioned officers and 6 privates of its full authorized maximum allowance, less 8 per cent reduction made in quota.

Reference to the records of the chief surgeon's office shows Fort Meade, S. Dak., to be the most healthful post in the department, having the lowest percentage of sickness—2 per cent. The next in order are Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 2.2 per cent; Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., 2.3 per cent; Fort Riley, Kans., 2.4 per cent. Fort Crook, Nebr., has the largest daily noneffective list in the department—3.8 per cent. The daily noneffectiveness of the department was 2.5 per cent—slightly less than the previous year, which was 2.6 per cent. The average strength of the department last year was 8,236, and this year 10,580, an increase of 2,344, and when this fact is considered the apparent slight gain shows a very decided improvement over the previous year and satisfactory conditions as regards the health of the command.

PREVAILING DISEASES.

There were 94 cases of typhoid fever during the year, 31 of which occurred at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the disease being contracted at Islay, Wyo., by one man, a member of Battery F, Fourth Field Artillery, by whom the infection was introduced into his battery at the Pole Mountain Maneuver Reservation, while the Fourth Regiment Field Artillery was engaged in its annual target practice. The cases were practically confined to the one battery of artillery mentioned. Preventative measures, including antityphoid vaccination, were taken. No deaths from the disease were reported in the department during the year. Two hundred and thirty cases of malarial fever were reported, the largest number (140 cases) occurring at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Diseases of the respiratory organs were prevalent at the northern posts during the fall and winter months. During the present fiscal year there have occurred six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at Fort Robinson, Nebr.

Alcoholism and venereal diseases, which have always tended to largely increase the noneffectiveness of the command, have been lowered this year, alcoholism being credited with 83 admissions to sick

report and venereal diseases with 1,270. In view of the large increase of the command, this must be considered a decided gain, the admissions for the previous year being 113 for alcoholism and 1,368 for venereal diseases.

A comparison of the hospital records of this year with the corresponding records of last year shows a decided improvement in the matter of admissions to sick report as well as in the results of treatment obtained.

SANITATION.

No inspection of posts was made by the chief surgeon during the fiscal year, but the sanitary reports received show very satisfactory conditions existing at all posts in the department.

DISCHARGES FOR DISABILITY.

The discharges of men on surgeon's certificate of disability numbered 27, 8 of which originated in line of duty. In 11 cases the disease existed prior to enlistment. In addition to this there were 55 men recommended for discharge, which, in accordance with existing orders, were sent to general recruiting depots for examination and probable discharge. Of this number the chief surgeon reports 10 were discharged, 4 were returned to duty, 2 deserted, and the action on the remainder is unknown.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PAYMASTER.

Maj. Herbert M. Lord, chief paymaster of the department, performed the duties of his office from November 9, 1909, to the end of the fiscal year. During his absence on detached service, from July 1, 1909, to November 9, 1909, the office of the chief paymaster of the department was under the charge of Maj. W. F. Blauvelt, Pay Department.

During the year there have been regularly on duty in the department six paymasters, stationed as follows: Omaha, Nebr., 3; Kansas City, Mo., 2; St. Louis, Mo., 1. In February, 1910, a pay office was established in Cheyenne, Wyo., and one paymaster, Maj. Morris K. Barroll, has been stationed there since that time, for the purpose of paying officers and troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

It is believed that it would be in the interest of economy and equally good, if not better service, if the two paymasters now stationed at Kansas City, Mo., were assigned to the posts of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kans.

The annual disbursements in this department, including Fort D. A. Russell, for the entire year will exceed \$5,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OFFICER.

This office was under the charge of Maj. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, from July 1, 1909, to May 11, 1910, when he was relieved as chief engineer officer of the department by Maj. C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers, who since that time has performed the duties of this office. During the absence of the chief engineer officer

the office has been at different times and for short periods in charge of one of the aids to the department commander.

Work on the progressive military map of the United States has been continued, and during the year 11 quadrangles were surveyed, maps completed and forwarded to the Military Information Division of the General Staff, and to the Director of the Geological Survey, through military channels.

During the following year, upon recommendation of the chief engineer officer, the following 10 quadrangles have been selected for survey and officers selected to perform the work: Olathe, Mo.-Kans.; Burlingame, Kans.; Concordia, Kans.; Salina, Kans.; Gothenberg, Nebr.; David City, Nebr.; Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Grand Teton, Wyo.; encampment special map, Wyoming-Colorado; Newcastle, S. Dak.

Numerous maps, tracings, and drawings have been commenced and completed during the year, which have fully occupied the time of the present office force, and any increase in the work will necessitate the employment of an additional draftsman.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER.

The duties of this office have been performed by Second Lieut. Troup Miller, Seventh Cavalry, aid-de-camp, July 1, 1909, to December 7, 1909, when he was relieved by First Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, Sixteenth Infantry, who was in turn succeeded on May 10, 1910, by First Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Eighth Infantry, who has since that date discharged the duties of this office.

The work has been chiefly routine, but the records show a constant increase in the volume of paper work required to properly dispose of the necessary details.

Many new experiments have been tried, including Colt's and Savage automatic revolvers, folding lanterns and picket pins for mountain artillery, copper traces for field artillery, and cavalry bridles with bit and bridoon. These show a decided improvement in the material issued by the Ordnance Department as compared with the equipment formerly supplied.

A new system has been inaugurated at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kans., whereby ordnance officers at those posts make requisitions semiannually for a sufficient quantity of personal and horse equipments and cleaning and preserving material to supply the organizations stationed there, and distribute same as required during the six months. So far, this system appears to be a great improvement over the old one, as it eliminates a large amount of work at the posts, at these headquarters, and at the arsenal, as well as saving some delay in receiving stores in the organizations themselves.

The chief ordnance officer makes the following recommendations, which are concurred in:

1. That an ordnance manual be published covering ordnance supplies to date. The last annual was published in 1904, and on account of the large number of changes in the allowance and materials issued to the service, notification of such changes having been given in War Department orders and pamphlets, it is impracticable to obtain desired information without considerable inconvenience and loss of time.

2. That the allowance of spare parts for small arms be increased, as reports from organizations generally tend to show that the present allowance of spare

parts is not adequate to cover damages to small arms, especially during field service and target practice.

3. That the system be put into execution of having the ordnance officers of all posts where there are two battallions or more stationed keep on hand for issue to organizations as required a six months' supply of personal and horse equipments and cleaning and preserving materials.

4. The clerical work in this office is now performed by a sergeant detailed as clerk at these headquarters, whose term of service expires in October, 1910. The office work is so large that the services of one clerk is continuously needed. It is recommended that a clerk from the Ordnance Department or an ordnance sergeant be assigned for duty in this office.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, was on duty as chief signal officer of the department until June 20, 1910, when he was relieved by Maj. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, who has performed that duty to date.

There are five companies of the Signal Corps assigned to duty in this department, with stations as follows:

Fort Omaha, Nebr.: Company B—A skeleton company with but one enlisted man (acting as first sergeant) present for duty with company. This company carries on its rolls all enlisted men of the Signal Corps on permanent detached service in the Departments of the Colorado, Dakota, Lakes, Missouri, and Texas. Company D—A field company of permanent strength, temporarily absent at Chickamauga Park, Ga. Company H—A dismounted company of varying strength to which are assigned all men coming to post from recruit depots, foreign service, detached duty, etc. It is composed largely of recruits under instruction at the post signal school, and from its ranks are supplied, from time to time, instructed men for duty in Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and various posts throughout the departments enumerated above.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Company A—A field company on duty in connection with army service schools.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Company I—A field company on duty at post.

The following is a summary of work pertaining to the Signal Corps at posts within the department, including proposed installations:

Fort Omaha, Nebr.—In September, 1909, the work of replacing the old local battery aerial telephone system by the new extended subterranean central energy system was completed. The new system is in excellent condition and is giving very satisfactory service. Forty-five telephones are in use. Commercial telegraph service is furnished by Western Union.

Fort Crook, Nebr.—This post has a local battery telephone system of 29 telephones. Two trunk lines connect with the signal corps switchboard, and, in addition to the post administrative system, a private telephone system with 16 subscribers is maintained by the Nebraska Telephone Company. No commercial telegraph service.

Fort Robinson, Nebr.—Local battery telephone system of 22 telephones. The Crawford Telephone Company, of Crawford, Nebr., maintains a private telephone system in the post with 37 subscribers. No telegraph office.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—No post telephone system. Official telephone service is furnished by the People's Home Telephone Company

and the Kansas Bell Telephone Company. These two companies also maintain private systems in the post, the Home Company having 300 subscribers and the Bell Company 350. Western Union and Postal telegraph offices in the post.

It is proposed in the near future to install a new model annunciator buzzer system on the target range at this post.

In June, 1910, a new 3-kilowatt permanent wireless station, with steel tower, was completed by the Signal Corps. It is proposed to make same a part of the Army Signal School. Successful wireless communication has already been established between Fort Leavenworth and the post of Fort Omaha, Nebr.

Fort Riley, Kans.—This post has a common battery underground telephone system of 115 telephones. Private telephone service with 147 subscribers is furnished by the Wereham-Dewey Telephone Company, of Junction City, Kans. Commercial telegraph service is furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Installation of a new annunciator buzzer system was completed on June 5, 1910, and the system is now being used on the target range with satisfactory results.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Local battery telephone system of 70 telephones, which is entirely inadequate for this extensive post.

A new underground system has been contemplated and promised during the past year, but as far as known no steps have been taken to install same, although the central battery plant can be located in the building eventually to be used as the post administration building.

Three trunk lines to post switchboard from Cheyenne, Wyo. Private telephone system of 49 subscribers maintained by Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Western Union and Postal loops connecting with Cheyenne, Wyo., and Denver, Colo.

It is proposed to install a new annunciator buzzer system on the target range during the coming year.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.—Local battery telephone system of 39 telephones. Private telephone system maintained by Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, with 15 subscribers. Military telegraph line of 3 miles connecting with Western Union telegraph office at Sheridan, Wyo.

Fort Meade, S. Dak.—Local battery telephone system with 22 telephones. Nebraska Telephone Company, Sturgis, S. Dak., has private telephone system with 6 subscribers. Western Union loop to Sturgis.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—The new extended common battery underground telephone system was completed in December, 1909, with 59 telephones installed. Reported to be in excellent condition. Trunk line service is furnished by Mutual Telephone Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. Private telephone service, with 45 subscribers, furnished by Iowa Telephone Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Telegraph service by leased Western Union wire, about 4 miles, to Western Union office at Des Moines.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The duties of this office were discharged throughout the year by Maj. Chase W. Kennedy, Adjutant-General's Department.

The results of target firing of the troops in this department in 1909 were published in General Orders, No. 100, these headquarters, dated December 31, 1909.

The percentage of the whole number of those qualified in each class as compared with the previous year is as follows:

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Expert riflemen.....	4.33	2.42	4.80	3.94	1.90	0.75
Sharpshooters.....	16.23	13.70	17.91	16.48	9.15	4.91
Marksmen.....	10.29	8.54	12.92	15.90	8.55	5.47
First class.....	21.92	22.23	22.66	26.73	24.98	18.13
Second class.....	24.01	24.24	20.61	22.25	29.85	28.80
Third class.....	23.24	28.87	20.90	14.70	25.56	41.90

The new Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual went into effect on January 1, 1910, but as the troops of this department are now engaged in carrying out its provisions on the various ranges it is too early to offer any suggestions or recommendations. It is noted that these regulations have thrown greater safeguards about the system of marking and recording shots and thereby better protect the interests of the Government than formerly, in the matter of giving additional pay to the soldier for certain classifications. As far as can be determined, the course prescribed is much more difficult than that of former years, and the classification this year will not be as high as that of former years.

INSTRUCTION.

Theoretical instruction.—The various schools in the department were conducted in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 124, 1905, and No. 126, 1909, War Department. Post-graduate work was under the immediate charge of post commanders, the nature of which varied, depending upon the availability of suitable and competent officers to conduct the same. Reports indicate that satisfactory progress was made in all schools, and few failures were noted, reports of which have been duly forwarded. The attendance of national guard officers was so limited as to be almost disregarded. In order to produce greater uniformity, it is believed that it would be in the interests of the service for the War Department to inaugurate a prescribed course of instruction for noncommissioned officers similar to that now prescribed for officers.

Practical training.—The workings of General Orders, No. 177, War Department, series 1907, have been very satisfactory, the reduction of the number of practice marches and field days having eliminated the cause of much complaint. The granting of company commanders the full strength of their companies one day each week for instruction purposes meets with general approval.

Military tournaments.—A military tournament was held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 20 to 25, inclusive. Upon its conclusion the troops participating in the same were concentrated at Fort Omaha, Nebr., where they remained from about October 2 to October 11, giving free drills and exhibitions on the parade ground similar to those at Des Moines, and on their completion the troops were returned to their proper stations. As full reports of these tournaments have been forwarded to the War Department, it is considered unnecessary to do more here than to give the following list of troops that took part in the same: One-half Company A, Hospital Corps; Company D, Signal

Corps; balloon detachment, Signal Corps; Company K, Third Battalion of Engineers; Second Cavalry; First Squadron, Fourth Cavalry; Second Squadron and machine-gun platoon, Seventh Cavalry; Second Squadron, Fifteenth Cavalry; one platoon, Battery C, Fourth Field Artillery; Battery E, Fifth Field Artillery; Battery E, Sixth Field Artillery; Thirteenth Infantry (less First Battalion); Sixteenth Infantry (less First Battalion); detachment bakers and cooks; Quartermaster's pack train No. 24.

On account of the great amount of work officers and men are called out to perform during the summer months, it is believed that tournaments should not be held during maneuver years. With target practice, schools of instruction for militia officers, maneuvers, long practice marches, and tournaments scheduled to take place in four or five months, it is almost impossible to properly instruct the troops in advance to well perform all of these duties, as each requires quite a distinct and different line of preparatory instruction.

ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Inspections.—The annual inspection of the organized militia of the several States within this department by officers of the Army, as required by General Orders, No. 230, War Department, 1907, was made as follows:

Organization.	Inspector.	Date.
IOWA.		
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fifty-third Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fifty-sixth Infantry; Third and Fourth Detachments, Hospital Corps.	Capt. Francis J. McConnell, Eleventh Infantry.	Feb. 14-Mar. 14, 1910.
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fifty-fourth Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fifty-fifth Infantry; First and Second Detachments, Hospital Corps.	Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Sixteenth Infantry.	Feb. 14-Mar. 16, 1910.
KANSAS.		
Signal Corps, Company A.....	Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps.	Mar. 21, 1910.
Field Artillery, Battery A.....	Maj. John E. McMahon, Sixth Field Artillery.	Apr. 25, 1910.
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, First Infantry; headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Second Infantry; Hospital Corps.	Capt. Carl A. Martin, Fourth Infantry.	Apr. 4-30, 1910.
MISSOURI.		
State field hospital; Hospital Corps, First, Third, Fourth, Sixth Infantry; Hospital Corps, Light Batteries A and B. Signal Corps, Company A.....	Maj. Louis T. Hess, Medical Department.	Mar. 15-20, 1910.
Cavalry, Troop A.....	Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps.	Mar. 15-18, 1910.
Field Artillery, Light Batteries A and B.....	Maj. William F. Flynn, Fifteenth Cavalry.	Mar. 26, 1910.
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, First Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Third Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies B, C, F, G, I, K, M, Sixth Infantry.	Maj. John E. McMahon, Sixth Field Artillery.	Mar. 15-18, 1910.
Brigade headquarters; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Second Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, M, Fourth Infantry; Companies A and E, Sixth Infantry.	Maj. James H. McRae, Thirteenth Infantry.	Mar. 14-Apr. 9, 1910.
Officers and enlisted men at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.	Capt. William M. Fassett, Thirteenth Infantry.	Mar. 15-Apr. 10, 1910.
	Capt. William M. Fassett, Thirteenth Infantry.	Apr. 11, 1910.

Organization.	Inspector.	Date.
NEBRASKA.		
Brigade headquarters; Signal Corps; Hospital Corps; First Machine Gun Company; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, First Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Second Infantry.	Capt. John W. Heavey, Eleventh Infantry.	Jan. 12-Feb. 12, 1910.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Detachment Signal Corps; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fourth Infantry; separate Companies A, B, C; camp grounds and state arsenal, Watertown, S. Dak.	Maj. Alfred S. Frost, U. S. Army, retired.	Mar. 2-24, 1910.
WYOMING.		
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Third Infantry.	Capt. Ephraim G. Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry.	Feb. 28-Mar. 19, 1910.

The inspections were made in the prescribed manner, and apparently with thoroughness, the results being shown in the various reports of the inspectors already forwarded to the War Department. The special instructions from the War Department relative to the detail of inspectors belonging to the same arm of the service as the troops (including the staff) to be inspected, were carried out as far as practicable. In some cases the members of the different staff corps were so few in number or so scattered that it was considered inexpedient on account of the expense to order staff officers to make these inspections. Much care was exercised to detail the best available officers in the department for this duty, as it is believed that only officers of known ability and possessed of tact and good judgment should be detailed on work of this nature.

Camps of instruction.—Immediately upon receipt of General Orders, No. 4, current series, War Department, letters were written to the various state authorities within the department, asking if they were desirous of assembling the officers of the organized militia in camps of instruction for the purpose mentioned in this order, and if so, information was requested as to the time and place it was desired to hold the encampments, and the probable number of officers who would be in attendance. All of the States in this department expressed a willingness to take part in this form of instruction, but the adjutant-general of Nebraska stated that it was impossible to assemble his officers in a camp of this nature on account of lack of funds.

After considerable correspondence it was decided that two camps of instruction should be held for the Wyoming officers, one at Fort D. A. Russell and the other at Fort Mackenzie, both to be held from May 6 to 10, inclusive. Preparations were nearly completed for the reception, care, and instruction of the student officers, when, under date of April 22, the adjutant-general of Wyoming informed this office that much to the regret of himself and the officers of the State, it would be impossible to assemble the officers as contemplated, on account of the shortage of money available for the purpose.

In a similar manner, the camp of instruction for the officers of the Organized Militia of South Dakota was more or less of a failure. It was at first proposed to have this camp at the state rifle range at Watertown, but on account of the impracticability of assembling regu-

lar troops at that point, the unsuitability of the ground, the lack of a suitable map of the same, and, upon the suggestion of the adjutant-general of the State, Fort Meade, S. Dak., was designated as the place of assembly. The period of the encampment was to be from June 26 to July 2, 1910. All arrangements for this camp of instruction had been made, camp pitched, mess established, course of instruction prepared, instructors selected and on the ground, or en route thereto, when on June 23 the adjutant-general of the State wired this office that he could not send his officers, as he had just learned that funds would not be available until about July 6 to pay the expenses of the officers, etc., and recommended postponement of the camp until about a month later, and that it then be held at Watertown. Upon my recommendation the War Department, in the course of a few days, decided that this was impracticable, but as three militia officers reported at Fort Meade on June 26, Captain Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, senior instructor, pending orders, took up the course of instruction with these three officers as students and carried it through, except for one day.

A camp of instruction under the provisions of the above-mentioned order was conducted at the Iowa state rifle range near Des Moines, Iowa, from June 14 to 17, inclusive. A good topographical map of the camp site and surrounding country was furnished each officer by the State. There were 146 militia officers in attendance, including 13 field officers (4 from Fifty-third Iowa Infantry, 4 from Fifty-sixth, 3 from Fifty-fifth, and 2 from the Fifty-fourth). Gen. Rush Lincoln was an interested visitor to the camp and the adjutant-general was in daily attendance, who, with his assistants, made every arrangement for the comfort of both instructors and student officers. Staff officers of the national guard had made all arrangements in advance for the care of both instructors, student officers, and visitors. The officers were quartered in tents which were furnished with blankets, cot, water buckets, and basins. Most excellent meals were served in the permanently established and well-equipped mess halls a short distance from the camp and administration building, cooks and waiters were hired, the mess costing each member about \$1 per day. Maj. D. B. Devore, Eleventh Infantry, was the senior instructor, and was assisted by five other officers, including a surgeon, as well as Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, which maintained an excellent camp, as an object lesson, as well as rendering other assistance. The course of instruction followed in general the lines laid down in General Orders, No. 4, current series, War Department, consisting largely of tactical walks, instruction in map reading, and informal talks on various subjects. The student officers took a keen interest in all the work, except drills under arms, although only two hours were given up to this character of instruction.

In addition to the above-mentioned camps, one at Fort Leavenworth for about 90 Kansas officers July 10-17, and one at Nevada, Mo., July 3 to 17, for about 200 officers and 700 noncommissioned officers of the Missouri National Guard, were held. Maj. W. P. Burnham, General Staff, chief of staff of the department, was verbally ordered to take temporary charge of the general scheme of instruction, in addition to his other duties. It finally became necessary to make this detail permanent. The selection of instructors was given

serious consideration, the situation in this respect being outlined by this office in a letter to the War Department, dated February 4, 1910. Had it not been for the detail by the War Department of half a dozen graduates of the service schools for duty in the Kansas and Missouri camps, it would have been impossible to have supplied a suitable number of competent instructors for the various school camps.

Generally speaking, it is believed that all of the camps conducted in the department accomplished excellent results, and were a direct benefit not only to the student officers, but to the instructors, and incidentally to the Army itself. Instruction in the subject of minor tactics, field engineering, and map reading was rudimentary, but the methods employed were such as to impart the greatest amount of information in the shortest possible time, and in an interesting manner.

A further and more detailed account of these camps will be given in a report on the same by the officer in charge of the general scheme of instruction, which in due time will be forwarded for consideration of the War Department.

POSTS.

FORT CROOK.

This post, at present garrisoned by headquarters and two battalions of the Fourth Infantry, should be increased to accommodate the entire regiment, the other battalion of the regiment being now stationed at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and in another military department.

The post was so planned that the necessary additional buildings might be added, and it would be in the interests of the service and the better instruction and efficiency of the regiment, that it be at one post, convenient to the city of Omaha, which is a large commercial and railroad center.

By a recent act of Congress, appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of a rifle range in the State of Nebraska, it is believed that this post will be provided with proper target facilities in the near future within available distance, the only rifle range on this reservation being a protected range for distances to include 300 yards.

The water supply at Fort Crook is in danger of pollution from the vaults of a few houses located near the borders of the reservation. Measures are now under consideration to secure sufficient adjacent property by purchase or condemnation proceedings to correct this condition.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

In view of the increased growth and size of this post, commanded by a general officer, it should be provided with the various officers of the staff department, as authorized by paragraph 196, Army Regulations. Quarters are provided for same, and each regimental garrison has the necessary buildings for separate quartermaster and subsistence departments.

The administration of the post could be more logically conducted under a brigade system.

Work should be begun at the earliest practicable moment and rapidly pushed to a conclusion on the construction of a new barrack building for Company A, Hospital Corps, in order that the building

now occupied by that organization may become suitable for post administration purposes. This building will provide the necessary accommodations for officers and assembly rooms, and the proposed underground telephone system, so urgently needed, can be installed.

FORT DES MOINES.

This reservation contains only 640 acres and is entirely too small for the drills and exercises of a regiment of cavalry. Additional land should be acquired, but agricultural land in the vicinity of the post is very costly. Additional land was acquired in 1908 for the purpose of a rifle range, at a cost of \$35,380, or \$100 per acre, but complaints have been made from adjacent property owners of danger from stray bullets, and efforts are being made to either secure such additional land as may be necessary to allay all complaints or to secure a suitable range in the near vicinity by exchange of the land of the present range or by purchase.

This post is supplied with water from the city of Des Moines water supply, at 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, or an average cost during the past fiscal year of \$535.38 per month.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

This post is unfortunately located, not being conveniently accessible by rail and with a climate full of discomfort in both winter and summer. The water is supplied from the Leavenworth City Water Company, and is both expensive and not entirely satisfactory. The boiling of drinking water is necessary at all times, and a water supply should be provided which could furnish water that could be used for all purposes without boiling. It is believed that an independent water-supply system would be fully warranted and would prove economical.

At this post proper are the army service schools and the United States Military Prison, each with its separate administration.

The post and school administration under the present system are to a great extent interwoven. To obviate possible friction it is believed that the administration of the post, army service schools, and the United States Military Prison should be administered under one head, a certain amount of prison labor being made available for the care and upbuilding of this large post.

FORT MACKENZIE.

A well-constructed modern post, which should be enlarged to accommodate an entire regiment, one battalion and the machine-gun platoon of this regiment being stationed at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., too remote from the headquarters of the regiment for easily assembling or regimental administration and unity.

It has an excellent target range, and with contemplated repairs to the old reservoir, or the building of a new one, will have an excellent supply of water.

The adjacent town of Sheridan does not seem to appreciate the benefits of a military post in the immediate vicinity, and does not

seem inclined to improve the wagon road communicating with the town, or establish communication by a street railway connecting the post and town, 3 miles distant.

FORT MEADE.

This reservation contains an area of 12.50 square miles, and a wood and timber reservation of 27,293 acres.

The water supply, with recent improvements, is ample and of good quality.

This post is not well adapted as a station for cavalry, as, owing to climatic conditions, no drills or practical instruction can be held in the open during about seven months of the year. For this reason a riding hall in which instruction can be carried on during the inclement months is badly needed.

At the date of my inspection, June 6, the temperature was 55°, with a wind velocity of about 30 miles an hour.

The town of Sturgis is 2 miles distant, the people of which are not interested in the post, and affords but little diversion for the troops at the post.

FORT OMAHA.

There are three companies of the Signal Corps stationed at this post. A skeleton company with but one enlisted man (acting as first sergeant) present for duty. This company carries on its rolls all enlisted men of the Signal Corps on permanent detached service in the Departments of the Colorado, Dakota, Lakes, Missouri, and Texas. A field company of authorized strength, temporarily absent at camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park, Ga. A dismounted company of varying strength, to which are assigned all men coming to the post from recruit depots, foreign service, detached duty, etc. It is composed largely of recruits under instruction at the post signal school, and from its ranks are supplied, from time to time, instructed men for duty in Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and various posts throughout the departments mentioned above.

At this post is also located a general supply depot of the Signal Corps.

The water supply is obtained from the city of Omaha, and is not of the best quality. The sinking of an artesian well has been recommended and is now under consideration.

FORT RILEY.

This is an ideal post and reservation for its present purposes—the instruction of cavalry and artillery. It is well planned and only needs a few gradual additions to make it quite complete in all particulars.

The water supply has been considered somewhat inadequate, but recent improvements at the source of supply will, it is believed, afford sufficient for all needs.

FORT ROBINSON.

This is well adapted for a cavalry post of increased size, with a large reservation and fine grazing. It is being rebuilt on modern plans, and, when completed, will be a fine post. Some of the old barracks, which will eventually be replaced, are not properly venti-

lated, and during the winter months the air becomes foul at night. In this connection it might be stated that during the calendar year ending December 31, 1909, the post furnished more cases of tuberculosis than any other post in the service.

It is believed that a better source of water supply can be obtained on the wood and timber reservation, which embraces an area of 16 square miles, and which is separated from the post reservation by an interval of about three miles. This intervening land should be secured for the purpose of connecting the two reservations and affording additional ground for military instruction. The proposed water supply would furnish the post with water by gravity, and render unnecessary the present pumping plant, which, by reducing expenses, would be a matter of economy in the end.

This post is in need of a riding hall. It should be increased in size to accommodate at least a regiment, one squadron of which is now stationed in Arizona.

ABSENT OFFICERS.

The absence of officers from their proper commands still remains a serious handicap to the discipline and efficiency of the troops, for which a remedy is invoked. It embarrasses commanding officers in the proper assignment of officers, in making details for special work, and has perplexed the department commander to find officers available to supply the many demands for camps of instruction for the organized militia and other necessary details, due to the great number of officers on detached service, which are naturally those of the higher grades and of the most experience. Particularly is this true of captains, whose absence is very demoralizing in its effects upon the discipline of the companies, and who should only be detached under the most exceptional circumstances.

The percentage of officers absent from inspections of posts during the past year, to the aggregate of the officers in the department, was 32.57. Last year the percentage was 32.39. Although these officers are detailed on important duties, and in some instances are pursuing a higher course of instruction in the line of their profession, yet their absence seriously impairs the proper efficiency of the various organizations.

POLO PLAYING.

The generous encouragement given by the War Department to the game of polo has resulted in teams being formed in all of the cavalry and artillery regiments in this department, and match games have been played at the posts and in near-by cities.

The Sixth Field Artillery team has been very successful in winning contests.

At the Rocky Mountain Polo Tournament, held at Denver, Colo., in September, 1909, this team won the senior and junior Rocky Mountain championship cups, entered every contest conducted during the tournament, and won in every event.

Great interest has been shown in the game throughout the department, and is deserving of constant encouragement in the interest of the service.

It cultivates horsemanship and bold and skillful riding and develops knowledge of the horse and its training.

DESERTIONS.

The number of desertions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was 622, distributed as follows: Hospital Corps, 31; Engineer Corps, 30; Signal Corps, 20; cavalry, 215; field artillery, 159; infantry, 167.

I concur in and submit the following recommendation of the former department commander, in his annual report of last year, as being worthy of consideration:

I believe that many men who are absent from their organizations without leave for various causes, not with an original intent to desert, remain away from fear of punishment upon return, and become deserters.

For this and many other obvious reasons I would recommend that post commanders be authorized, in their discretion, to try for absence without leave cases where soldiers voluntarily return to their commands within three months from original date of such absence.

DISCHARGE BY PURCHASE.

Three hundred and ninety-one applications for discharge by purchase were received during the year ending June 30, 1910, 349 of which were ordered discharged, 22 disapproved, and 20 forwarded for the action of superior authority. Of those ordered discharged, 228 gave as reasons for desiring discharge, "to go into business, or to accept positions in civil life," 118 "to assist in the support of parents or families," 2 "dissatisfied with the Army," and 1, "unable to learn the English language."

It is believed that many of the applications for discharge by purchase under the liberal provisions of General Orders, No. 13, War Department, 1909, providing for the discharge by purchase of enlisted men who have completed one year's service, were based upon misrepresentations. It is difficult to determine whether the reasons given are such as to entitle the applicant to discharge, but it has been the policy to give the applicant the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

Investigation has shown that in some cases the correspondence submitted in support of the application, offering positions at higher wages, was fictitious.

Applications have been made for discharge for the purpose of engaging in business in the vicinity of their stations, and applicants have no trouble in securing authentic offers of employment at more lucrative wages, as a basis for their applications, but it has been observed that in some cases this has proved merely a subterfuge for securing their discharge, and within a short period of time they have reenlisted in some other organizations.

It is recommended that no reenlistments be made of men so discharged until one year after date of discharge by purchase, and it is thought that this favor should be limited to the first enlistment period, except under the most exceptional circumstances, in order to afford those who find the service distasteful a means of release without resorting to the crime of desertion, of which the greatest number occur during the first year's service.

A GENERAL-SERVICE CORPS.

The necessity for such a body of men has been fully represented for many years and is generally recognized throughout the service.

The constant demands for working details from small companies to perform the necessary nonmilitary work in the posts and in the field, now done by enlisted men, detracts from the soldierly spirit, inculcates discontentment, and disorganizes the whole machinery of the permanent care and maintenance of posts whenever troops are changed or are required to take the field.

Such a corps would afford employment to many men who have had the experience of military service, but who for various reasons are not qualified for active service, but are still capable of performing the necessary manual labor and clerical work required about posts.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that some plan be adopted by which a soldier upon discharge will be required to turn in all outer clothing issued to him. This would in a great measure prevent the selling of clothing by soldiers and its possession by persons not in the military service.

Under existing conditions it is difficult to prove that clothing in the possession of civilians has not been bought by them from discharged soldiers.

The method of preparation for and examination of gunners for field artillery under existing orders does not appear to afford the best practical field test of the skill of the candidates examined.

In my opinion the present more or less theoretical examinations held in May might more profitably be held after the conclusion of the service practice, later in the season, when the scope of the examination could and should be enlarged to include the actual skill of the candidates as observed at target practice under service conditions.

Under the existing system intelligent men can be coached for and pass the examination for first and second class gunners without having fired a service projectile or seen a day of actual field service with the batteries.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of civilian clerks on duty in the several staff departments at these headquarters and the rate of pay of each, and to one having an intimate knowledge of the volume and class of work accomplished in each of the staff departments a study of the tabulated figures will reveal the fact that a disparity exists between the adjutant-general's department and the other staff departments, in both the number of clerks assigned thereto and in the rate of pay given to those assigned:

Offices.	Rate of pay per annum.							Total number clerks.
	\$1,800.	\$1,600.	\$1,500.	\$1,400.	\$1,200.	\$1,000.	\$900.	
Adjutant-general, etc.....	1			1	3	8		13
Chief quartermaster.....	2	5		5	3		3	18
Chief commissary.....	1	1		2				4
Chief surgeon.....				1				1
Chief paymaster.....	2	1						3
Chief engineer.....			1		1			2

One result of the existence of an insufficient number of efficient clerks in the adjutant-general's office is the enforced use of enlisted men to supply the deficiency. Not only does this action result unsatisfactorily at the headquarters, where the enlisted men are detailed, but it also works an injustice at the posts from which such enlisted men are taken, these men being usually the best qualified that can be found at such posts and their detail creating dissatisfaction and complaint in the commands from which they are taken.

It is sometimes claimed that the technical nature of the duties of the clerks in the supply and other departments outside the adjutant-general's necessitates a higher rate of pay for the clerical service engaged therein in order to secure efficiency, but, even if this claim be conceded, it would be difficult to show that the difference in these pay rates should be so great as is indicated above. But the claim in any case can scarcely be conceded. Of 13 civilian clerks on the adjutant-general's pay roll, 9 are on duty in the adjutant-general's office, 2 in the inspector-general's, 1 in the judge-advocate's, and 1 in the office of the inspector of small-arms practice.

The paper work in the adjutant-general's office is rapidly increasing. The clerical labor incident to the organized militia has been heavily augmented this year and has been performed with difficulty by an insufficient clerical force. This has been done only at the expense of much work after hours as well as during Sundays and holidays.

I believe, therefore, that the general subject merits attention, that the inequalities existing in the present pay status of the clerks in the several staff departments at departmental headquarters should be adjusted, and that the number of clerks assigned to duty under the adjutant-general at such headquarters should be increased.

It is also recommended that some measures be taken to provide a pension or a system of retirement for clerks and employees who have become superannuated, and who have devoted the greater part of their lives to the government service.

CONCLUSION.

As far as my opportunities have enabled me to observe, I find the troops under my command in a state of excellent health and discipline.

In administering the affairs of the department I have been loyally assisted by the officers of the department staff and a clerical force which have faithfully performed their duties.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, Minn., July 20, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending June 30, 1910:

The command of the department has been exercised by me throughout the year, except during short absences, July 5 to 9 and 21 to 24 and November 3 to 10, 1909, when Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, Twenty-eighth Infantry, exercised command under Army Regulation 193.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

The duties of the chief of staff were performed by Maj. Henry C. Cabell, General Staff Corps, from July 1 to 24, 1909, and since August 4, 1909, by Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, General Staff Corps.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The duties of the adjutant-general throughout the year were performed by Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, Adjutant-General's Department, except during short absences, July 1 to August 14, 1909; April 14 to 21 and June 13 to 27, 1910, when they were performed by First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, Third Cavalry, aid-de-camp.

The Sixth Infantry left the department December 30-31, 1909, for San Francisco, Cal., en route for service in the Philippine Islands.

The Fourteenth Infantry arrived in the department from the Philippine Islands on March 20, 1910, and took stations as follows: The headquarters, band, and Second Battalion at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; the Third Battalion at Fort Missoula, Mont.; and the First Battalion and machine-gun platoon at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.

The troops now serving in the department are:

Squadron headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Second Squadron, Fourth Cavalry.

Squadron headquarters and Troops E, F, and G, Second Squadron, Fifth Cavalry.

Battalion headquarters and Companies I, K, L, and M, Third Battalion, Second Infantry.

Headquarters, band, and First, Second, and Third Battalions, and machine-gun platoon, Fourteenth Infantry.

Headquarters, band, and First, Second, and Third Battalions, and machine-gun platoon, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Officers absent from the department on June 30, 1910.

Organization.	Leave.	Detached service.	Sick.	Total.
Department staff.....	2		1	3
Staff.....	1	1		2
Cavalry.....		9	1	10
Field artillery.....		6		6
Infantry.....	12	23	3	38
Aggregate.....	15	39	5	59

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Samuel W. Miller, inspector-general, was in charge of the office from July 1, 1909, to April 21, 1910, and thereafter, and until May 13, 1910, Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, judge-advocate, was in charge of the office, since which time Maj. W. H. Gordon has been in charge of the office.

INSPECTIONS.

The required inspections within the department and inspections of recruiting offices and accounts of disbursing officers not under control of the department commander were all made. There were 14 special investigations made during the year, 2 of which are not yet completed.

All of the above inspections were made by Major Miller except the following:

Garrisoned post: Fort Snelling, Minn.

Depots: (1) Quartermaster's depot, St. Paul, Minn. (2) Subsistence depot or purchasing commissary, St. Paul, Minn. (3) Business methods of department headquarters (including chief quartermaster and chief commissary offices).

Money accounts: At Fort Snelling, Minn., and various disbursing officers at St. Paul, Minn.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, judge-advocate, United States Army, has been in charge of the office from July 1, 1909, to May 27, 1910, and since that date Capt. Douglas Settle, commissary, has been in charge.

There were no commissioned officers tried in the department during the year.

The total number of enlisted men tried was 224—convictions 205 (disapproved in 3 cases), and acquittals, 19 (disapproved in 3 cases).

Number of enlisted men dishonorably discharged by sentence of general courts-martial:

For desertion	53
For serious offenses other than desertion	22
Through use of previous convictions	59
Total	134

The number of trials of enlisted men by inferior courts during the year: By garrison courts-martial, 22 (acquittals, 5; number of men tried, 22), and by summary courts, 2,278 (acquittals, 41; number of men tried, 1,277).

Concerning the percentage of the average enlisted strength, present, that have been tried by general, garrison, and summary courts, a comparison with the figures of last year discloses, for the present year, a decrease of about 2 per cent in the general court cases, no material difference in the garrison court cases, and a decrease of about 10 per cent in the summary court cases.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The duties of chief quartermaster were performed by Col. J. E. Sawyer, assistant quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, from July 1, 1909, to May 28, 1910, and since that time by Maj. D. W. Arnold, quartermaster, U. S. Army.

The total receipts of public funds pertaining to this department during the fiscal year were \$834,560.78, and the total disbursements were \$834,560.78.

The depot has been established sufficiently long to demonstrate its usefulness in supplying posts much more promptly than from eastern depots, in effecting a very considerable saving in freight charges, and by drawing its supplies from a new market, in which, in many cases, purchases are made at better terms than invoice cost from other depots.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Douglas Settle, commissary, U. S. Army, has been in charge of the office during the year.

The stores supplied the troops in this department, with the exception of issue bacon and some canned meats, evaporated milk, and a few articles purchased at posts, have been procured in this market at prices comparing favorably with those at other purchasing points in the United States.

Fresh meats, butter, flour, and fresh vegetables have, when the interests of the Government warranted, been procured in the vicinity of the posts requiring them at prices as follows: The average cost of beef in the department for the fiscal year, per pound, was 8.75 cents, for flour per hundredweight, \$2.65, for potatoes per hundredweight, \$1.11, and for onions per hundredweight, \$1.90.

The average cost per pound of beef, flour, potatoes, and onions in the Department of Dakota, during the fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910, was as shown in the following table:

	Beef.	Flour.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Fiscal year 1908.....	7.29	.....	1.25	2.09
Fiscal year 1909.....	8.36	a 2.57	1.20	2.05
Fiscal year 1910.....	8.75	a 2.50	1.11	1.90

a Prices were f. o. b., Minneapolis, Minn.

The cost of the garrison ration during the fiscal year 1910 was 20.87 cents, as compared with 20.38 cents for the preceding year. The increased cost of the ration is evidently chargeable to the higher cost of beef, in the purchase of which special effort has been made to secure competition and lower prices.

Practically no complaints have been received regarding the quality of the stores furnished.

The ration as now constituted is giving general satisfaction, both as regards its quality and sufficiency.

The loss of stores due to deterioration, theft, etc., was \$305.60, of which amount \$28.50 was reclaimed of sellers, making a net loss of \$277.10, about 0.0012 of the total valuation of the stores handled. The loss of fresh vegetables during the year was very small, 792,927 pounds of potatoes and 99,794 pounds of onions being handled with a loss of 0.0093 and 0.028, respectively.

The general condition of subsistence affairs in this department is good; in fact, due to the constructive changes inaugurated by the War Department during the past few years, it is believed that conditions have never been better.

The additional and new buildings for posts, recommended in my last annual report, except a bakery at Fort Missoula, Mont., where a new one is now under construction, are required, and the recommendation of their construction is renewed.

The total subsistence funds received during the year were, \$219,213.47, and disbursed, \$219,213.47.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year the chief surgeon's office, successively, has been in charge of Maj. William B. Banister, Medical Corps, July 1 to 22, 1909; Col. Louis M. Maus, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, July 23 to December 17, 1909; Maj. William B. Banister, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, December 18, 1909, to January 17, 1910; Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, January 18, 1910, to March 24, 1910; Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, March 25 to June 16, 1910; Col. William W. Gray, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, June 17 and 18, 1910; Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, June 19 to 30, 1910.

In a general way, the health of the command in this department during the year was good. The admissions to sick report were in no way excessive, and the constantly noneffective compares favorably with other years.

Very few contagious diseases have occurred in the department and there was no noteworthy epidemic. Diseases of the respiratory tract have been the principal cause of admission to sick report. Sporadic cases of measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever occurred, but were not traceable to insanitary conditions at any post.

Examinations have been held during the year at different posts for promotion to the grade of sergeant first class.

Dental work has been satisfactorily performed at all posts, so far as known.

Requisitions for medical supplies from all posts have been promptly filled, and the supplies have been of good quality.

Medical officers have been faithful at all times in the performance of their duties, and their efficiency is considered excellent by this office.

The morale of the Hospital Corps has been good during the year and no unusual complaints have been heard from any source.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following paymasters have been on duty in this department during the year:

Maj. William G. Gambrill, chief paymaster, Department of Dakota, from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, except for absences on leave and on account of sickness; prior to fiscal year to July 15, 1909, from August 22 to November 2, 1909, and June 21 to 29, 1910. Capt. John K. Miller, paymaster, from July 1, 1909, to October 16, 1909. Capt. Charles W. Castle, paymaster, from September 19, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

The posts in this department have been paid in person during the year. The total disbursements during the year amounted to \$1,274,575.08. The deposits received during the year were \$66,843.35.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Maj. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, has been in charge of the chief engineer's office during the year.

The office force consists of one junior engineer, who acts also as clerk and draftsman.

Field work was completed on ten quadrangles of the progressive military map, and U. S. Geological Survey atlas sheets of these quadrangles, corrected to indicate present conditions, together with information of military importance, were submitted to this office. One of these quadrangles, Coopers Lake, Montana, was partially completed during the season of 1908.

The usual routine work has been performed in the office; maps and blueprints have been furnished for the information of officers at these headquarters and in the department, and contour maps, drawn to a scale of 300 feet to 1 inch, of the different military reservations and posts in the department, are being prepared. Material and instruments have been issued to engineer officers at posts upon requisition.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

This office has been under the charge of Col. James Rockwell, Ordnance Department, during the year except from May 17 to June 30, 1910, since which time First Lieut. W. S. Grant, Third Cavalry, aid-de-camp, has been in charge.

All the clerical work of the office has been most efficiently performed by Mr. Frank Foster.

The duties have principally related to the revising and forwarding of requisitions for ordnance stores from the several posts in this department.

SIGNAL CORPS.

This office has been under the charge of First Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Twenty-ninth Infantry, aid-de-camp, during the year, except during a short absence on account of sickness.

The Signal Corps maintains post telephone systems at all posts in the department and approximately 203 miles of telephone lines in the Yellowstone National Park.

Each post in this department is now equipped with a telegraph office, and these, together with the office at these headquarters, make a total of seven telegraph offices in the department, all of which handle commercial business.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The office of inspector of small-arms practice of this department has been in charge of First Lieut. W. S. Grant, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp, during the year.

The period commencing April 15 and ending July 15, 1910, was designated as the regular practice season, and the season for machine-gun platoon at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., has been extended until October 1, 1910.

The results of target firing in the Department of Dakota for the year 1909 were published in General Orders, No. 10, 1910, and Special Orders, 156, 157, 159, 166, and 181, 1909, from these headquarters.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The shortage of line officers in the department still continues. Out of a total of 147 there are 54 absent, 24 of them being captains. Comment is unnecessary.

Additional regiments of infantry are urgently needed. Regiments returning from the Tropics should have at the least four years in this country to recuperate. There is no probability that conditions will make this possible in the future unless the infantry is largely increased.

I renew my previous recommendations for a general-service corps.

I also recommend that steps be taken to have such legislation enacted as will provide a system of retirement for all clerks and employees of the War Department who have become superannuated in the government service.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. HODGES,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., August 27, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Department of Texas for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

The undersigned has been in command of this department during the entire year, except during the period November 3-16, 1909, when Col. Joseph H. Dorst, Third Cavalry, was in command.

Have been absent from these headquarters on duty as follows:

July 11-12, 1909, at Camp Mabry, near Austin, Tex., visiting and observing the militia and regular troops encamped there; July 22-30, 1909, at the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., attending the southwestern competitions; August 20-September 10, 1909, at Dallas, Tex., in connection with military tournament; September 19-21, 1909, at El Paso, Tex., to arrange details for accommodation of troops in connection with the reception of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico; October 10-12, 1909, at El Paso, Tex., carrying out certain specific instructions of the Secretary of War of September 30, 1909; October 14-17, 1909, at El Paso, Tex., in command of troops during ceremonies attending reception of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico; October 27-29, 1909, conducting test ride; November 3-16, 1909, at Washington, D. C., as a member of board to make recommendations for filling vacancies in the General Staff Corps; November 28-30, 1909, at Fort Brown, Tex., inspecting the post and investigating cause of a fire there; January 3-5, 1910, at the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., inspecting proposed sites for new target ranges; January 18, 1910, at Fort McIntosh, Tex., making annual inspection of post; January 23-29, 1910, inspecting posts of Forts Bliss and Clark, and the ungarrisoned post at Eagle Pass, Tex.; February 13-18, 1910, at Fort Sill, Okla., making annual inspection of post; March 13-20, 1910, at Fort Worth, Tex., attending annual horse show; April 6-8, 1910, at the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., in connection with preparation of reservation for August maneuvers; April 26, 1910, at the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., selecting a location for two new wells; May 16-20, 1910, at Galveston, Tex., making inspections of military posts in vicinity; June 2-3, 1910, at the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., inspecting the water supply thereat; June 7-10, 1910, at

Camp Mabry, Austin, Tex., supervising the camp of instruction for infantry officers of the Texas National Guard; June 14-17, 1910, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., making the annual inspection of that post and inspecting the First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, before departure for Alaska; June 23, 1910, at the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., making an investigation of the water supply thereat.

All of the garrisoned posts in the department were inspected by me during the year and some of the ungarrisoned posts, to wit, Fort Brown, Camp Eagle Pass, and Fort Crockett, Tex.

TROOPS.

The following tables show the strength of the command on June 30, 1910, the average strength of the command and gains and losses during the year:

TABLE I.—*Strength of command June 30, 1910.*

	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Aggregate.
	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Present.	Absent.	Total.	
General officer.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Staff corps.....	21	5	26	116	17	133	150
Cavalry.....	21	23	44	640	30	670	714
Artillery.....	17	27	44	525	321	846	890
Infantry.....	34	30	64	1,054	61	1,115	1,179
Indian scouts.....	0	0	0	32	1	33	33
General recruiting service.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total.....	94	85	179	2,368	430	2,798	2,977

TABLE II.—*Average strength of command during fiscal year.*

1909-10.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Aggregate.
	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Present.	Absent.	Total.	
July.....	106	104	210	2,974	414	3,388	3,598
August.....	77	135	212	2,160	1,234	3,394	3,606
September.....	124	85	209	3,201	219	3,420	3,629
October.....	128	88	216	3,242	156	3,398	3,614
November.....	128	89	217	3,242	201	3,443	3,660
December.....	126	90	216	3,255	220	3,475	3,691
January.....	116	66	182	2,770	166	2,936	3,118
February.....	120	64	184	2,906	126	3,034	3,218
March.....	78	44	122	1,982	67	2,049	2,171
April.....	93	74	167	2,354	398	2,752	2,919
May.....	100	76	176	2,385	347	2,732	2,908
June.....	94	85	179	2,368	430	2,798	2,977
Average.....	108	83	191	2,737	331	3,068	3,259
Percentage.....	57	43	.....	89	11	.....	.....

TABLE III.—*Gains by transfer of organizations to department.*

Station.	Organization.	Arrival in department.		Strength, present and absent, on arrival.		
		Date.	From—	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Fort Sill, Okla.....	Battery D, First Field Artillery.	1910. Feb. 16	Department of California.	4	135	139
	Headquarters Second Battalion and Battery E, First Field Artillery.	May 19	do.....	5	128	133
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Headquarters, band, and Second Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.	Apr. 24	Philippine Islands ..	24	300	324
Fort Clark, Tex.....	Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.	Apr. 25	do.....	14	241	255
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	First Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.	Apr. 26	do.....	12	239	251
Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.	Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry.	June 17	do.....	15	246	261

TABLE IV.—*Losses by transfer of organizations from department.*

Station.	Organization.	Departure from department.		Strength, present and absent, on departure.		
		Date.	To—	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Second Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry.	1910. Jan. 29	Philippine Islands ..	15	263	278
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Headquarters, band, and First Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry.	Jan. 31	do.....	19	316	335
Fort Sill, Okla.....	Headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, First Field Artillery.	Mar. 1	do.....	8	251	259
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Ninth Infantry.....	Mar. 29	do.....	51	717	768
	Company I, Signal Corps.	Apr. 1	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	1	75	76
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Detachment Nineteenth Infantry.	Apr. 30	Philippine Islands ..	1	27	28
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	do.....	May 2	do.....	1	27	28
Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.	First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry.	June 23	Alaska.....	7	258	265

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Besides the movements incident to the changes of troops to and from the department, as shown in Tables III and IV, the following movements took place during the year:

Battery C, Third Field Artillery, Troops K and L, Third Cavalry, and Company I, Signal Corps, left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, 1909, to participate in encampment of the Texas National Guard at Camp Mabry, Tex., returning July 21, 1909.

The Third Battalion, Ninth Infantry, and band, Third Cavalry, left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 5, 1909, to participate in encampment of the Texas National Guard at Camp Mabry, Tex., returning July 15, 1909.

The First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., August 2, 1909, to attend encampment of Arkansas Militia, at Dardanelle, Ark., returning August 24, 1909.

The following troops from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., participated in a military tournament at Dallas, Tex., August 22-29, 1909, proceeding by rail to Dallas, and returning (marching part of the distance) on dates as here given:

Company F, Ninth Infantry, left in advance to prepare camp, August 14, returning September 10, 1909.

Band and Battery B, Third Field Artillery, left August 20, returning September 10, 1909.

The Second Squadron, Third Cavalry, field, staff, band, and Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Ninth Infantry, left August 21; returned September 10, 1909.

The following troops attended the ceremonies on the occasion of the meeting of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico at El Paso, Tex., October 16, 1909:

From Fort Clark: Troops A and D, Third Cavalry, left post October 14; returned October 17, 1909.

From Fort Sam Houston: Headquarters, band, and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K, and L, Third Cavalry, Batteries A, B, and C, Third Field Artillery, and entire regiment of Ninth Infantry, left post October 14; returned October 17, 1909.

From Fort Bliss: Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, and D, Nineteenth Infantry, left post October 16, 1909; returned same date.

Companies C and D, Sixteenth Infantry, left Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., October 24, 1909, to participate in ceremonies attending the visit of the President of the United States at Little Rock, Ark., returning the same date.

Headquarters First Squadron and Troops A and D, Third Cavalry, left Fort Clark, Tex., May 1, 1910, arriving at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 7, 1910, for station.

Battery D, First Field Artillery, left Fort Sill, Okla., June 15, 1910, to participate in a military tournament at Nashville, Tenn., June 19-26, 1910, and to proceed from there to Chickamauga Park, Ga., to attend the maneuvers.

Field, staff, band, and Battery E, First Field Artillery, left Fort Sill, Okla., June 27, 1910, for Chickamauga Park, Ga., to take part in the maneuvers.

PERSONAL AND DEPARTMENT STAFF.

The performance of all duties of the personal and department staff has been loyal and efficient during the year. Many questions have arisen which without the efficient attention given them by the staff officers interested would have seriously hampered the department commander in his duties and decisions.

Officers serving in the various staff departments during the year have been as follows:

Chief of staff.—Maj. Henry L. Ripley, Eighth Cavalry, from July 1, 1909, to December 1, 1909.

Aids-de-camp.—First Lieuts. Marlborough Churchill, Third Field Artillery, and Samuel T. Mackall, Eighteenth Infantry, during the entire year.

Adjutant-general.—Maj. William Lassiter, adjutant-general, from July 1, 1909, to August 16, 1909; Maj. George H. Morgan, adjutant-general, from August 17, 1909, to June 30, 1910, excepting the period from June 7, 1910, to June 27, 1910. (On leave during the latter period.) Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, commissary, in charge of office June 7–26, 1910.

Inspector-general.—Maj. Omar Bundy, inspector-general, July 1–14, 1909. Maj. Tyree R. Rivers, inspector-general, July 15, 1909, to March 25, 1910. Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, commissary, in charge of office March 26 to April 14, 1910. Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Third Field Artillery, in charge of office April 15–26, 1910. Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, inspector-general, April 27 to June 30, 1910.

Judge-advocate.—Maj. Beverly A. Read, judge-advocate, for the entire year.

Chief quartermaster.—Col. John L. Clem, assistant quartermaster-general, during entire year.

Assistant to the chief quartermaster.—First Lieut. Hunter Harris, Ninth Infantry, July 1, 1909, to March 29, 1910.

Chief commissary.—Capt. Louis H. Bash, commissary, from July 1 to October 9, 1909. Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, commissary, October 10, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Assistant to chief commissary.—Capt. Tilman Campbell, commissary, March 13 to April 16, 1910.

Chief surgeon.—Col. Joseph B. Girard, Medical Corps, for the entire year. On leave since June 17, 1910. Duties of office performed by Maj. John H. Stone, Medical Corps, June 17–30, 1910.

Chief paymaster.—Maj. James B. Houston, paymaster, for the entire year.

Assistant to the chief paymaster.—Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, paymaster, for the entire year.

Chief engineer officer.—Capt. Albert E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, during the entire year (station, Dallas, Tex.).

Assistant to the chief engineer officer.—First Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eighteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp, for the entire year.

Chief ordnance officer.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, during entire year. This officer was absent with leave and on detached service as follows: August 10 to September 25, 1909, on leave; December 9–19, 1909, on detached service; May 5–16, 1910, on detached service; June 8–26, 1910, on leave. During these periods of absence the following officers were in charge of the office of the chief ordnance officer, respectively: Maj. Tyree R. Rivers, inspector-general; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, commissary; and Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Third Field Artillery (during two latter periods).

Chief signal officer.—First Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Third Field Artillery, aid-de-camp, for the entire year.

Inspector of small-arms practice.—First Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eighteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp, for the entire year.

INSTRUCTION OF TROOPS, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

The theoretical and practical instruction of the troops during the year was carried out in letter and spirit according to existing orders, and, as a whole, I believe the practical instruction improved.

The movement to Dallas and the marches incident thereto and the movements to El Paso on the occasion of the meeting of the Presi-

dents were of much practical instruction to the troops engaged; they were carried out with much interest and precision and constituted a practical illustration as to what time is requisite to concentrate troops at given points.

WORKING OF GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 177, WAR DEPARTMENT, 1907.

The provisions of this order were carried out by all concerned in all marches and camps and in all details with commendable spirit. Very few departures were made from the order and only where necessity demanded.

DISCIPLINE, DESERTIONS, ETC.

A good state of discipline has been maintained during the entire year by all concerned. The records show a decrease of about 3 per cent in desertions. Many of the trials for desertion are of those drifting into this department from other sources.

TABLE V.—*Desertions, 1909-10.*

1909-10.	Staff corps.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Signal Corps.	Recruits.	Total.	Fort Bliss.	Fort Clark.	Fort Logan H. Root.	Fort McIntosh.	Fort Sam Houston.	Fort Sill.	Total.
July.....	2	7	5	9	0	0	23	3	0	5	2	11	2	23
August.....	0	0	3	4	0	0	10	1	2	1	0	5	1	10
September.....	0	0	3	12	0	0	23	5	0	2	1	12	3	23
October.....	0	4	1	8	3	0	15	0	0	1	1	12	1	15
November.....	1	0	2	5	3	0	11	1	0	0	0	9	1	11
December.....	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	2	0	0	1	6	0	9
January.....	0	2	2	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	4	0	7
February.....	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	5	0	6
March.....	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	3
April.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
May.....	0	2	5	9	0	0	16	5	3	0	1	4	3	16
June.....	1	2	2	9	0	0	14	2	5	1	1	2	3	14
Total.....	4	38	27	72	5	0	146	21	11	8	22	100	42	146
Total 1908-9.....	8	32	56	162	0	6	254	33	25	32	22	100	42	254
Per cent 1908-10.....	5.7	3.3	5.6	9.6	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per cent 1908-9.....	4.6	7.1	9.6	9.6	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1909-10.	Number of enlisted men present and absent within department.								Percentage.
	Staff corps.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Scouts.	Signal Corps.	Recruits.	Total.	
July.....	144	682	845	1,636	32	48	1	3,388	.....
August.....	146	674	866	1,626	35	45	1	3,394	.....
September.....	141	665	844	1,570	34	46	2	3,304	.....
October.....	141	663	847	1,555	33	50	1	3,291	.....
November.....	145	684	832	1,584	33	47	3	3,328	.....
December.....	143	673	830	1,616	32	53	5	3,352	.....
January.....	142	686	843	1,091	33	52	1	2,848	.....
February.....	146	670	971	1,089	33	48	1	2,958	.....
March.....	142	669	711	391	32	53	1	1,999	.....
April.....	134	670	712	1,111	33	0	1	2,661	.....
May.....	129	655	836	995	33	0	1	2,649	.....
June.....	118	653	531	1,080	33	0	0	2,415	.....
Average.....	139	670	806	1,279	33	37	2	2,966	4.9
Average 1908-9.....	139	695	784	1,568	33	22	49	3,310	7.7

UNIFORM, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT.

The distribution of clothing and equipment throughout the department has been good. The equipment is in very good condition and serviceable for all the needs. A few new articles of equipment have been procured during the year. The clothing generally is adapted to the needs of the troops and the climate. The leggin does not meet with universal favor. I believe a return to the old leggin with strap underneath the foot advisable, as of better appearance and of more service.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND EQUIPMENTS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

(General Orders, No. 95, War Department, 1908.)

Generally the means of transportation are in good condition, well suited and ample for field service. However, it is my opinion that each post should have a certain amount of transportation independent of the actual field allowance for troops, so that if the whole garrison took the field the post would still be supplied with means of transportation for its uses.

PRACTICE MARCHES.

The required practice marches and field service were generally held except by the troops at Fort Sill, which were excused from such field service by the Secretary of War on account of the extreme drought and impossibility of obtaining water. In the case of the troops from Fort Sam Houston, which participated in the Dallas military tournament, their stay in camp at Dallas and march therefrom took the place of the usual twenty-one days' field service.

PACKS TO BE CARRIED BY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The much-debated question of the amount and weight to be carried by the soldier has been under consideration by a board of officers for some months, and it is understood that this board has arrived at a conclusion, which will be made known to the Army within a short time.

The individual soldier must carry his rifle, ammunition to a certain amount, water, and at times rations. The method of carrying these has been the subject of much discussion. The recent decision allowing the placing of blanket rolls, etc., on wagons, not to increase beyond certain weight per wagon, is problematical as to practicability.

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATIONS.

The report required by General Orders, No. 232, War Department, 1907, in my opinion, has so far been productive of very little advance in discipline, as there is necessarily considerable difficulty to discriminate between some organizations. The troops of this department are so nearly alike in all respects as to make comparison difficult.

GARRISON SCHOOLS FOR OFFICERS.

The garrison school for officers was carried out during the year with full intent and meaning as prescribed in general orders and regulations. There were 54 officers in the classes formed for the third year's course. Of these, 1 was transferred before completing the course, 4 were excused, 7 relieved, and 6 not examined.

Of the number examined, those found proficient or deficient were as follows:

	Proficient.	Deficient.
Field engineering.....	30	3
Military hygiene.....	38	3
Military topography.....	19	7
Hippology.....	25	1

Thirteen officers attended the special course under General Orders, No. 226, series 1909, War Department, all of whom were found proficient.

The problems for the post-graduate course were prepared by the post commanders and, with some modifications, were approved by the department commander. These problems were very interesting and carried out completely in a satisfactory manner, except at Forts Bliss and McIntosh, Tex., where they were suspended on account of the departure of the Nineteenth Infantry in February for station in the Philippines.

POST SCHOOLS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Post schools for enlisted men were carried on at Forts Bliss, Clark, Logan H. Roots, McIntosh, Sam Houston, and Sill.

The average attendance was as follows: Fort Bliss, 15; Fort Clark, 3; Fort Logan H. Roots, 11; Fort McIntosh, 13; Fort Sam Houston, 20; Fort Sill, 3.

Instruction was given in the following subjects: Arithmetic, geography, physical geography, spelling, history, reading, writing, Spanish, and grammar.

POST SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN.

No post schools for children were carried on during the year, the towns in the vicinity of the posts in this department furnishing better facilities than could be furnished by the military establishments.

POST SCHOOLS FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Schools for noncommissioned officers were carried on at all posts as prescribed in orders.

CLERKS AND MESSENGERS.

The clerks and messengers in this department continued during the year to perform very loyal and efficient service with promptness and intelligence.

The chief clerk, Mr. Herman J. Rick, has continued to handle the work assigned him in his usual efficient manner.

MILITIA.

The annual inspections of the organized militia of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas were made by the officers named below.

TABLE VI.

Organisation.	Inspector.	Date.
<i>Arkansas.</i>		
Brigade headquarters, state armory, and headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, detachment Company B, Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, First Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, and M, Second Infantry; band, Third Infantry.	Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, Sixteenth Infantry.	March 14 to April 9, 1910.
<i>Oklahoma.</i>		
General headquarters and storerooms; headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and machine-gun platoon, First Infantry; engineer company, hospital corps company, signal corps company.	Maj. William Black, U. S. Army, retired.	February 1 to March 19, 1910.
<i>Texas.</i>		
Brigade headquarters; Companies B, F, K, and M, Second Infantry; headquarters, band, and Companies C, E, G, H, and I, Third Infantry; headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, and headquarters Separate Battalion, Fourth Infantry; hospital detachment.	Capt. W. P. Coleman, Fourth Infantry.	March 23 to April 15, 1910.
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, C, D, E, and H, Second Infantry; Companies A, B, D, F, K, and M, Third Infantry; band, Fourth Infantry; Companies A, B, C, D, and K, Separate Battalion; First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.	Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell, Sixteenth Infantry.	March 22 to April 14, 1910.
Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, and D, First Cavalry.	Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, Third Cavalry.	March 22 to March 28, 1910.
Battery A, First Field Artillery.....	Capt. Clarence N. Jones, Third Field Artillery.	April 4, 1910.
Company I, Second Infantry.....	Second Lieut. Fred H. Baird, Nineteenth Infantry.	March 23, 1910.
Company K, Fourth Infantry.....	Capt. W. H. Waldron, Twenty-third Infantry.	Do.
Company L, Separate Battalion.....	First Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eighteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp.	March 25, 1910.
Company A, Signal Corps.....	First Lieut. William R. Standiford, Signal Corps.	March 22, 1910.

The reports have been forwarded. It was endeavored to have inspections made, as far as practicable, by officers of the same arm of the service, but in some instances, the reasons for which were represented to the War Department, the smaller units—hospital and signal corps detachments, etc.—could not have been inspected by officers of such corps without unusual expense and inconvenience.

A camp of instruction for infantry militia officers, in compliance with General Orders, No. 4, current series, War Department, was held at Austin, Tex. This camp was composed of 114 officers of infantry, and was productive, it is believed, of good results.

The following officers were detailed as instructors: Maj. Clarence E. Dentler, Twenty-third Infantry, in charge; Capt. William H. Waldron, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. Willis P. Coleman, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, Twenty-third Infantry;

First Lieut. John R. Brewer, Twenty-third Infantry; and First Lieut. George S. Wallace, Medical Reserve Corps.

The reports of these officers are now in the hands of the War Department.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

There were no commissioned officers tried in this department during the year.

Number of trials by general courts-martial were 285; number of trials by garrison courts-martial, 9; number of trials by regimental courts-martial, 4; number of trials by summary courts-martial, 2,484.

Total number of trials this year was 2,782, as compared with 3,204 for preceding year, which shows an apparent decrease of 422, but as a fact the number of trials to average strength shows a slight increase for the year just closed; 45 of these, however, were from outside of the department.

Every effort has been made to decrease the number of summary court trials in the department, but the absence of so many officers, especially captains, who have had experience, and the turning over to the younger officers of the companies, has, I believe, much to do with the increasing lack of knowledge and experience in handling men. It is so much easier to write charges than to personally supervise the actions of the men.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The inspector-general visited all the garrisoned posts, the ungarrisoned posts at Forts Brown and Ringgold and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., all recruiting stations, and the two national cemeteries in the department. He made the prescribed inspection of money accounts of all disbursing officers, including engineer officers at Galveston and Dallas, Tex., and Little Rock, Ark. He also inspected all property presented for inspection during the year, in amount \$168,444.90. Property amounting to \$135,995.08 was condemned. The condemnations of this year are \$46,694.01 less than last year.

The condemnation of public animals during the year has been small, every effort having been made to reduce the percentage by more care in inspections.

The troops submitted for inspection during the year 581 rifles, most of which were reported unserviceable on account of metallic fouling; of these, 210 were retained in service and 371 turned in to arsenals. The Ordnance Department has recently issued a solvent, the use of which it is hoped will prevent much of the trouble found to exist as regards the fouling of rifles.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

The new system in vogue in the Quartermaster's Department was carried out with better success than was expected. On account of the almost radical change great difficulty had been anticipated. It seems to have worked economically and well, and to be more simplified than that in vogue in 1909. This department has answered well all of the requirements placed upon it during the year, and the serv-

ices rendered by all officials and clerks have been of much value in handling the affairs of the department in this respect.

Attention is invited to the following extract from the report of the chief quartermaster on the movements to and from Dallas, Tex., for the tournament of 1909, and that of the troops to and from El Paso, Tex., on the occasion of the meeting between the Presidents of the United States and Mexico, which two movements are worthy of mention:

Under orders from the War Department, troops from Fort Sam Houston and individual contestants from the other posts in the department participated in the military tournament held at Camp Jacob A. Augur, near Dallas, August 22 to 28, 1909. The total expenditures in connection with this movement, not including the cost of rail transportation, were as follows:

Appropriation, regular supplies, fuel and forage.....	\$4,154.88
Appropriation, incidental expenses, shoeing public animals.....	29.15
Appropriation, barracks and quarters, hire camp sites and purchase of water	580.75
Appropriation, army transportation, repairs to harness and wagons on march.....	41.94
Total	4,786.72

First Lieut. Hunter Harris, Ninth Infantry, was detailed quartermaster of the camp, and his work in connection with shipment of tentage and other property and the preparation of the camp for the reception of the troops merits special mention. All contracts for supplies and services during the encampment were arranged for by Lieutenant Harris, to the satisfaction of this office. When the troops arrived at Camp Jacob A. Augur, the fair grounds at Dallas, Tex., where the military tournament was held, was in readiness to receive them. Every tent was set up in the locations previously designated by the department commander; bath houses, latrines, and watering troughs were in position, and the organizations upon their arrival had nothing to do but to enter the tents assigned to them and commence their regular duties. The breaking up of the camp, under the personal direction of the department commander, was done in record time, and the troops went into shelter tents on August 30. No delays or difficulties were encountered in the return shipment of property, and when the troops returned to their station at Fort Sam Houston the property used by them during the tournament was ready for redistribution and used at the garrison.

The experience gained during this encampment and on the march in illustrating the routine duties of troops exemplifying the work of the various branches of the service in actual war, especially in connection with the entraining and detraining of men and animals and the handling and accountability of property, was not only beneficial to both officers and men, but increased the efficiency of the service generally.

The service of the quartermaster's department in connection with the meeting of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico at El Paso, Tex., and of the visit of the former to San Antonio, Tex., was as follows:

Upon receipt of the information that it was contemplated that the troops at Fort Sam Houston were to act as an escort on the occasion of the meeting of the President of the United States and the President of Mexico at El Paso, Tex., October 16, 1909, the following letter was sent to the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company, with the view of making tentative arrangements for the transportation of the troops.

(Letter omitted. It advised the railway company of the movement to be made and gave them full information as to the number of officers, men, horses, guns, and caissons to be transported, and specified the number and kinds of cars required; also the time when entrainment must be completed, how trains were to be scheduled, when they were to arrive at El Paso, etc.)

These tentative arrangements, made about one month in advance of the actual movement, were practically carried into effect, the only change being that the guns and caissons of the artillery were entrained during the afternoon of October 13, instead of the following morning, as at first contemplated. The loading of the guns and caissons was commenced at 2.05 p. m. and completed at 3.31 p. m., October 13, thus demonstrating that for a similar movement, with equal plat-

form facilities, it would not be necessary to separate the guns and caissons from the command overnight or to entrain them and the battery animals on different days.

For this movement it was deemed best that each train section should consist of as few cars as possible, and the composition of each section having been left to this office entirely by the officials of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, 10 train sections as follows were utilized:

INFANTRY.

First section: One standard sleeping car, 8 tourist cars, 1 kitchen car, 1 baggage car.

Second section: One standard sleeping car, 7 tourist cars, 1 kitchen car, 1 baggage car.

The reason that 15 tourist cars were necessary to move the Infantry was that among the number there were seven 11-section, two 12-section, and one 13-section cars, it being impossible to obtain all cars of 16 sections each.

ARTILLERY.

Third section: One standard sleeping car, 4 tourist cars, 1 kitchen car, 2 baggage cars.

Fourth section: Nine cars, guns and caissons.

Fifth section: Six cars, horses; 1 tourist car.

Sixth section: Seven cars, horses and mules; 1 tourist car.

CAVALRY.

Seventh section: One standard sleeping car, 6 tourist cars, 1 kitchen car, 2 baggage cars.

Eighth section: Seven cars, horses; 1 tourist car.

Ninth section: Seven cars, horses; 1 tourist car.

Tenth section: Six cars, horses; 1 tourist car.

The result of these light-train sections, which involved no additional expense, was most satisfactory, as, while the scheduled time for regular passenger trains from San Antonio to El Paso is twenty-three hours and thirty minutes, these train sections were carried as follows:

	Departed from San Antonio October 14.	Arrived at El Paso October 15.		Departed from San Antonio October 14.	Arrived at El Paso October 15.
	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	a. m.
First section.....	6.40	3.50	Sixth section.....	8.12	7.05
Second section.....	6.50	4.45	Seventh section.....	10.40	8.40
Third section.....	7.40	6.40	Eighth section.....	10.54	8.50
Fourth section.....	7.55	6.50	Ninth section.....	11.10	10.30
Fifth section.....	8.03	7.00	Tenth section.....	11.15	10.40

Thus, in each instance, although there was a section of guns and caissons and five sections of horses, quicker time was made than is had by regular passenger trains. For this result, credit is due solely to the operating officials of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway.

The return movement was equally as satisfactory, the cavalry returning first, as follows:

	Departed from El Paso October 16.	Arrived at San An- tonio October 17.		Departed from El Paso October 16.	Arrived at San An- tonio October 17.
	p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	p. m.
First section.....	7.25	3.50	Third section.....	7.55	4.25
Second section.....	7.45	4.20	Fourth section.....	8.05	4.35

This extraordinary run was made so that the cavalry could act as escort to the President of the United States from the passenger station in San Antonio to his hotel.

This movement fully demonstrates what can be done in movement of troops under somewhat favorable conditions. However, since the movement, conditions for entrainment here have materially changed. The "abandoned" and "former" freight house herein referred to is about 1½ miles distant from Fort Sam Houston; the platform thereat, not having been kept in repair, is now unsafe for loading therefrom either guns or horses, and the site has been rented by a business house and is no longer available.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF COMMISSARY.

The subsistence department has been admirably conducted during the entire year at all the posts. The average cost of the ration was 20.858 cents; Fort Clark, the largest, with 22.258 cents; Fort Sill, the smallest, with 20.189 cents.

The losses were small, viz, \$81.26 in condemnations; \$637.16, including ice, in wastage; making a total of \$718.42. The gains, however, more than offset the losses. Stores were taken up to the value of \$286.95; auction sales brought \$4.45; surplus cash taken up \$696.37; total gains, \$987.77. Total number of rations issued, 1,272,552. It became necessary during the period to make strenuous effort to improve the manner of receiving and handling the fresh beef ration throughout the department, report of which has been made by the chief commissary.

The duties of officers, sergeants, and clerks in this department have been well performed.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SURGEON.

The Medical Corps and its personnel have been actively employed during the entire year and have answered promptly to all calls on it for service, which has been performed in an exemplary manner. There have been on duty during the year 1 colonel, 5 majors, 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants of the Medical Corps and 8 lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps, 1 dental surgeon, 24 noncommissioned officers, and 85 privates, including 7 acting cooks.

The total expenditures during the year for construction and repair work was, hospitals, \$8,953.64; quarters, \$8,576.87.

The mortality rate per thousand was 5.71 for the year.

The general health of the command has been good with the exception of an outbreak of typhoid fever at Fort Sill in August. With this exception no disease in epidemic form has prevailed. Good sanitary conditions obtain at all posts.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PAYMASTER.

The troops of this department have been paid with regularity and the operations of the pay department carried on with credit.

Total amounts disbursed, \$1,705,428.43; received back as deposits for enlisted men, \$57,144.73.

It was found better to change the manner of payment of two posts in the department during the year, which change has been satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER.

The work of this department has been carried on with excellent results. All of the ordnance material in hands of troops and militia has been inspected during the year. The report of the chief ord-

nance officer on condition of small arms in this department is interesting and of note. The question was met as seemed best for the interest of the service. It is believed that all small arms now in the hands of the troops are in a good and serviceable condition. None of the contemplated new pack for infantry has been received in this department, precluding any comment on the same.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The work of this department has been performed in a most intelligent manner during the year. The post telephone system at Fort Sam Houston was extended and completed during the year. All of the systems at other posts have been inspected and kept in a good state of repair.

The target range at Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation has been fitted with an annunciator buzzer system just completed by Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, Signal Corps, who was placed in charge of this installation. The other ranges in the department are equipped with aerial wires.

There are on duty in this department 3 sergeants, 1 first-class private, 2 operators, and 1 messenger. The chief signal officer expresses in the highest terms his appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Sergt. (first class) Charles W. Chadbourne, Sergt. William A. Bailey, Telegraph Operator Nelson Gorom, and Messenger Robert T. Bell, on duty in his office, in which I concur.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

This office, under the charge of First Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eighteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp, has been most ably conducted.

Reports of the firing for the present year are not yet on file. The figures for 1909 were published in General Orders, No. 63, series 1909, these headquarters.

General figure of merit for this department for 1909.....	74.03
Highest figure, Troop D, Third Cavalry.....	94.34
Lowest, Troop F, Third Cavalry.....	53.79
Highest post, Fort Logan H. Roots.....	77.79
Lowest, Fort Clark.....	67.45
The regiment having the highest general figure of merit was the Ninth Infantry.....	78.98
The Third Cavalry was lowest.....	68.45
In pistol firing Troop K, Third Cavalry, led, with.....	46.79

The department was sixth in order in general figure of merit for 1909.

The southwestern rifle and pistol competitions were held for the year 1909 with very successful results.

GARRISONED POSTS.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Inspected by the department commander in January, 1910. Garrisoned during the year as follows: Headquarters, field, staff, band, and Companies A, B, C, and D, Nineteenth Infantry, to January 31, 1910; detachment of the Nineteenth Infantry from January 31, 1910, to May 2, 1910; headquarters, field, staff, band, and Companies E, F,

G, and H, Twenty-third Infantry, from April 24, 1910, to June 30, 1910; detachment Hospital Corps and detachment recruits (recruit depot-post) during the entire year.

This post was commanded by Colonel Huston, Nineteenth Infantry, until December 22, 1909, when he went on leave preparatory to his retirement; by Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., Nineteenth Infantry, from December 22, 1909, until January 31, 1910; by Capt. William H. Waldron, Twenty-third Infantry, from January 31, 1910, to April 24, 1910; by Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-third Infantry, from April 24, 1910, to June 30, 1910.

The troops of the Nineteenth Infantry were in good condition. Those of the Twenty-third Infantry have not been seen by the department commander up to June 30, 1910, but reports indicate them in good condition.

There has been some trouble with the water supply, which has been remedied in part. The buildings are in a satisfactory state of repair. The new construction has been commenced. This post has a general mess hall which should be replaced by individual company messes as soon as possible.

In my opinion this post should be increased to accommodate a regiment of infantry.

There has been much controversy over the target range at this post, and a board of officers has been appointed to inquire into the matter.

FORT CLARK, TEX.

Inspected by the department commander January 27-28, 1910. Garrisoned during the year as follows: Troops A and D, Third Cavalry, from July 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910; Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry, from April 25, 1910, to June 30, 1910; detachment Hospital Corps and detachment Seminole Negro-Indian scouts during the entire year.

In view of the proposed abandonment of this post as a garrisoned station little or no work was done in repairs until the intended arrival of a battalion of infantry was known, then such minor repairs were made as were deemed necessary.

It continued to be garrisoned by two troops of the Third Cavalry until the arrival of the battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, at which time the two troops were ordered to take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by marching, which was done May 1-7, 1910.

The post was commanded by Capt. C. A. Hedekin, Third Cavalry, from July 1, 1909, to September 21, 1909; by Maj. P. E. Trippe, Third Cavalry, from September 21, 1909, to April 25, 1910; by Maj. C. H. Muir, Twenty-third Infantry, from April 25, 1910, to June 30, 1910.

It is again recommended that this post be discontinued as a garrisoned station as soon as practicable.

FORT LOGAN H. BOOTS, ARK.

Inspected by the department commander June 14-17, 1910. Garrisoned by First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, from July 1, 1909, to June 23, 1910; by Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry, June 17, 1910, to June 30, 1910; detachment Hospital Corps during entire year.

This inspection was made late in order to see the battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry just before its departure. At the time of the inspection the post was commanded by Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, Sixteenth Infantry.

A new water tank has been provided for this post. Roads and sidewalks are in good condition. This post should be lighted by electricity. The post is a modern one, in good condition, and sufficient, except in its hospital accommodations, which should be remedied. Also an additional storehouse is very much needed, and its construction has been approved by the War Department, but work thereon has not yet been authorized, presumably on account of lack of funds.

FORT M'INTOSH, TEX.

Inspected by the department commander January 17-18, 1910. At that time the post was commanded by Capt. John Howard, Nineteenth Infantry. Garrisoned during the year as follows: Second Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, July 1, 1909, to January 29, 1910; detachment Nineteenth Infantry, January 29, 1910, to April 30, 1910; First Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry, April 26, 1910, to June 30, 1910; detachment Hospital Corps during entire year.

The buildings at Fort McIntosh are not in a good state of repair, but in view of the possibility of discontinuing this post as a military station in the near future only such necessary repairs have been made as were considered absolutely necessary to preserve them for the use of the present garrison.

The water supply, which has been a source of considerable concern, is being improved, and with the repairs allotted will probably be ample for present needs.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Inspected by the department commander in March, 1910. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, Third Cavalry, was in command of the post. Garrisoned during the fiscal year as follows: Headquarters, field, staff, band, and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K, and L, Third Cavalry; detachment Hospital Corps and detachment recruits (recruit depot post) during entire year; Troops A and D, Third Cavalry, from May 7 to June 30, 1910; headquarters, field, staff, band, and Batteries A, B, and C, Third Field Artillery, during entire year; Ninth Infantry from July 1, 1909, to March 29, 1910; Company I, Signal Corps, from July 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.

The post is in good condition with the possible exception of the infantry garrison, which is undergoing some minor repairs.

The newer parts of the garrison, cavalry and artillery are fast assuming finished condition. The water supply is good, and with the new pumping plant and storage already authorized will, it is believed, be sufficient for all needs. The general condition of the roads is good. A steam roller for this post seems almost a necessity. There are approximately 8 miles of roads to take care of. The additional officers' quarters authorized are in course of construction. I again recommend the immediate purchase of the land adjacent, now leased, called the Brackenridge tract.

The care, management, and discipline in this post are excellent, and the relations with the city of San Antonio very cordial.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

Inspected by the department commander February 15-17, 1910. Commanded by Col. Henry M. Andrews, First Field Artillery. Garrisoned during the year as follows: Headquarters, field, staff, band, and Battery C, First Field Artillery, detachment Hospital Corps and detachment Indian Scouts during entire year; Batteries A and B, First Field Artillery, July 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910; Battery D, First Field Artillery, February 16 to June 30, 1910; Battery E, First Field Artillery, May 19 to June 30, 1910.

The old post is not in a very good state of repair. In view of the fact that the new post will probably be ready for occupancy within a year—about 40 per cent having been already completed on June 30, 1910—only such repairs as were deemed absolutely necessary have been authorized for the old post during the fiscal year 1911.

The troops stationed there are in an excellent state of instruction and discipline. Roads and walks for the new post will be made the subject of proper attention later.

UNGARRISONED POSTS.

FORT BROWN, TEX.

This post was inspected by me November 28-December 1, 1909.

It is under care of quartermaster employees and is now well taken care of. The Department of Agriculture still occupies an experimental farm, under the management of Mr. E. C. Green, whose care tends much toward the preservation of the reservation. The encroachment of the Rio Grande still continues, but is less destructive, work costing about \$3,500 having been done during the fiscal year to prevent the ravages of the river. I desire to mention the very efficient assistance rendered in this work by Mr. E. C. Green in this matter. He voluntarily assumed the charge of labor and material used, and through his efforts a large amount of work was accomplished for a comparatively small sum of money.

During the year a fire occurred, which destroyed three of the four infantry barracks at that post. The fire was clearly the fault of the caretakers, and they were discharged and new ones appointed.

FORT RINGGOLD, TEX.

This post is under charge of a quartermaster employee and is in a fair state of preservation.

FORT DUNCAN, EAGLE PASS, TEX.

This post is in fair condition and under charge of a caretaker.

NEW POST.

FORT CROCKETT, TEX.

The new post at Galveston, Tex., called Fort Crockett, is under construction, and at this date is about 35 per cent under way. The buildings are what is called reenforced concrete, and apparently

suitable for the purposes intended. I am of the opinion that part of the buildings are a little too near the heavy guns, but it may be proven to the contrary.

The earth and stone protection of the batteries in this harbor were somewhat damaged by a storm, but have since been repaired to some extent, rendering them safe from encroachment for the present at least. The water supply and sewerage for the post are receiving attention.

RECRUITING STATIONS.

The only recruiting stations for the Army now open in this department are—

Dallas, Tex. (substation, Fort Worth, Tex.), under charge of First Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavalry.

Oklahoma City, Okla. (substations, Tulsa and Muskogee, Okla.), under charge of First Lieut. Edward M. Offley, First Cavalry.

Little Rock, Ark. (substations, Texarkana and Fort Smith, Ark.), under charge of Maj. Charles B. Ewing, U. S. Army, retired.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The two national cemeteries in this department at San Antonio and Fort Brown, Tex., are in a good state of repair.

At San Antonio a new lodge has been built during the year at a cost of \$6,670.75, and cement walks were constructed at a cost of \$135.09. At Fort Brown \$63.10 has been expended to prevent overflow of the Rio Grande into the cemetery. The protection work done at Fort Brown will also help in the preservation of this cemetery.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The military reservations in this department are quite generally in a good state of preservation, except perhaps in some instances of the buildings; most of them have been somewhat improved in condition by police methods. The reservation at Fort Sam Houston should be fenced, with proper exits, including the leased tract. The Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, on which there is firing held for about five months in the year, should be completely fenced to prevent entrance of cattle and claims for damages. Estimates have been made for such purpose.

I can not recommend the complete abandonment of any of these reservations at the present time.

The reservation of Fort Reno is now occupied as a remount depot, and is not under the jurisdiction of this department.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND TEST RIDES OR WALKS OF OFFICERS.

The annual physical examinations and tests required by General Orders, No. 79, War Department, 1908, were successfully conducted at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Fort Sill, Okla., during October, 1910, in strict accordance with all requirements.

All field officers except Col. Joseph F. Huston, Nineteenth Infantry, stood the examination and test well. Colonel Huston was compelled

to fall out about half way, and as a consequence was ordered before a board and retired February 23, 1910.

One ride was conducted by the department commander in person, the other by Col. Henry M. Andrews, First Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, Sixteenth Infantry, was directed to take his test prior to his departure for Alaska, which order was complied with successfully May 30-31, and June 1, 1910.

FIRES IN DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, 1909-10.

During the year several fires occurred in the department, as follows:
Fort Brown, Tex., October 15, 1909; loss, three barrack buildings; original cost estimated to have been about \$40,000; due to the carelessness of caretakers in burning grass.

Fort Clark, Tex., July 10, 1909; loss, \$45 and 300 empty sacks; cause, unknown.

Fort McIntosh, Tex., December 21, 1909; one small fire; loss insignificant; caused by defective flue.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., September 21, 1909; loss to Government, \$100.83; cause, unknown. October 20, 1909; loss to Government, nothing; caused by throwing of a burning cigarette by an unknown person.

ATHLETICS.

Athletic meets and exercises have been held in the department and conducted according to existing orders, the most important of which was the meet in the tournament at Dallas, Tex., in August, 1909, report of which was made at the time, said tournament being purely a military affair.

ABSENTEEISM.

The large number of officers absent from the troops in this department continues a source of much difficulty in the proper performance of duties.

GENERAL-SERVICE CORPS.

Year after year the necessity is emphasized for legislation for a service corps to take the place of the ever-increasing details from the line of men as mechanics, clerks, artisans, and laborers required by the staff supply departments to perform necessary work in relation to the care of troops.

PROGRESSIVE MILITARY MAP WORK.

Five officers were detailed for field work, two of whom, on account of the departure of their regiment for the Philippines, had to be replaced by others before their work was finished.

The work accomplished consisted of the following:

Sheets in the field: 444 N., I, II, III, and IV; 467 N., I and III; 468 N. and 468 S. The following sheets were finished: 444 S., I and III (two revised U. S. G.'s sheets); 444 S., II and IV; 467 S.; 490 S.; 492 N., and 492 S.

SOUTHWESTERN COMPETITIONS.

The southwestern rifle and pistol competitions for the calendar year 1909 were successfully conducted on the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., during July, 1909.

The following briefly indicates the composition of the teams and the result of the competitions:

RIFLE.

Number of enlisted competitors, 66; number of commissioned competitors, 6.
Distinguished marksmen.—Enlisted men, 3.

Number comprising southwestern rifle team.—Officers, 3; enlisted men, 13.
Distinguished marksmen: Enlisted men, 1.

Highest scores.—Officers, 755 (Lieut. R. H. Hearn, Ninth Infantry); enlisted men, 817 (Sergt. H. Whitaker, A, Fifteenth Infantry).

Lowest scores.—Officers, 726; enlisted men, 675.

Comparative scores with other division competitions.—Atlantic division: Officers, 742 highest score, 712 lowest score; enlisted men, 776 highest score, 675 lowest score. Pacific division: Officers, 743 highest score, 704 lowest score; enlisted men, 724 highest score, 668 lowest score. Northern division: Officers, 792 highest score, 749 lowest score; enlisted men, 811 highest score, 696 lowest score.

Number of members of southwestern team who won a place on army team.—Officers, 1; enlisted men, 6 (one of whom was a distinguished marksman).

(The six competitors won first six places on the team.)

PISTOL.

Number of enlisted competitors, 30; number of commissioned competitors, 4.

Distinguished pistol shots.—Enlisted men, 4; officers, 1.

Number comprising southwestern pistol team.—Enlisted men, 6; officers, 2.
Distinguished pistol shots: Enlisted men, 2; officers, 1.

Highest scores.—Officers, 1,070 (Lieut. C. A. Lewis, Ninth Infantry); enlisted men, 1,030 (Sergt. O. L. Dyer, C, Fifteenth Infantry).

Lowest scores.—Officers, 1,017; enlisted men, 955.

Comparative scores with other division competitions.—Atlantic division: Officers, 1,014 highest score, 967 lowest score; enlisted men, 1,010 highest score, 967 lowest score. Pacific division: Officers, 1,003 highest score, 971 lowest score; enlisted men, 996 highest score, 966 lowest score. Northern division: Officers, 1,034 highest score, 968 lowest score; enlisted men, 1,014 highest score, 955 lowest score.

Number of members of southwestern team who won a place on the army team.—Officers, 3 (one of whom was a distinguished pistol shot); enlisted men, 3 (two of whom were distinguished pistol shots).

TARGET RANGES.

The target range for Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on the Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, is well fitted up now with all the different ranges required and the known distance and sliding ranges equipped with a new annunciator buzzer system, which has not as yet been tried in actual work, but has been well tested. The artillery range on the reservation is also well adapted to all classes of firing.

There is no rifle range for Fort Sill, none being needed.

Much discussion has been had over the target range at Fort Bliss, and on the return of the troops there from the camp of instruction in August the matter will be taken up.

The range at Fort McIntosh is sufficient for the present. No decisive action has been taken on this range other than leases, as the tenure of the post is under advisement.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF GALVESTON.

The quarters for the garrison at Fort Crockett are well under way and progressing favorably under the direction of Captain Whitworth as constructing quartermaster.

INDIANS AND INDIAN SCOUTS.

The question of removal of the Apache Indians at Fort Sill has been placed in the hands of the Interior Department. In the meantime the War Department continues to feed and control them. They seem to be divided among themselves on the subject of removal to other parts of the country.

The question of disbanding the detachment of Seminole Negro-Indian scouts at Fort Clark, Tex., is still in abeyance under the direction of the Secretary of War, as also that of the abandonment of Fort Clark and removal of the families of the scouts. All of the former orders given have been suspended.

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS.

A military tournament was held in Dallas, Tex., August 22-29, 1909, which was a great success. The troops engaged were the Ninth Infantry, Troops E, F, G, and H, Third Cavalry, band, and Battery B, Third Field Artillery, detachment Hospital Corps, and detachment Signal Corps. They were all moved by rail to Dallas and marched back from that place, the infantry column going south by the way of Lancaster, the mounted command by the way of Arlington and Fort Worth. The mounted troops entrained at Temple, Tex., and the infantry troops at Holland, Tex., en route to Fort Sam Houston.

It was the intention to take part of the troops of artillery from Fort Sill, but an epidemic of typhoid fever prevented this.

This tournament was also a success financially, the receipts being \$19,552.50 and the expenditures \$15,549.46, which included \$4,000 in prizes to the troops; net surplus over all expenses, \$4,003.46, of which \$2,000 was sent to the Army Relief Society and the balance turned over to the company funds of the organizations attending.

MEETING OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

On or about August 31, 1909, this department was notified that certain troops would be required at El Paso, Tex., on October 16, 1909, to do honor to the Presidents of the United States and Mexico on the occasion of their meeting on the border. According to those instructions, the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, headquarters, band, and eight troops of the Third Cavalry, battalion headquarters and three batteries of the Third Field Artillery, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps were entrained at San Antonio on October 14, 1909, arriving on schedule time at El Paso. Two troops of the Third Cavalry were also sent from Fort Clark, and the entire garrison of Fort Bliss—one battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry—participated in this event.

Arrangements had been made to use the trains as quarters for the troops from Fort Sam Houston and Fort Clark during their stay in

El Paso. This duty was performed without mishap or loss. All the above-mentioned troops passed in review before the Presidents in El Paso at 2 p. m. on October 16, and the entire garrison of Fort Sam Houston again passed in review before the President of the United States in San Antonio at 8.30 a. m. on October 18, 1909.

Great credit is due the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company (Sunset Route) for their promptness and measures of security during all of the movements.

ENCAMPMENT AND MANEUVERS.

On receipt of orders that a joint encampment would be held at Leon Springs in August, 1910, estimates and schedules were at once made and forwarded on March 1, 1910, and June 30, 1910, found the arrangements for preparation of the ground for four regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery of the national guard, and a regiment and two battalions of infantry, three field batteries, and eight troops of cavalry of the Regular Army well under way.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO,
Denver, Colo., August 9, 1910.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 89, series 1901, and No. 47, series 1902, Headquarters of the Army, I have the honor to render the annual report of the administration of the Department of the Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

The distribution of troops on June 30, 1910, was as follows:

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Troops.
Fort Apache, Ariz.....	Capt. James Longstreet, Eighth Cavalry..	Troops E and H, Eighth Cavalry.
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	Col. W. S. Scott, Fifteenth Infantry.....	Fifteenth Infantry.
Fort Duchesne, Utah.....	Capt. C. G. Hall, Fifth Cavalry.....	Troop H, Fifth Cavalry.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	Maj. H. T. Allen, Eighth Cavalry.....	Troops F and G, Eighth Cavalry.
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....	Maj. Henry Kirby, Eighteenth Infantry ..	Companies A, B, C, D, and machine-gun platoon. Eighteenth Infantry.
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.....	Capt. F. R. McCoy, Third Cavalry.....	Troops I and M, Third Cavalry.

Indian Scouts: Fort Apache, 15; Fort Huachuca, 6; Fort Wingate, 6; total, 27.

The movements of troops within the department, as well as transfers to and from it during the period covered by this report, are shown in the following statement:

CHANGES OF STATION OF TROOPS.

Fifteenth Infantry: Company F left Fort Douglas, Utah, August 30, arriving at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., September 2, 1909, for temporary duty. (Special Orders, No. 84, Department of the Colorado, 1909.) This company was relieved from temporary duty at and left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., November 17 and joined its proper station, Fort Douglas, Utah, November 19, 1909. (Special Orders, No. 114, Department of the Colorado, 1909.)

Eighteenth Infantry: The First Battalion, with machine-gun platoon, arrived at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for station from the Philippines November 16, 1909. (General Orders, No. 213, War Department, December 29, 1908.)

Twenty-first Infantry: The whole regiment (except Company F) left Fort Logan, Colo., September 3, 1909, and Company F left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., September 4, 1909, for service in the Philippine Islands, per General Orders, No. 213, December 29, 1908, War Department, and General Orders, No. 64, August 26, 1909, Department of the Colorado.

Changes in personnel (enlisted).

Enlistments -----	311
Reenlistments -----	115
From desertion -----	62
Discharged (expiration of service) -----	241
Discharged (disability) -----	28
Discharged (by order) -----	168
Retired -----	13
Died -----	3
Deserted -----	129

The strength of the department present and absent June 30, 1909, was 145 commissioned officers and 2,273 enlisted men, and the strength on June 30, 1910, was 102 commissioned officers and 1,592 enlisted men.

NOTE.—The post of Fort Logan, Colo., was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, September 3, 1909, and turned over to The Adjutant-General of the Army, for use as a general recruiting depot, under General Orders, No. 91, War Department, May 5, 1909.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U. S. Army, was present during the entire year.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

(Under department special orders noted.)

Fort Apache, Ariz.: Paragraph 1, 51, 1910.

Fort Douglas, Utah: Paragraph 1, 81, 1909.

Fort Duchesne, Utah: Paragraph 2, 64, 1910.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Paragraph 2, 102, 1909.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz.: Paragraph 2, 102, 1909.

Fort Wingate, N. Mex.: Paragraph 4, 114, 1909.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

The offices of the various staff departments have been efficiently administered during the year. Such information from reports as might prove of general interest is noted.

As a result of my observation during the past three years, I am of the opinion that the duties pertaining to the offices of "chief of staff," "adjutant-general," and "inspector-general" might be more efficiently and economically administered, and that a greater unity of purpose and action would result if these three offices were consolidated, the senior officer in rank assigned to duty in the office to supervise, under the direction of the department commander, the tasks of his assistants.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

There were no trials of commissioned officers by courts-martial convened by orders of these headquarters during the year. One commissioned officer on the retired list was tried by court-martial convened by orders of the War Department.

Enlisted men :	
Number of cases tried by general courts-martial.....	191
Number of cases tried by garrison courts-martial.....	5
Number of cases tried by summary courts.....	1,039
Military convicts:	
Number of cases tried by general courts-martial.....	2
Total number of cases tried by courts-martial.....	1,237

General courts-martial: The number of enlisted men tried by general courts-martial was 189—187 having been tried but once, while 2 were tried twice.

With reference to previous convictions considered by the trial court, the cases (168) in which sentences were imposed upon enlisted men may be classified as follows:

	Cases.
No previous convictions.....	84
1 to 4 previous convictions.....	57
5 or more previous convictions.....	27

The 193 trials by general courts resulted in convictions in 185 cases and in complete acquittals in 8 cases. Sentences were approved in 170 cases and disapproved in 15 cases. Of the 8 complete acquittals, 6 were approved and 2 disapproved.

Of the 168 sentences imposed upon enlisted men, 111 included dishonorable discharge, classified as to cause as follows:

For desertion.....	63
For fraudulent enlistment.....	5
By reason of previous convictions.....	19
For other causes.....	24

Garrison courts-martial: Five enlisted men were tried by garrison courts, 3 having been convicted and 2 acquitted.

Summary courts: The 1,039 trials by summary courts resulted in 1,019 convictions and 20 acquittals.

The number of men tried by summary courts was 625.

With reference to evidence of previous convictions brought to the attention of the trial court, the 1,039 cases tried by summary court may be classified as follows:

No previous convictions.....	360
One previous conviction.....	253
Two previous convictions.....	174
Three previous convictions.....	124
Four previous convictions.....	87
Five or more previous convictions.....	41

The prompt and more certain administration of military justice would be aided if the number of officers prescribed by law to constitute a general court-martial were reduced. At times it is difficult to bring a case promptly to trial before a general court-martial save by ordering officers away from other posts where their services can be illy spared and at considerable expense. It is recommended that the maximum and minimum number of members prescribed by law for general courts-martial be materially reduced.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

As a result of disease, wounds, and injuries, the Government sustained an average loss per capita of 13.132 days' service for each officer and soldier, or 3.87 per cent constantly ineffective, as compared with 3.97 per cent for the previous year.

There were but two deaths during the year, both of which were due to disease, wounds, or injury incurred in the service and in line of duty.

During the year the number discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability was 28. Of this number 17 were transferred under the provisions of General Orders, No. 174, 1909, War Department, from the different posts in the department to the recruit depots at Fort Logan, Colo., and Fort McDowell, Cal., for observation, and were disposed of at those points.

Seven enlisted men were sent from the department during the year to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and 2 to the United States Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

There were 56 civilians admitted to the different hospitals in the department under paragraphs 1476 and 1477, Army Regulations, 1908.

The posts of Fort Logan, Colo., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Fort Apache, Ariz., Fort Wingate, N. Mex., Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Duchesne, Utah, were visited during the year by a dental surgeon. The surgeon, in the case of each post, remained until all troops in need of his services were treated.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The telephone systems of all posts were inspected during the fall of 1909 and again in the spring of 1910. The systems were put in a satisfactory state of repair with the exception of Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and Whipple Barracks, Ariz., at which posts there was not sufficient material at hand to do so. The necessary material has since been required for.

The military telegraph line between Fort Apache and Holbrook, Ariz. (91 miles), was rebuilt during the current year.

The post telephone system at Fort Douglas, Utah, is inadequate for this regimental post. The construction of an underground common battery system is recommended.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The office of the chief quartermaster and the affairs of all quartermasters of posts have been efficiently and economically administered during the year.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the office of the chief quartermaster of the department during the fiscal year:

Received during the year on account of all appropriations.....	\$1, 072, 633. 18
Expended, transferred, etc.....	1, 018, 893. 76
Balance remaining on hand June 30, 1910.....	53, 739. 42

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The troops were fully supplied, and with stores of excellent quality. The cost of the ration at the eight posts within the geographical limits of the department averaged 21.512 cents. The ration itself has proved very satisfactory.

The receipts of the office of the chief and purchasing commissary were \$286,859.75; the expenditures, \$207,930.99; and the transfers, \$74,612.39, leaving a balance of \$4,316.37.

The money value of losses on subsistence stores, as shown by survey proceedings, were as follows:

	Stores, ex- cepting fresh vegetables.	Fresh vegetables.
Fort Apache, Ariz.....	\$165.88	\$102.94
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	33.29	52.85
Fort Duchesne, Utah.....	15.41	1.50
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	20.64	105.60
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.....	55.88	37.76
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....	24.89	186.70
Total.....	316.99	487.35

The losses on subsistence stores at all posts within the geographical limits of the department supplied by the chief and purchasing commissary amounted to \$882.02, which amount of loss was lessened by \$160.66 on account of reclamations.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

All troops stationed in the department have been paid promptly and regularly.

The following statement sets forth the receipts and disbursements in the office of the chief paymaster:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	\$127,699.31
Received from other departments.....	176,814.64
Received from war warrants.....	1,836,700.00
Received from soldiers' deposits.....	81,523.04
Received from army paymasters' collections.....	75,491.85
Total receipts to be accounted for.....	2,298,228.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Army pay, etc.....	\$1,949,378.07
Pay, army deposit fund.....	104,108.63
Mileage to officers.....	21,571.35
	2,075,058.05
Soldiers' deposits placed to credit of Treasurer of United States.....	81,523.04
Army paymasters' collections placed to credit of Treasurer of United States.....	75,491.85
Surplus funds deposited to credit of Treasurer of United States.....	35,215.94
Transferred to other departments.....	418.37
Balance on hand June 30, 1910.....	30,521.59
Total disbursements and on hand.....	2,298,228.84

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

All garrisoned posts in the department have been inspected and one special inspection made at Fort Bayard, N. Mex. The only recruiting station has been inspected and also the methods of transacting public business at these headquarters. The prescribed inspections of disbursing officers' accounts have been made from time to time.

The condition of the troops serving in this department as regards discipline, instruction, and readiness for the field as determined by various inspections during the year is rated as from good to excellent.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Inspector-General:

There has been considerable criticism from various sources in the cavalry and out of it as to the lack of "smartness" in the appearance of the cavalry soldier, especially when packed for the field. The full pack can never present a "smart" appearance, but it should never look slovenly and neglected as it sometimes does. It is recommended that a number of enlisted men be sent from each regiment of cavalry to some arsenal or depot to be taught how to clean and care for leather equipments in the most approved manner and that colonels of regiments and captains of troops be directed to see to it that the other enlisted men of their commands are in turn instructed by the men who have taken such course. A week at an arsenal ought to be sufficient and the trouble and expense would be paid for, many times over, in the better appearance of the troops and the greater durability and longer life of leather equipments.

The greatest eyesore when a cavalryman is mounted and equipped for the field is the halter. Having but one halter for each horse, the soldier has no proper opportunity to clean and care for the halter, for the simple reason that it is always on his horse when he has the time he could otherwise devote to it. Of all the equipments, this has the kind of wear that renders it most unsightly, and besides, being a halter, the finish is no more than what one usually expects in a halter—it is heavy and coarse.

The remedy recommended for this is to have, in addition to the halter and the present bridle, a combination halter and bridle to be used only in the field or at inspections when equipped for the field. Upon all other mounted occasions the present bridle should be used, without the halter, and the halter should never be used except in garrison and permanent or maneuver camps, and then only as a halter and never under the bridle.

The lariat should be done away with. * * * The lariat does not pay for the expense, bother, and waste of energy in supplying it and carrying it about. In fact it is worse than useless—it is ugly upon the saddle and is always in the way.

Another eyesore is the hooded stirrup. There is no necessity for this; it is ugly and expensive as compared with an open metal stirrup. * * * It is unnecessary to protect the feet by any such device, and there is no other conceivable excuse for wearing a hood upon the stirrup.

The saddle bags are too large. Saddle bags of one-half the present capacity would be large enough. Their present size simply invites overburdening the horse by carrying needless articles. Underclothing can be carried in the roll and, with packs and coat straps, a cavalryman will never be at a loss to carry upon his saddle all that should be carried there in any emergency.

The above views are concurred in except that I approve of and recommend the adoption of the open leather-covered wooden stirrup, the measurements of the same to be approximately as follows: From center of bolt to tread, 6 inches; width at flare at 1 inch above the tread, 5½ inches; width of tread, 2½ inches.

POST EXCHANGES.

Exchanges have been maintained at all posts in the department.

Following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the various exchanges in the department for the fiscal year:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Fort Apache.....	\$28,748.32	\$28,268.38
Fort Douglas.....	47,249.32	46,953.93
Fort Duchesne.....	11,365.95	12,211.49
Fort Huachuca.....	13,749.40	13,164.81
Whipple Barracks.....	8,742.56	7,498.09
Fort Wingate.....	19,851.61	19,528.14

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

I repeat my recommendation of the past three years that an army service corps be organized and maintained.

INDIANS.

The Indians living on the various reservations included within the department have been unusually quiet. But few disorders have been reported to the military authorities, and these were satisfactorily disposed of by the local authorities; the presence of troops was not required.

One troop of cavalry from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., was ordered, May 14, by the War Department, to the scene of a disturbance by the Taos Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, but as the outbreak did not assume so serious a character as at first represented the order for the troop to proceed was countermanded.

On June 23, the report was made by wire to the commanding officer of Fort Wingate that serious disorder was anticipated by the civil authorities among the Indians at Pueblo Bonito. A white trader, Joseph Wetherill by name, was killed by an Indian, but beyond this no further act of violence was committed and the affair promptly terminated by the voluntary surrender of the offending Indian to the local authorities.

GARRISONED POSTS.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz.: This post is modern and is rapidly being transformed into an exceptionally desirable station for troops, especially so for those troops just returning from the Tropics.

The water supply, the source of supply being Thornbecke Springs and Del Rio Springs, is furnished by the city of Prescott; it is pure and wholesome and the supply is ample for drinking and potable purposes. However, under the skillful direction of the present post commander, a large number of trees, affording shade and at the same time adding greatly to the natural beauties of the grounds, have been set out. I therefore renew my recommendation of last year that additional land be purchased and a storage reservoir be constructed for the purpose of furnishing the supply of water requisite to properly cultivate and develop the lawns, trees, and shrubbery that should be planted, and all of which are so necessary in a climate like that of Arizona.

There are many reasons which point to the desirability of this station being increased to accommodate a larger number of troops, and I again advocate its enlargement to accommodate a regiment of infantry.

Fort Duchesne, Utah: If this post is not to be abandoned at an early date as a station for troops, the installation of an electric-power plant is recommended.

The Uintah River furnishes an ample supply of water, which, if made use of, the cost of post maintenance might be materially reduced. If the water be diverted at a point north of the post and a ditch about 3 miles long be constructed, at a cost not to exceed \$1,700, the fall obtained would be about 30 feet. This fall would be sufficient

to furnish the requisite power for electric lighting and pumping, and also to supply power for shops and the sawing of timber and wood. A considerable saving would thereby be effected—the cost of oil alone for lighting this post amounts to \$1,176 annually, the cost of transportation on the same increasing this outlay by another thousand dollars.

Ute Indians from the neighboring Uintah Reservation can be procured to perform the necessary labor at half the cost of white or foreign labor.

The present post commander, by reason of his electrical and mechanical skill, would make an excellent superintendent of construction if this project were approved.

Fort Apache, Ariz.: This post is located in a well-watered, mountainous country and enjoys a climate that is not excelled anywhere. It is, however, very isolated, far removed from any settlements, and exceedingly difficult to maintain and supply, even in the best of seasons, because of the necessary wagon haul over 90 miles of abominable road.

The installation of an electric lighting and power plant is recommended if this post is to be kept up. A very considerable reduction in the cost of maintenance would be effected thereby. The water power at the post, which is abundant, might be made use of for this purpose at very inconsiderable expense.

The Indian agency has an electric plant in successful operation on the North Fork of the White River, 4 miles to the north of the post.

There is a fairly good mountain road of moderate grade between Fort Apache and Rice, Ariz.; it is recommended that a new freight route be established between the post and Rice, and that bids for hauling freight over this route be invited. There are no great obstacles to freighting over this road except the ford at the crossing of the Black River during high water, which can be improved. However, a bridge is under course of construction and will be completed shortly, and a ferry, recently built, is now available for use when the water is high.

In my judgment, this post should in the near future be abandoned, and it is so recommended. If it is not deemed expedient to abandon it, the buildings of the post are in need of extensive repairs, which should be made without delay.

Fort Wingate, N. Mex.: The quartermaster's storehouse at this post was totally destroyed by fire on July 8, 1909. Stores to the value of \$30,965.60 were burned.

It is recommended that Fort Wingate be abandoned and that the construction of a regimental cavalry post, sufficient at first to accommodate the headquarters and two squadrons of cavalry, be established near Albuquerque, N. Mex. It has been demonstrated that water in abundance for a large command can be obtained on the mesa 4 miles east of Albuquerque by sinking wells and pumping. The city of Albuquerque obtains its supply from wells; these have never failed and the continuous pumping of years seems to have had no apparent effect on the available supply. Moreover, in the arid and semiarid portions of our country, wells, when there is present the subterranean vein of sufficient volume that can be reached, have been proven to be the safest and most reliable source of supply.

Near the slopes of the Sandia range of mountains land in abundance and suitable for military purposes is available—in fact, something like 23,000 acres, much of which is government land.

In the event of the abandonment of this post at an early date the two troops at Wingate might be sent to Fort Apache and then the two troops of the Eighth Cavalry at this station transferred to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where it is deemed advisable a full squadron of cavalry should be maintained.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: The strategic and political importance of a military post somewhere in southeastern Arizona is apparent. The mines being developed are numerous and important and are rapidly increasing in number, new projects of railway construction are rumored, and it is not only in a district where trouble may be looked for at home, but in the vicinity of an annoying frontier section. Twice during the period covered by this report the troops from Huachuca have been called upon to investigate reports concerning the organization of armed revolutionary bands and to adopt precautions to enforce the neutrality agreements between our Government and Mexico.

It is believed that a full squadron of cavalry should be stationed and maintained at Fort Huachuca. As a result more or less expensive reconstruction work should be undertaken at once and the present water supply of the post be increased by piping water 7 miles from Garden Springs on the south and on the reservation. The supply of water would then be abundant.

On the other hand, if the semineglect of Fort Huachuca during the past few years is significant and its future abandonment is contemplated, then I recommend the establishment of a new post in this section of Arizona to accommodate at least a squadron of cavalry. Suitable sites are available in the Sulphur Springs Valley in the vicinity of Douglas, Ariz. Pure, wholesome water can be procured by driving wells.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The large number of and the varied character of detached-service details introduced in recent years and the various laws affecting the size, organization, and constituent elements of our Army since 1901 have introduced a condition affecting the permanency and continuity of command that can not carelessly be passed by if it is not to expand into a serious defect in our system of discipline and training, more particular reference being had to the line.

One very general outcome of this has already become apparent and that is that service with troops does not impress one as being honored and respected as it formerly was; the system can not accomplish the best results when any form of service is viewed as more important or more creditable than the training and the leading of the troops.

I desire to avail myself of the opportunity to refer to our system of training and instruction, having reference more particularly to that of the commissioned personnel. The service and garrison schools have accomplished much; the training of our troops has, in general, proceeded along more broad lines. But the inquiry may be perti-

nently made—has the esprit of the Army and the spirit of subordination of the commanded to the commander made correspondingly satisfactory advances or otherwise?

During the transition stage through which we are now passing there are two elements to be looked for and to be avoided, one—that of giving undue weight to theory as opposed to applied instruction, and the other—the tendency noticeable at times in general orders toward detailed prescriptive requirement. An officer who will exercise the authority vested in him, who will ever assume legitimate responsibility on proper occasion, must be trained in a school where such acts meet with unqualified approval.

In conformity with the observations just made it is recommended—

That officers who have been granted the advantages of the various service schools of the line upon graduation from such schools be required to then serve the two years following the school course with their regiment or corps, that the regiment or corps may be benefited as well as the individual officer by the advantages afforded by the instruction given.

That officers of the line who have been detached for detail service with the staff departments or for other form of duty be returned to their regiments upon the expiration of such detail, in order that such service may prove beneficial, not only to the officer, but also to the service at large.

That the individual and efficiency reports prescribed by paragraphs 838 and 839, Army Regulations, be no longer required.

And, lastly, I urge that some measure be formulated and enacted into law that will give the Executive the power arbitrarily to retire, without the privilege of appeal, upon the recommendation of a duly constituted board of review, officers of field rank of more than thirty years' service. The compulsory retirement of a certain number of such officers, no matter how small the maximum limitation be made, would result in incalculable advantage to the service. My purpose is emphatically not to provide vacancies to advance the promotion of any class of officers, but solely to suggest a legal means of removing from the active list certain officers—be the cause what it may—who, because of rank and years of service, should, if they were competent to be continued on the active list, properly be placed in responsible positions of authority or command. Otherwise progress is constantly impeded, and we can not look for able administration and training in the numerous ramifications of our service.

Very respectfully,

EARL D. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1910.

SIR: The undersigned respectfully submits report of the operations of the Department of California from the date of the last annual report, July 30, 1909, and particularly from the date he assumed command, December 4, 1909, to the date of his relief.

The last annual report was by Maj. Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. Army, who remained in command until August 24, 1909, when by reason of illness he was succeeded by Col. E. B. Pratt, Thirtieth Infantry. Major-General Weston was retired from active service November 13, 1909. The following officers exercised command of the department during the periods specified:

Col. Edward B. Pratt, Thirtieth Infantry (brigadier-general, November 27, 1909), from August 24 to November 30, 1909, when he was retired from active service.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, from November 30 to December 4, 1909.

Soon after assuming command of the department, the undersigned, accompanied by the chief of staff, the chief engineer officer, and the coast defense officer, visited the Hawaiian Islands, proceeding thereto on December 21, 1909, and returning therefrom January 13, 1910. The principal purpose of the visit was to investigate certain matters in connection with the site of the new post at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii. A detailed report of that inspection was made to The Adjutant-General of the Army. The preceding official visit to the Hawaiian Islands by a commanding general of this department or division was by Major-General MacArthur in November, 1903.

The Hawaiian Islands are so far from these headquarters that the troops stationed there should constitute a district of this department under the immediate command of a brigadier-general or a senior colonel; this to bring about the proper coordination and cooperation of the several arms of the service, posts, and other military establishments and interests therein. There are three separate coast artillery stations, Forts Kamehameha, Ruger, and De Russy. They should all be garrisoned by coast artillery troops, two companies at Fort De Russy, two at Fort Ruger, which posts are 3 miles apart, and with Fort Armstrong, at the entrance of the harbor, constitute one battle

command. Fort Kamehameha, at the entrance to Pearl Harbor, a separate battle command, should be built up and garrisoned by four companies of coast artillery. There has been much discussion about the building up of these several coast artillery posts, and, from a careful consideration of all conditions based on personal knowledge, the above seems to be the best solution of the problem. If, however, in the interest of economy or for other reasons the department determines to build but two coast artillery posts, then the best results will obtain by building up Fort Kamehameha for four companies, with four companies at Fort Ruger to take care of the armament at that post and at Fort De Russy.

Fort Shafter should be expanded into a regimental post and a full regiment of infantry stationed there.

The reservation on which the post of Schofield Barracks is to be built contains approximately 18,000 acres, so that accommodations for a large number of troops can be provided thereon.

There is some dissatisfaction among the officers and enlisted men stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, because they do not receive foreign-service pay and credit for double time. They should receive the same allowances in these respects that our troops do who are serving in Alaska and the Philippine Islands, and that are received by officers and men of our Navy and Marine Corps serving in the Hawaiian Islands.

The best results would obtain were entire regiments stationed in the Hawaiian Islands. As it is now, two squadrons of the Fifth Cavalry are stationed there, while the other squadron of that regiment is in the United States. One battalion of the Twentieth Infantry is at Fort Shafter, while the major part of that regiment is in the Philippine Islands. An entire regiment of infantry should be at Fort Shafter and an entire regiment of cavalry at Schofield Barracks.

All posts and troops of this command have been inspected and a satisfactory and, in most cases, a commendable condition of efficiency and general preparedness found to exist.

Suitable ground for the proper field training of troops of the mobile army is not available on this coast at the posts where such troops are stationed. Effort is made to overcome this by sending the troops of the mobile army to camps of instruction, where they are joined by troops of the national guard. So far as this department and the Pacific coast generally are concerned, better results would obtain did the Government own two large reservations, such as the Atascadero Reservation of 20,000 acres, and the American Lake Reservation, whereon are now held the maneuvers in the Departments of California and the Columbia, respectively. With the ownership of such tracts all troops of the mobile army in the Department of California, excepting those in Hawaii, should be stationed at Atascadero, constituting a brigade post which could readily be expanded into a division camp or post, where all units of the mobile army could operate jointly.

The infantry, cavalry, field artillery, signal corps, and hospital corps troops are not properly provided for in this department at the present time with barracks and quarters. Most of these troops are living in cantonments at the Presidio of San Francisco, the Pre-

sidio of Monterey, and Schofield Barracks. Steps should be taken to properly house them wherever the War Department determines that they be permanently stationed. There is not only lack of suitable barracks and quarters, but also of suitable stables, which does not make for contentment, efficiency, or economical administration.

In addition to inspecting the several posts in this command, the troops in the two national parks, the Yosemite and the Sequoia, were also inspected. A small cavalry force has been sent annually to the Yosemite and to the Sequoia parks since 1891, notwithstanding which there are practically no permanent accommodations at either park for these troops. To be sure, the troops are at the camps only from three to five months during the year. Nevertheless, if it be the policy of the department to continue sending troops to these parks, permanent or semipermanent accommodations should be made for them. The most expensive and least satisfactory way of housing troops (officers and men) is under canvas, which after one or two years' service must be renewed. The cost of the tentage that has been used up in these camps during the years that the troops have been going to them would build a permanent post. In respect of these parks, and especially of the Yosemite and the Yellowstone, two of the most attractive natural features of our country, the best results will obtain by maintaining them under the guardianship of United States troops, and this view is concurred in by the superintendent of the Yosemite Park, Major Forsyth, Sixth Cavalry, and the superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, Major Benson, Fifth Cavalry, two officers who have extended experience in park management and administration. The camp in the Yosemite Park is well established and conveniently placed. A better location for the Sequoia camp would be outside the park proper on the north fork of the Kaweah River, where a semi-permanent camp should be established at which all supplies should be kept and distributed by pack trains to the several outposts. Establishing the camp where it is now, in the interior of the park, necessitates the hauling of all supplies over a steep mountain road 30 miles, and out again when the camp is discontinued, at a considerable cost.

Congress should be generous in its appropriations for the Yosemite, which is yearly being visited by more people. The road from El Portal, the main entrance to the park, to the Yosemite Valley, and especially the first 8 miles from El Portal to the Cascades, is the worst piece of road in the park, by reason of dust and roughness. It should be top-dressed, sprinkled, and rolled daily; in other words, the road from El Portal to and through the Yosemite Valley proper should be kept in first-class condition.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Upon assuming command of this department a coast defense officer was detailed and his office established at these headquarters. This is a necessary adjunct to a department in which coast artillery troops are serving, and makes for efficiency, preparedness, and proper coordination and cooperation of all coast artillery interests.

PERSONNEL.

The coast artillery personnel of the department has been satisfactory in efficiency, instruction, and discipline, despite continued shortage of officers, which has been sorely felt at all posts. In the artillery district of San Francisco, where the shortage has been especially heavy, an average of about 50 per cent of company officers has been absent throughout the year. Under existing conditions, while it can not be expected that a full complement of officers can be present with their commands, two officers to a company, or 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, are considered highly desirable, in fact, essential to proper instruction, efficiency, and preparedness.

MATÉRIEL.

The artillery matériel in the department is in satisfactory condition. As a rule repairs and alterations have been accomplished by the several bureaus concerned, in a satisfactory way, and as rapidly as circumstances have permitted. Through the completion of the fire control installation and the position finding systems in the artillery districts of San Francisco and San Diego, which was effected during the year, the efficiency of the gun defense of these harbors has been very materially increased. The effectiveness of the coast defenses in these districts has also been increased by important additions to the searchlight equipment.

SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

Substantial additions have been made in all the artillery districts of the department during the year, to the submarine mine equipment as well as to the facilities for operating the mine systems. This branch of harbor defense possesses a peculiar importance on this coast and has not only become highly efficient but has reached a reasonable state of preparedness.

Since the arrival of the mine planter *Armistead*, in April, 1909, all mine companies in the department have had opportunities for practical work with the submarine mine equipment.

TARGET PRACTICE.

All coast artillery troops in the department, except those in the Hawaiian Islands, have engaged in practice with heavy gun batteries, completing the first half of the current year's practice. The results have been satisfactory. The practices of the Sixty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Companies, Battery McKinnon, Capt. J. B. Murphy, commanding, and of the Sixty-fourth Company at Battery Mendell, Capt. George F. Connolly, commanding, were excellent. The former companies firing at a range of 3,670 yards with mortars made 9 hits out of 10 shots (the shot that missed coming within 20 yards of the target), at a moving target going 5.7 miles per hour, in 9 minutes and 53 seconds, or about one round per minute, the maximum rate of fire permitted by regulations. This establishes a record for mortar firing which has never been excelled. The latter company, firing with

12-inch guns, made 4 hits out of 4 shots at a range of 4,000 yards, at a moving target going 6 miles an hour, in 3 minutes and 19 seconds.

The practices of the One hundred and fifteenth Company and the Twenty-eighth Company, at San Diego, were remarkable. The former company, firing with 10-inch guns, at 10,700 yards, put 1 shot out of 4 through the 30 by 60 foot material target, moving at a speed of 6 miles an hour, and the remaining 3 shots within 35 yards of it, in 2 minutes and 37 seconds; and the latter company, firing with 3-inch guns, put 15 shots out of 16 through a 10 by 24 foot moving target, towed at 5 miles per hour, at 1,600 yards, in 1 minute and 13 seconds.

The following is also worthy of mention: The first practice of the One hundred and sixty-first Company, Capt. S. F. Bottoms, commanding, was not satisfactory, and authority was requested to hold a second practice, with the result that at this latter practice the maximum of 6 hits out of 6 shots was made with 12-inch guns at a range of 4,580 yards, at a moving target going 7 miles an hour, in 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

Submarine mine target practice has been held at all posts in the department having a submarine mine equipment with satisfactory results, 100 per cent hits being made at the practice of the Sixtieth Company in September last at the Presidio of San Francisco, and 66 per cent of hits by the Twenty-eighth Company at Fort Rosecrans. At the last-named post some difficulty was had with the arrangements for towing and operating the target.

COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

All coast artillery troops in the districts of San Francisco and San Diego were encamped at the batteries June 11 to 25, and conducted the coast defense exercises prescribed by War Department orders. Schemes of attack and defense were worked out, which included attack and defense of the batteries on the land side, in addition to attack from the sea, both day and night.

COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

The coast artillery reserves in the department consist of eight companies of the National Guard of California, organized as a Coast Artillery Corps. Despite many obstacles in the way of the organization and maintenance of these troops they have reached a commendable state of efficiency.

The desire of the officers and men of the reserves to learn their duties is marked, as evidenced by the numerous visits made to the batteries at the Presidio and Fort Rosecrans on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The knowledge thus acquired was of great benefit in connection with the encampment of these troops at the batteries. The six companies in San Francisco encamped in the rear of the batteries at the Presidio, and the two companies from San Diego at Fort Rosecrans, July 11 to 18, when they received progressive instruction in artillery drill, with subcaliber and service practice with seacoast armament.

Reports indicate that the results accomplished were satisfactory. The reserves are efficient, and can be depended upon to render effective aid to the regular coast artillery troops.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 12, 1910, the authorities of the State of California having signified their willingness to assemble the infantry officers of the organized militia of the State in a camp of instruction, such a camp was established at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 12 to 19, 1910.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, Eighth Infantry, was in charge of the camp. Eighty-eight infantry officers of the National Guard of California attended as students. Brigadier-General Wankowski and Assistant Adjutant-General Bradbury attended as visiting officers. A comprehensive course of instruction was outlined in orders from these headquarters. Enthusiasm and interest by the national guard officers and thoroughness of instruction by the officers of the Regular Army marked the entire period of the camp.

Report of the operations of the camp by Colonel Bullard was forwarded to the War Department. Colonel Bullard concludes his report as follows:

- The zeal, earnestness, and industry of officers in general, both students and instructors, left little to be desired. With one or two exceptions, and these not exaggerated, the spirit displayed by students was excellent. They were anxious to learn and ready to do. There was no trifling, no picnicking. Instruction was received intelligently, eagerly, and gratefully. The order and routine of the camp were obeyed unquestioningly and with alacrity. Interest was maintained to the end. Indeed, the last day's work was the liveliest and best of all and the camp ended in genuine enthusiasm.

These camps of instruction are in the right direction and should be continued. A progressive course might be prescribed by the War Department, covering, say, a period of three years. National guard officers who have taken the prescribed course and who are declared proficient to be excused from further attendance. These camps, if properly conducted, should aid the national guard officers in their preparation for the maneuver camps.

The following letter concerning the camp was received from the adjutant-general of the State:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, Cal., June 23, 1910.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, U. S. ARMY,
San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: I desire to convey to the department commander, and through him to Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard, and to Major McIver, Captains Davis, Bevans, Pickering, McMaster, Knudsen, Wilcox, Dougherty, Baldwin, Lieutenants Johnson, Brown, and Robinson, of the Army, the appreciation of the governor and myself of the very efficient manner in which they conducted the recent camp of instruction for infantry officers of the National Guard of California, at Monterey, Cal. The considerate and courteous treatment accorded our officers by these gentlemen will be long remembered, and I am sure the instruction imparted will be productive of much benefit to the military establishment of the State. The lessons learned by the officers who attended this school should be of material

assistance to them at the coming maneuver camp at Atascadero, and, furthermore, should be the means of establishing uniformity of instruction through the State in the subjects touched upon at the camp.

I desire also to convey to Col. Charles W. Mason, Eighth Infantry, and his officers my thanks for the kindly treatment and many favors accorded to our officers while they were encamped at his post.

Very respectfully,

J. B. LAUCK,

The Adjutant-General of California.

Orders have issued and arrangements are being perfected for a similar camp of instruction under Colonel Bullard for the national guard officers of Hawaii, to take place at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, September 17 to 24 next.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BAKERS AND COOKS.

This school has been maintained throughout the year, in accordance with the orders and regulations governing it, with very satisfactory results. Thirty-nine men who attended the bakers' department and 108 the cooks' department have been returned to their organizations thoroughly instructed in their respective duties.

Detachments from the school have attended several encampments of national guard troops, and reports have recorded the efficiency of the men under instruction.

On February 14, 9 noncommissioned officers who were mess sergeants were sent to the school for a three months' course of instruction in the duties of their position with a view to establishing a permanent section of the school devoted to this instruction should the results warrant it. The reports submitted by company commanders indicate that the benefit derived was marked in 5 cases, 1 case is reported doubtful, and 3 failed to complete the course.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The school of musketry, at the Presidio of Monterey, continued in operation under the able administration of Maj. George W. McIver, Twentieth Infantry. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, there were four sessions of the school, at which instruction was given to 29 officers and 181 enlisted men. One of the sessions was devoted to machine-gun instruction, for which purpose there were sent to the school details from the machine-gun platoons of all regiments serving in the Departments of California and the Columbia, which details included the platoon commander, the 3 noncommissioned officers, and 4 selected privates from each platoon. During the period of machine-gun instruction a provisional machine-gun troop (D, Fourteenth Cavalry) was on duty at the school and until April 1, 1910. The machine-gun troop was used for experimental purposes in determining questions of drill, organization, and equipment for machine-gun platoons of mounted regiments.

The remaining sessions of the school were devoted to instruction in small-arms firing, in accordance with the rules and methods prescribed in the provisional small-arms firing manual. To improve pistol shooting and to stimulate interest therein, there should be avail-

able at the school of musketry a number of horses, and therefore it would be well if the machine-gun platoon of a cavalry regiment were stationed there.

The musketry school, since its establishment in March, 1907, by Lieutenant-General MacArthur, has continued as a departmental school, available for this department and the Department of the Columbia. It is the aim of the War Department to make it national and to establish it at Fort Sill, Okla., that it may be available to all departments and organizations of the Army. Since its establishment, 90 lieutenants of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery and about 600 enlisted men of engineers, infantry, cavalry, and field artillery have taken the prescribed course. About three-fourths of the enlisted men were noncommissioned officers. Reports of company commanders indicate that the organizations concerned have been much benefited by the knowledge disseminated by their representatives from the school. It is further significant that regiments most closely associated with this school are among the leaders, and that this department has stood first in target practice for the two years 1908 and 1909.

Each student at the school takes the complete course in rifle practice, the dismounted course in pistol practice, and a modified course in machine-gun practice, including packing. Many auxiliary subjects are also taken up in a practical way, such as—

- (a) Stripping and reassembling of the rifle and pistol, the care of these arms and the proper use of the tools in the repair kit.
- (b) Estimating distances by the eye.
- (c) Practice of observation; the finding and designation of obscure targets.
- (d) The use of range finders.
- (e) The installation and maintenance of telephone lines on post and field ranges.
- (f) The placing in operation of field targets and apparatus.

The course of instruction ends with a season of field firing. Eight or ten days are given to a regular course of tactical exercises with ball cartridges over varied ground unknown to the participants, so as to simulate war conditions as nearly as practicable.

A national musketry school, suitably organized and equipped, aside from its work of teaching the art of applying small-arms fire and machine-gun fire to the best advantage in battle, should also supply the Army with data for the scientific study of musketry, improvements in methods of instruction and in testing new devices and material relating to small arms, involving also correct information as to the progress in musketry, so that the best methods and best devices may be known and utilized.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that in rifle firing in 1909, the Department of California had the best collective figure of merit, viz, 65.09 per cent, and also the best general figure of merit, 85.83 per cent. The Twentieth Infantry had the best general figure of merit for infantry regiments, viz, 91.72 per cent. Troop I, Fourteenth Cavalry,

had the best general figure of merit for cavalry troops, 108.86 per cent. The Philippines Division is excluded because the results of small-arms firing in that division were not announced in orders from the War Department.

The Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual 1909, became effective January 1, 1910. Experience has shown that these regulations are an improvement, especially in the endeavor to make the soldier a good shot under service conditions.

The requirements for expert riflemen and sharpshooters have been raised and the soldier who now succeeds in making the necessary percentage for qualifications has fairly earned the increased pay. The requirements for qualification were more or less new to the officers and men. With familiarity, better results may be expected. There has been some criticism of the indistinctness of the targets used in the expert and proficiency tests. This, however, is as it should be, and simulates war conditions, when soldiers should take advantage of all cover, and make themselves as small and indistinct as possible. It is, therefore, desirable that in field practice officers and men train themselves to quickly pick up, locate, and distinguish such targets as they would actually have to fire at in war. In respect of the proficiency tests, this department is fortunate in having available Major McIver, Twentieth Infantry, commandant of the school of musketry, who prepared these tests and who was placed in charge of this firing for organizations of this command in this State. All field officers were present during these tests, and received valuable instruction in conducting them. At the completion of each test the company officers were instructed with special reference to their errors. In this test company officers receive valuable practice in estimating distances and in controlling the fire of their organizations, in other words, in perfecting fire discipline.

The formula used to determine the efficacy of fire of organizations undergoing the proficiency test, and by which their proficiency or deficiency is determined, does not apply equally and uniformly, but seems to work to the advantage of the smaller organizations.

The inspector of small-arms practice, Capt. R. C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, has rendered a detailed report of the operations of this command in this essential feature of its work, which report will be forwarded to the War Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the strength of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of this command June 30, 1909, with the changes, gains, and losses, and total strength June 30, 1910:

Strength of troops, present and absent, in department June 30, 1909.

Officers	244
Enlisted men	5, 732
Total	5, 976

Changes in personnel July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

OFFICERS.

Gain:		
By promotion or appointment.....	32	
By transfer.....	214	
Total	246	
Loss:		
Resigned	1	
Discharged	1	
Transferred or retired.....	179	
By disease	2	
Total	183	

ENLISTED MEN.

Gain:		
By enlistment	1, 042	
By reenlistment.....	451	
By recruits from depot.....	248	
By transfer.....	3, 658	
From desertion	151	
Total	5, 550	
Loss:		
Discharged by expiration of service.....	1, 405	
Discharged for disability	162	
Discharged by sentence general courts-martial.....	189	
Discharged by order.....	308	
Retired	20	
Transferred	2, 614	
Died of disease.....	11	
Accident.....	7	
Drowned.....	1	
Suicide.....	1	
Murder or homicide.....	2	
Deserted	421	
Total	5, 141	

Strength of troops of department, present and absent, June 30, 1910.

Officers	307
Enlisted men.....	6, 141

OFFICERS.

Present	210
Absent within department.....	41
Without department.....	56
Total	307

ENLISTED MEN.

Present	5, 377
Absent within department.....	690
Without department.....	74
Total	6, 141

Garrison schools for officers and post schools for enlisted men have been in operation during the fiscal year, and have been carried on in accordance with War Department instructions.

The number of civilian clerks in most of the staff offices at these headquarters is not sufficient, necessitating the detail of a number of enlisted men.

The following tables show the troops departing on transports from San Francisco to Manila, P. I., Honolulu, Hawaii, Seattle, Wash., and Alaska, and the troops arriving at San Francisco from Manila and Honolulu during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

Date of sailing.	Transport.	Troops.	Officers with troops.	Officers, passengers.	Veterinarians.	Dental surgeons.	Enlisted men, regular organizations.	Enlisted men, miscellaneous.	Female army nurses.	Total.
1909.										
July 6	Thomas.....	Twelfth Infantry.....	32	18	1		322	80		1,086
July 26	Buford.....	Twelfth Cavalry, A and D.....	5				140			1
Aug. 5	Sheridan.....	No organizations.....	3	1						
		Coast Artillery Corps, One hundred and forty-sixth Company.	3	26			107	167	8	536
		Coast Artillery Corps, One hundred and fifth and One hundred and fifty-ninth Companies. ^b	7	2			216			
Sept. 7	Logan.....	Twenty-first Infantry.....	36	20			793	78		927
Oct. 5	Thomas.....	No organizations.....	42		1			75		113
Nov. 5	Sheridan.....	Fourteenth Cavalry, headquarters, band, and 9 troops.	24	22	2		507	73		628
Dec. 6	Logan.....	Second Cavalry, headquarters, band, and 10 troops.	28	24	1		579	89	4	725
1910.										
Jan. 5	Thomas.....	Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	35	22	1		817	148	2	1,025
Feb. 5	Sheridan.....	Nineteenth Infantry.....	30	11		1	750	127		1,040
		Second Cavalry, A and E.....	9		1		111			18
Feb. 19	Crook.....	No organizations.....		6				12		
Mar. 7	Logan.....	First Cavalry, L and M.....	5	30	2		111	87	2	
		First Field Artillery, A and B.....	8				249			546
		Coast Artillery Corps, Thirteenth Company.	3				99			
Apr. 5	Sherman.....	Ninth Infantry.....	38	25			712	50		914
		Fourteenth Cavalry, D, and machine-gun platoon.	3				86			
May 5	Sheridan.....	Nineteenth Infantry, detachment.....	2	27			54	58	2	143
June 6	Logan.....	Second Field Artillery, C.....	3	19	1		114	15	2	154
June 20	Buford.....	No organizations.....						4		4
		Total.....	271	295	6	5	6,267	1,013	20	7,877

a For Seattle.

b For Honolulu. *

c For Alaska.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers with troops.....	271
Officers, passengers.....	295
Veterinarians.....	6
Dental surgeons.....	5
Enlisted men, regular organizations.....	6,267
Noncommissioned staff, post, and Coast Artillery Corps.....	58
Hospital corps men.....	184
Signal corps men.....	52
Casuals, recruits, etc.....	721
Female army nurses.....	20
Total.....	7,877

Date of arrival.	Transport.	Troops.	Officers with troops	Officers, passengers.	Veterinarians.	Dental surgeons.	Enlisted men, regular organizations.	Enlisted men, miscellaneous.	Discharged men.	Female army nurses.	Military convicts.	Total.
1909.												
July 14	Sheridan	Twenty-sixth Infantry	38	23			770	136			33	1,000
Aug. 10	Logan	Thirtieth Infantry	26	21			773	143			38	1,173
		Engineers, C and D	3				109				15	122
Sept. 9	Thomas	Twenty-ninth Infantry	33	14			714	146			26	96
Oct. 9	Sheridan	No organizations		3				65		2		
Oct. 15	Buford	Coast Artillery Corps, Fifty-seventh Company	2	10			83	70			12	177
Nov. 13	Logan	Thirteenth Infantry	28	15		1	816	112			25	997
Dec. 14	Thomas	No organizations		18				166			24	206
1910.												
Jan. 12	Sheridan	Sixth Cavalry	27	19	1		649	164			19	879
Feb. 12	Logan	First Cavalry	28	14	2		689	165			17	915
Mar. 16	Thomas	Fourteenth Infantry	30	17		1	784	198	12		18	1,080
Apr. 20	Sheridan	Twenty-third Infantry	25	21		3	730	63		2	19	863
May 12	Logan	Fifth Field Artillery, headquarters First Battalion and A and B.	7	15	1		224	284	19		24	
		Coast Artillery Corps, Thirty-fifth Company	1				84					650
June 11	Sherman	Fourth Infantry	22	19			774	219			9	1,043
		Total	270	209	4	5	7,259	1,931	31	4	279	9,992

RECAPITULATION.

Officers with troops	270
Officers, passengers	209
Veterinarians	4
Dental surgeons	5
Enlisted men, regular organizations	7,259
Post noncommissioned staff	41
Hospital corps men	176
Signal corps men	45
Casuals, short-term, sick, insane, and retired enlisted men	1,669
Discharged men	31
Female army nurses	4
Military convicts	279
Total	9,992

There was shipped on transports from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands, for the Philippine government, 6,230,000 Philippine pesos, 9,700,000 Philippine silver certificates, \$1,000,000 United States gold coin, and 22 boxes (value not known) Philippine internal-revenue stamps.

CHANGES IN STATION OF TROOPS JULY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910.

August 5.—The One hundred and forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, left Presidio of San Francisco and sailed on transport *Sheridan* for Manila, in compliance with General Orders, No. 110, War Department, and No. 106, Department of California, series 1909.

August 6.—The Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps, changed station from Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Baker, in compliance with General Orders, No. 81, War Department, and No. 130, Department of California, series 1909.

August 9.—The One hundred and fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, changed station from Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Miley, in accordance with General Orders, No. 81, War Department, and No. 130, Department of California, series 1909.

August 12.—Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Thirtieth Infantry, from Philippine Islands, arrived at Presidio of San Francisco for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 81, War Department,

1909, amending No. 213 of 1908, and per General Orders, No. 131, Department of California, 1909.

August 13.—Company K, Eighth Infantry, changed station by rail from Fort Mason to Presidio of Monterey, in compliance with General Orders, No. 81, War Department, and No. 90, Department of California, series 1909.

August 13.—Companies K and L, Thirtieth Infantry, from Philippine Islands, arrived at Presidio of Monterey for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 81, War Department, 1909, amending No. 213 of 1908, and per General Orders, No. 131, Department of California, 1909.

August 13.—Companies I and M, Thirtieth Infantry, from Philippine Islands, arrived at Fort Mason for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 81, War Department, 1909, amending No. 213 of 1908, and per General Orders, No. 131, Department of California, 1909.

August 14.—The One hundred and fifth and One hundred and fifty-ninth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, from Presidio of San Francisco, sailing on August 5 on transport *Sheridan*, reached Honolulu on August 12 and on the 14th arrived at Fort Ruger, Hawaii, for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 81, as amended by No. 108, War Department, and per No. 102, Department of California, series 1909, Fort Ruger.

August 19.—Companies K and L, Thirtieth Infantry, at Presidio of Monterey, were assigned to duty at the school of musketry at that post, relieving Companies C and D, Eighth Infantry, by General Orders, No. 144, Department of California, 1909; the two latter companies joining the main garrison.

October 16.—The Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps, arrived from Philippine Islands and joined at Presidio of San Francisco for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 110, War Department, and 163, Department of California, series 1909.

November 5.—Troops E, F, G, H and I, Fourteenth Cavalry, left Presidio of San Francisco and sailed on transport *Sheridan* for Manila, in compliance with General Orders, No. 213, War Department, 1908, and No. 151, Department of California, 1909.

November 24.—Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., arrived at Presidio of San Francisco for temporary station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 215, War Department, 1909.

January 4.—The Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Baker, and the One hundred and fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Miley, changed station to Presidio of San Francisco, in compliance with General Orders, No. 29, headquarters Artillery District of San Francisco, 1909.

February 5.—Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, left Presidio of San Francisco and sailed on transport *Sheridan* for Manila, in compliance with General Orders, No. 215, War Department, and No. 215, Department of California, series 1909.

February 12.—Battery D, First Field Artillery, left Presidio of San Francisco by rail en route to Fort Sill, Okla., for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 215, War Department, 1909, and No. 3, Department of California, 1910.

February 12.—Troops A, B, C, D, K, and M, First Cavalry, from Philippine Islands, arrived at Presidio of San Francisco for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 222, War Department, 1909, and No. 13, Department of California, 1910.

March 7.—Troop M, Fourteenth Cavalry, left Presidio of San Francisco and sailed on transport *Logan* for Manila, in compliance with General Orders, No. 213, War Department, 1908, and No. 1, Department of California, 1910.

April 4.—Troop D and machine-gun platoon, Fourteenth Cavalry, left Presidio of Monterey by rail for San Francisco, and on April 5 sailed on transport *Sherman* for Manila, in compliance with General Orders, No. 193, War Department, 1909, amending No. 213 of 1908, and per General Orders, No. 167, Department of California, 1909.

May 12.—Headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, Fifth Field Artillery, from Philippine Islands, arrived at Presidio of San Francisco for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 215, War Department, 1909, and No. 58, Department of California, 1910.

May 15.—Headquarters Second Battalion and Battery E, First Field Artillery, left Presidio of San Francisco by rail en route to Fort Sill, Okla., for station, in compliance with General Orders, No. 215, War Department, 1909, and No. 53, Department of California, 1910.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

All posts and troops in this department have been inspected by the inspector-general. Generally speaking, a satisfactory condition has been found. The work of the inspector-general is very arduous and it is practically impossible for one officer to do it properly. In addition to the routine departmental inspections, there is the transport service with incidental inspections and investigations, and the coast defenses of the Department of the Columbia. Inspections in the Hawaiian Islands take up considerable time because of the distance. Two officers of the Inspector-General's Department have been recently assigned to duty at these headquarters, and the proper performance of their duties will keep them both well occupied.

The comparative report of organizations (Form 331, A. G. O.), required to be submitted quarterly, is of very little value, and can not be relied upon in determining the comparative efficiency of organizations. Experience with this report while in command of the Army of Cuban Pacification and in this department indicates that many commanding officers beg the question and fail to rate their organizations for the reason that it is difficult to determine this question; one organization, while a little better than another in certain respects, falls below it in other ways. Such commanding officers usually report the organizations alphabetically or according to the seniority of the commanders. This report entails considerable clerical labor and can be discontinued without injury to the service. The inspector-general of the department comments on this report as follows:

46. The comparative report (Form 331, A. G. O.) submitted quarterly by commanding officers, while of value in bringing organizations in competition with each other in the matter of discipline and training, has been the reason for dissatisfaction to a number of company commanders who consider their companies unfairly graded because of the unfavorable condition of their barracks and of the equipment of their men, much worn but still serviceable, when brought into comparison with other organizations living in new barracks and equipped with new material.

47. I am convinced that a quantity of the personal equipment of the soldier, brought before the inspector with the hope that he would destroy it, would not be submitted for his action were it not for the desire to obtain new equipment for the sole purpose of getting a good rating on the relative efficiency report.

48. If the worn condition of the equipment is to be given prominence in grading a company then the time that the equipment has been in use should stand for a credit.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The acting judge-advocate of the department reports as follows:

The report of the number of trials in the department by both general and inferior courts shows a decrease over those of 1909, the average of trials by inferior courts being 4.6 per cent, while the number of men tried was only 2.9 per cent, which, considering the location of the posts in the department, the changes of stations of troops, etc., shows a very satisfactory state of discipline. I am of the opinion, however, that the scarcity of officers serving with their organizations, and especially the absence of captains from their commands, necessitating in many cases the detaching of inexperienced officers in command of companies, has much to do with the number of cases tried by courts-martial, and the sooner this state of affairs is remedied the sooner the number of trials will be reduced.

There is no doubt that improvement in discipline is to be expected when captains are retained with their companies, which emphasizes the necessity for the enactment of legislation for extra officers.

No serious offenses have been committed. Only one officer of this command was tried by court-martial during the past fiscal year, under minor charges, and he was acquitted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

All posts and stations in this department were inspected by the chief quartermaster, under War Department instruction, and a special report submitted. This inspection showed all to be in good condition generally in respect of administration, supply, and maintenance. All supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department are suitable in quantity and quality. The necessary work of construction and repairs at the several posts has gone on under the limited appropriations made for this purpose. Much improvement was made at Schofield Barracks by obtaining an appropriation for temporary barracks and quarters, instead of keeping the troops housed in tents. This was done at an expense equal to the cost of tentage that would be used up at that station in one year.

In respect of the Quartermaster's Department better results will obtain if department commanders are given some supervisory control over the depots, transport service, and constructing quartermasters. The officer in charge of the quartermaster's depot and his assistants, one of whom has direct charge of the transport service, are practically under no supervisory control. They report direct to the Quartermaster-General and receive instructions direct from him, and it is rarely that any inspection is made of those administrations. These officers are competent and there is no intention to reflect on them in any way; but the interests of good administration demand that the department commander be given supervisory control over them.

Practically all construction work in this department is done by constructing quartermasters. Occasionally they may be visited and inspected by an officer from the Quartermaster-General's office, but this is rare. Otherwise they are under no supervisory control.

All these independencies, and there are many not mentioned, should be under the supervisory control of department commanders. Many of them are under officers of comparatively short service and experience.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Subsistence supplies of excellent quality are promptly supplied by the Subsistence Department, all of which, except fresh meats at all posts, and vegetables, ice, and butter at some posts, are purchased and supplied by the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal. The prices of these supplies seem to be increasing from year to year. Contracts made for fresh meats for the fiscal year 1911 are from one-fourth to 1 cent per pound higher than the prices for the past fiscal year. Heretofore fresh beef has been furnished to troops in the Hawaiian Islands by purchase in those islands; more satisfactory results will obtain by shipping beef from San Francisco, and that method is now in operation. A subsistence depot has been established at

Honolulu with very satisfactory results, the troops in the Hawaiian Islands being supplied direct from that depot. Some few articles, such as rice, coffee, sugar, fresh potatoes, and onions are purchased in the Hawaiian Islands.

The subsistence departments of all posts in this command in the United States were inspected by the chief commissary and a similar inspection made of the commissary departments of all posts in the Hawaiian Islands by the depot commissary at Honolulu and a satisfactory condition found everywhere without complaint as to the quality or quantity of subsistence supplies furnished troops. Losses of stores by condemnation and wastage are practically inappreciable, and have been reduced to a minimum.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A satisfactory condition of health and sanitation exists at all posts in the department. A system of venereal prophylaxis is in operation, informally at all posts, and is productive of good results. Excellent results have been obtained in the Hawaiian Islands, especially at Fort Shafter.

Endeavor has been made to institute voluntary antityphoid vaccination. If this vaccination is deemed necessary, it should be made compulsory. No epidemic has appeared among the troops in this department during the period of this report.

On July 15, 1909, a camp of instruction for medical officers of the organized militia was established at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and continued until August 11, 1909. Company B of the Hospital Corps was assigned to duty at this encampment. Twelve medical officers of the national guard of different States received instruction, with satisfactory results.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

There were treated in the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, 3,500 patients, 473 of this number from the Philippine Islands. This hospital has been ably administered.

There are very much needed at this hospital a new officers' ward, isolation ward, barracks for Company B, Hospital Corps, and non-commissioned officers' quarters. As Company B of the Hospital Corps is permanently assigned to this hospital, a suitable barrack building, with proper rooms for instruction, should be erected for its use. The commanding officer of the hospital remarks:

It would also appear to be time to assign proper wheel transportation and mounts to make the organization really mobile. It is called into service every year for maneuvers and is liable for other service, but the same difficulty as to transportation has to be met each time it goes into service. This equipment should also be on hand for proper drill and training and to utilize the expensive equipment furnished by the Medical Department in preparation for active service.

There are no quarters for noncommissioned officers at this hospital, and the present reservation is not large enough to give room for them. Quarters can not be rented in the city for the commutation allowed, and service here is a hardship in this way for noncommissioned officers, which should be remedied.

ENGINEER CORPS.

The principal work during the year was in connection with the progressive military map of the United States. Not including the Hawaiian Islands, about one-fifth of the total area has been covered to date. The full width of 25 miles back from the coast along the whole coast line of California, excepting small areas in Mendocino County, near San Francisco Bay, and in the vicinity of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, have been completed. The geological survey quadrangles are not yet available for the area to be covered this season. The work along the Mexican border has been completed in the field and the office work is now in progress.

On the island of Oahu, Hawaii, a company of engineers is making an accurate survey of the whole island.

Four officers have been assigned this year to work on the progressive military map, and have been in the field since the beginning of May, and have made satisfactory progress.

A detachment of Company M, Third Battalion of Engineers, under Captain Lukesh, after completing certain survey work in connection with land defenses, was sent to Atascadero to make a complete survey with a view to revising the map of the maneuver field. The work is still in progress. When the field work is completed a map will be prepared in the office of the chief engineer officer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance supplies in sufficient quantity and excellent quality have been furnished as required to the troops of this command from the Benicia Arsenal, the commander of which is the chief ordnance officer of this department.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The troops of this command have been promptly paid, generally by paymasters in person.

Troops from other departments en route to the Philippine Islands and some few small commands returning from the Philippine Islands have also been paid.

An officer of the Pay Department is on duty at Honolulu for the prompt payment of the troops stationed in the Hawaiian Islands.

The total disbursements of the chief paymaster and his assistants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, were approximately \$6,250,000.

SIGNAL CORPS.

During the fiscal year wireless apparatus has been in operation on the transports *Sherman*, *Sheridan*, *Thomas*, *Logan*, and *Buford*, with satisfactory results. The departmental telegraph system, connecting department headquarters with the posts in San Francisco Harbor, has worked satisfactorily. Telephone systems are installed at all posts in the department, and tend to the expedition of official business.

In respect of the operations of Companies E and M, Signal Corps, the chief signal officer reports as follows:

COMPANY E (FIELD), SIGNAL CORPS.

On July 1, 1909, the company was at Camp Yosemite, Cal., engaged in experimental maneuvers, and remained at that place until July 22. On the latter date the company marched from Camp Yosemite, en route to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and arrived at the latter place on July 29, 1909. From July 30 to September 10 the company was in garrison at Presidio, engaged in the usual routine duties of a field company. On September 11 a detachment of the company proceeded to Ukiah, Cal., with the Second Squadron, Fourteenth Cavalry, taking the signal corps pack train and field wireless, and returned to this post on October 1. From October 2 to March 31 the company was in garrison, engaged in preliminary drills with rifles, preparatory to going on target range, during which period telegraph and signal schools were had. From April 1 to 25 the company was at department rifle range, Fort Barry, Cal., engaged in annual target practice. On April 26 the company returned to this post, and since that date has been engaged in the garrison duties of a field company. On June 3 the company marched to the South Side life-saving station, San Francisco, Cal., and engaged in wireless practice in conjunction with First Squadron, First Cavalry, returning to this post the same day. At this date the company is in garrison at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

COMPANY M, SIGNAL CORPS.

This company is composed of all enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty in the department at the various posts and on fire control details, consisting of about 70 men, 43 of whom are on detached service as telegraph operators at posts and stations on the United States military telegraph line, wireless operators on transports, clerks at department headquarters, and the signal corps supply depot at Fort Mason. The remaining men are employed daily in connection with the signal corps work at Presidio of San Francisco and in the company office.

Fire control installation has been completed by the Signal Corps in the districts of San Francisco and San Diego, the former of the standard type and the latter of the provisional type.

In the district of San Diego a provisional mining fire control system was completed in 1909.

In the district of Honolulu fire control installation work is progressing and recently an officer of the Signal Corps was sent there in charge.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

The shortage of officers with troops noted in former reports and the causes therefor still exist and, while this department is probably no worse off than the others, it is really becoming serious in so far as the discipline, instruction, and administration of troops are concerned, and especially of companies. It was sincerely hoped that legislation would be enacted by the last Congress, which would remedy this growing evil. On March 24, 1908, the Senate passed "An act authorizing extra officers for the Army," and the enactment of such legislation is much needed and is earnestly recommended. The act as a whole should pass, as very little good can come of taking it in piecemeal, that is, enacting legislation which will cover only the officers detailed to the General Staff. It seems to be the practice in some of the staff departments to hold on to line officers after their detail therein has been completed and their successors selected. This is probably due to the fact that the staff departments concerned are under-officered;

but, even so, it does not seem best to further deplete the line in making up the deficiency. When the detail of a line officer to a staff department expires and his successor is selected and detailed, the predecessor should forthwith join his regiment or corps.

In respect of absent officers the great evil is the absence of captains from their organizations, thus placing the companies under lieutenants. Therefore if the "extra officers bill" should not be enacted as a whole, it should, at least, provide that captains legally and necessarily detailed away from their organizations should make vacancies, so that other captains will take their place and thus insure the control of companies to officers of some experience. This "extra officers bill" and legislation providing for the reorganization of the mobile army, and especially for a substantial increase of the infantry, are the measures most essential to the Army, its economical administration and its preparedness for war or other emergencies.

The officers, enlisted men and civil employees of this command have performed their duties satisfactorily. Proper acknowledgment is due them, and is hereby extended.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., September 12, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Department of the Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. The undersigned was in command of the department for the entire year, with the exception of from the 1st to the 6th of July, 1909, inclusive, when Col. T. C. Woodbury, Third Infantry, held command.

Personal and departmental staff, strength and distribution of command, gains, losses, record of events, trials, discharges, and reenlistments, and other necessary data are all included in the final pages of this report.

Pertinent matters from the reports of the various staff officers are summarized in the following headings with such remarks and recommendations as are deemed proper:

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The requirements of General Orders, No. 177, War Department, 1907, have been carried out. Organizations have been required to take their practice marches, with as full complement as possible. Company commanders have been given one full day each week for practical instruction of their commands, with great benefit and general satisfaction.

The prescribed schools have been conducted in accordance with Army Regulations and General Orders of the War Department. In the garrison school for officers, 12 of these were found deficient in one or more subjects; all others have been found proficient. The postgraduate course was generally well conducted and much interest was shown at the different posts. At Vancouver Barracks, most painstaking and efficient work was accomplished. In addition to the regular course, a class in the war game was voluntarily organized, attended by practically all of the officers of the post, and was of much interest and very instructive. The course for coast artillery corps officers has been conducted along practical lines. Problems have been solved on pertinent questions which will prove of value to all concerned. It is recommended that a War Department circular be issued prior to the next school term on the subject of text-books for garrison schools, to take the place of various circulars now in effect on that subject, and also that maps suitable for the postgraduate course, especially for the war game, be furnished each post.

ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The required annual inspections of the organized militia have been made as prescribed, by competent officers, with a commendable thoroughness. Reports of these inspections have been forwarded, and it is believed will be of value as showing the actual conditions of these organizations.

ATHLETICS.

The regular exercises, games, contests, etc., prescribed have been encouraged throughout the department. Much interest has been shown therein and excellent results obtained. Nothing adds more to the contentment of the enlisted men and to their efficiency for field work. Advantage taken of authority for hunting and shooting parties, orders for verification of musters in Alaska, and mapping details, serve not only to give proper exercise and increased physical efficiency, but also to obtain topographical information at the same time. A system of indoor work for officers and men in Alaska is being considered to give exercise and employment during the long dark season of that region, to produce contentment and interest. A considerable portion of the command has been under training for a long period to take part in the tournament at Tacoma. The great interest and healthful rivalry aroused, it is believed, will have a very beneficial result.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The present record system was established in the office of the adjutant-general September 20, 1909, and has been carried out as far as practicable, and is complete, with the exception of minor details. Diligent and systematic work has been pursued throughout the year. There was a great deal of confusion in the records on my arrival, and much accumulated work to attend to, which has required every effort of the chief clerk, Mr. Louis E. Lamprecht, who was transferred as chief clerk to this department September 14, 1909. With the present clerical force it is very difficult to keep this work up and requires much work outside of hours, which is voluntarily given. The office is at a disadvantage that does not prevail at certain other departmental headquarters, on account of being located in a post, which precludes, under regulations, the giving to enlisted clerks commutation of quarters and rations and, therefore, it is impossible to obtain suitable enlisted men without giving extra pay, because they receive at the post extra-duty pay and other emoluments, while to live with companies and conform to the hours of meals as prescribed, makes their duties much more onerous and not as desirable as with an organization. It is recommended, to remedy this condition, that there be added to the clerical force one capable stenographer. At present there is only one stenographer for this office, and on account of his having to be taken away at times for necessary purposes and required to perform a great deal of work by the department commander, he is not equal to the work. An additional clerk, for the inspector of small-arms practice, is necessary and one who should be a good typewriter for the record room. One of the clerks here is a very old man and, although willing, is physically unable to do the labor which should be required of him.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For considerable periods there has been no regular inspector-general in this department, due to the absence of the officer assigned, but on the whole inspections have been satisfactorily made. All posts have been inspected carefully, as well as money accounts of disbursing officers, and there has been an evident improvement in discipline and training of troops throughout the department. The conditions in Alaska, where there was much to have been desired, have been greatly improved, and on the relief of the troops there they, with the posts they occupied, were found to be in extremely satisfactory condition.

The department commander visited and carefully inspected every post in the department, including Alaska, with the exception of Fort Liscum, which was impossible for want of time, due to the approaching maneuvers. This post, however, was inspected by the department inspector-general.

Every effort has been made to get rid of all unserviceable property and to fully equip troops and to hold them in immediate readiness for any kind of service. In visiting the various posts defects were corrected without delay, and it is believed that troops of this department are uniformly in excellent condition, well equipped, and can be sent out in the shortest period that should be required for any duty. There has been a large amount of unserviceable property disposed of, but this has been due to the fact that it had previously accumulated and had not been properly disposed of.

Maj. George Bell, jr., the regularly assigned inspector-general, has submitted a report making certain recommendations, already forwarded to the War Department. This paper alludes to marches of large bodies of troops and the necessity thereof for instruction, the use of motor wagons for transportation, and increased proficiency in marching. These are matters that should be, and it is believed are being, considered by the War Department. There is no question but that motor transportation, if reliable types of such wagons can be procured, should be provided, and would result not only in rapid transportation, and at the same time reduce enormously the expense, but would also add to the efficiency of the Army and its readiness for service. The difficulty of procuring suitable animals is increasing year by year, and horseless transportation must be relied on in future wars.

Marches, if the troops are assembled for that purpose on a large scale, are obviously highly desirable, as it is evident that a very small proportion of officers in the Army realize the requirements as to supply, disposition of troops, space occupied, as well as the proper position in column and details of formation that are necessary for effective marches, enabling prompt disposition for battle. I recommend that such marches, where practicable, be had. If they are to replace maneuver camps occasionally, all the instruction as to security and information, formations for attack and defense, etc., could be had during the march.

In the maneuvers at Atascadero in 1908 I directed a practice march to be made by a company of the Eighth Infantry which demonstrated the ability of the American soldier to make long forced marches, equal to those of the troops of any army.

In the maneuvers for this department a march of the full force on the lines recommended (involving a problem) had been arranged and would have been carried out but for the interruption of the course of instruction by the necessity of ordering troops to fight forest fires.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

There has been great improvement in the preparation of the proceedings of courts-martial and the promptness with which trials have been completed. The errors that existed in the early part of the year have been practically eliminated by the return of the proceedings for correction and by directing, if persisted in, instruction for the members of the court in military law. The greatest efforts have been made to secure uniformity of punishment and promptness in awarding it. A great many cases that formerly were tried by summary or other inferior courts have been disposed of by company discipline. Instructions in Circular No. 6, Department of the Columbia, 1909, regulating this subject, have been fully carried out. Most thorough investigations have been required when submitting charges, either summary or general. A great many trials have not been had for lack of evidence. Several have been had that should not have been and show failure of proper and intelligent investigation. There is no subject of administration which is so important and so vital to discipline and to the contentment of the soldier as the proper regulation of trials and punishments, neglect in which, in my opinion, is the first cause of discontent in a command and consequent desertion.

A good summary court officer is an aid to discipline, while one not uniform in his sentences or just in awarding same most harmful. It is believed that not more than one summary court officer should be allowed to a post of ordinary size, on account of the incongruous points of view as to punishment for identical offenses. Any regulation that will tend to secure uniformity in trials and sentences throughout the Army would be a great aid in producing contentment in the service and in prevention of desertion. Company discipline should be more generally enforced.

There were three commissioned officers tried during the year. The case of First Lieutenant Terry, Twenty-second Infantry, was held for action until after my arrival in this department and had been pending for a considerable period. He was tried and dismissed. Two coast artillery corps officers were also tried, under the sixty-second article of war, both being convicted and receiving minor sentences. The trial of Col. George F. Cooke, U. S. Army, retired, was begun on June 22 and completed on August 16, 1910, the result of which has not yet been published.

There have been 299 trials of enlisted men by general courts-martial, as against 337 last year. Of these, 103 were cases for desertion, with 69 convictions.

There were 2,692 cases tried by inferior courts, as against 3,482 last year.

The judge-advocate states that organizations coming for duty in the department exhibit a difference in methods that must force the conclusion that officers throughout the Army are not similarly instructed in the principles of civil or military law.

The method of instruction by correspondence schools is commended as important in this connection.

The routine work of the office of the judge-advocate has been well performed by one clerk, but there is too much work in this office in this department for one clerk and another is needed.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN ALASKA.

Alaska, on account of its isolation and the small number of officers at stations, presents difficulties in the enforcement of discipline by courts which exist nowhere else in the United States or its possessions. In the interior, for perhaps eight months, it is often not practicable to assemble courts in a reasonable length of time, aside from the great expense or hardship, due to climatic conditions. It is therefore recommended that the power of summary and garrison courts be materially increased.

Upon assuming command of this department it was found that there had been cases of six months' standing on which no action had been taken; an injustice, and, at the same time, a condition hurtful to discipline.

The very fact that cases might be tried without delay would have a strong moral effect. An amendment of the law as recommended would materially improve conditions, not only in Alaska, but at every other isolated point where such action be desirable.

Attention is also invited to the fact that officers may still be required to perform jury duty, and it is urged that proper action be taken to prevent their liability to this duty, which at times, on account of the few officers available, may prove seriously detrimental to the interests of the service.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The utmost care has been taken to preserve efficiency, with economical administration, in this department. Attention of all commanding officers and others concerned was directed to the instructions from the War Department as to the necessity for economy and to the responsibility of all officers charged with public expenditures.

Constructing quartermasters.—The duty of post and other commanding officers of supervising the work in this department and of thoroughly instructing and directing their quartermasters has received careful attention. Necessarily, many officers who perform duty as quartermasters, while intelligent and energetic young men, are without experience, and the supervision of mature and experienced officers is absolutely necessary to guide them. This, however, is made difficult, and, at times, impossible, under the present custom adopted by the Quartermaster's Department of detailing officers as constructing quartermasters who are removed from the proper supervision under which they should be held. They report direct to the Quartermaster-General and receive orders from him direct regarding matters which should be known to the department commander, the chief quartermaster, and the post commander, who are ignored in matters in which they are directly concerned in the administration and welfare of their commands. This is not only believed to be wrong and correspondence carried on is in direct violation of regulations, but

the method a marked disadvantage, at times, to the Government. In many cases these quartermasters are also quartermasters of posts, and as such are under the supervision and control of the post commander in the performance of their duties, while the same officer as constructing quartermaster, in a regularly garrisoned post, is independent of his post commander. In some cases considerable additional expense is caused by the officer having offices outside of the post. It is believed that this condition was never intended, as a constructing quartermaster has no place at a garrisoned post, the command of which should be controlled in every respect by the regularly constituted authority and that correspondence and orders should be conveyed in the manner prescribed by regulations, which is not now the case. It is earnestly recommended that all constructing quartermasters in this department be abolished, as far as regular garrisoned posts are concerned, and that the work of construction therein be done through the departmental and post authorities in the same way as it was formerly done. Under the present method, practically all control, not only of construction of all kinds, but actually for repairs, is concentrated in the office of the Quartermaster-General, where the conditions are often not understood, and where liability to error and delay to the disadvantage of the Government may occur.

So far has this system gone that minor repairs and other work of such character, instead of being done by post labor or by company artificers, is often taken up by constructing quartermasters and is additionally costly to the Government.

The isolation of these constructing quartermasters from proper supervision produces the very conditions which the Quartermaster-General complains of in his last annual report as to the want of properly qualified officers in the Quartermaster's Department and consequent loss to the Government.

Water supply.—The water supply for all posts has been satisfactory, with the exception of that at Fort Lawton, Wash., which has been inadequate during the dry season. Every effort has been made to remedy this defect, but not with full success. The growth of that portion of the city of Seattle near the post has caused a great increase in consumption, without adequate increase in supply. This matter is being taken up with a promise of early effort to remedy it. The water supply for Fort Worden, Wash., and other questions in regard to its use at all times and for all emergencies is now under consideration, special reports on this subject having been made.

Inspections.—An inspection by the chief quartermaster was made of all military stations in this department with the exception of those in Alaska. Special inquiries were made as to supplies required under General Orders, No. 95, 1908. The department commander also made inspections of all posts in the department, with the exception of Fort Lisicum, most careful attention being paid to this subject and all others pertaining to the efficiency of the quartermaster's department and immediate readiness of the troops for any kind of service required. As far as has been possible within the power of the department commander, the troops are actually so prepared. There are some requisitions that have not yet been filled for transportation and minor matters, but, as a rule, it is confidently believed that the troops of this command are unusually ready for any service that may be required of them.

Alaska.—There has been much change in Alaska in the last few years. Business has declined in extent, a fact particularly shown by the heavy falling off in receipts of telegraph lines, and yet conditions there appear to be more stable. The governments of towns appear to be effective and the conduct of the people throughout the Territory compares favorably with that of the people in the Western States. The cost of living is high, but supplies are abundant. No gold deposits of any great value have recently been developed, and the heavy returns from placer mining appear a thing of the past. Recently there was much excitement shown in the reported rich gold deposits found in the Iditarod country, which has proved to be greatly overestimated. Large numbers of people flocked to that country, deceived by the colored reports, many of whom had little means of support, some of them none at all, with no employment to be found on arrival. Such deception always results in trouble, suffering, and possible embarrassment to the government. Every effort is being made to prevent the circulation of such reports by prompt investigation and public statement as to the true conditions. A visit was made to this mining camp during the inspection of Alaska and all possible was done to prevent a further influx of miners, it is believed, with good results. A special report on this subject has been made, with the hope that something may be done to prevent the repetition of such false reports, which can only result to the advantage of a few and to the detriment of many.

Coal.—The large deposits of coal in this country, the necessity of a supply and the great advantage of opening up same for the benefit of the country and supply of government stations and vessels, considering the excessive cost in that region to-day, are very evident and would materially reduce expenses in the supply of our military stations.

Troops.—If the redistribution of troops in Alaska, as recommended, is carried out, there will be a large saving in that section. During the year the Twenty-second and Sixteenth Infantry interchanged stations. It is gratifying to state that all this was effected by government transportation, including baggage and supplies, with the exception of the two companies at Fort Egbert only, which were brought down the Yukon by commercial steamer. This would not have been necessary had not both of the barges been taken, unknown to me, to St. Michael and there locked in the ice until too late to get one of them up to Egbert without causing delay of the transport. The change of the signal corps men was effected by government transportation and practically all men usually left behind taken out at the same time. This saved a good many thousands of dollars and should be done each time there is an exchange of stations. It is practicable, if there be proper cooperation.

Boat transportation.—Arrangements are now being made to winter boats, steamers, and all barges required at Fort Gibbon. This may not be possible during the present closed season, but will be thereafter. At least one barge, one steamer, and the two smaller signal corps barges, with an additional one to be constructed, will be available this winter, and movements of troops and delivery of supplies can be accomplished from a month to a month and a half earlier from Fort Gibbon on the Tanana, Yukon, and other rivers before a boat can

leave St. Michael. The principal work as to the supply of the interior may be done before navigation opens from St. Michael.

When it is considered how much is saved by these steamers in the transportation of troops and supplies, due to the exorbitant cost on commercial boats, the value of keeping the river boats and barges always in serviceable condition, and well equipped, is fully evident and justifies their cost.

Stations of troops in the interior.—Special attention is invited to a report made on August 12, 1910, as to the stations of troops in Alaska, the desirability of which is fully stated, and it is urgently asked that favorable consideration be given and early action taken.

Gratuitous issue of clothing.—This issue has been abused and clothing of great value lost to the Government when it should be held for service, instead of permitting those to whom it has been issued to dispose of it improperly. Orders are now enforced requiring memorandum receipts, and those responsible are held strictly to properly account for its preservation and for turning it in for other issue when no longer required. This should make a very large saving, especially in fur robes, which are of great value.

Depot of supplies.—Favorable consideration is recommended for the establishment of a depot of supplies for clothing and other articles furnished by the quartermaster's department. It is evident that there must be not only a delay but a loss in shipping via San Francisco. The chief quartermaster reports that special clothing for troops in Alaska and for harbor-boat service (and also [Class A] army ranges and parts, tableware, kitchen utensils, stoves, veterinary supplies, articles of camp and garrison equipage, etc.) are supplied from San Francisco. It is strongly recommended that a depot be established at Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, or other point desired; Seattle, it is believed, is the best location.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The subsistence supplies for the department, of excellent quality, have been adequately and promptly delivered throughout the year. The method of the chief commissary of supplying all posts for three months, instead of monthly, has not only been very satisfactory, but in every way desirable, as it not only does not require the repacking of many articles or the breaking of packages, but is more economical.

Fresh meat in Alaska.—The cost of the supply for the troops in Alaska is very high, that for fresh meat being entirely too great. There is no question but that it would be in the interest of economy to provide at Fort Gibbon a refrigerating plant and equip one of the barges with a smaller plant, thereby enabling fresh meat to be delivered at greatly reduced cost and insuring certainty and promptness in distribution. If the recommendations submitted as to the stations and reductions of troops in Alaska are carried out, this matter should be attended to, as indicated, as early as possible.

Contracts.—The contracts for the supply of fresh beef in Alaska have required the contractors to furnish the full amount of beef allowed and to issue it, or such portion of it, at any time, as may be required. This necessitates a storage plant and a man to take charge of it. At Forts Gibbon and Egbert the meat is placed on the reservation in ice houses which are either owned, or practically so, by the

Government. To keep this meat in proper condition it must be brought in at the very latest date before the river actually closes, which always entails a risk. These conditions, contractors state, require a heavy advance in price, and that as companies do not take a large proportion of that provided, they have at the end of the season a considerable supply which can not be disposed of to an advantage and must be sacrificed. As beef is very high and reindeer, moose, and caribou can frequently be purchased at a much less cost, at times as much as from 8 to 10 cents, considerable of this is purchased and a large saving made on the beef, some organizations saving nearly 50 per cent of that allowed, thus adding greatly to their company funds. This came to my attention during an inspection this summer and is evidently wrong and greatly to the disadvantage of the Government by increasing the cost of supply. The matter was at once taken up with the agent of the company furnishing beef, who stated that if the contractors could rely on amounts received with some degree of accuracy and deliver it at once to the care of commissaries at posts, a considerable reduction would be made in cost. I do not see why this should not be done, as the ice houses are already supplied, and organizations should be required to take the meat contracted for. On this ground instructions have been issued, but it is believed that regulations should emanate from the Commissary-General regulating this subject.

The supply of beef for Fort William H. Seward and Fort Liscum, Alaska, is purchased in Seattle by the purchasing commissary and shipped direct. This method secures fresh meat at a very moderate price, storage facilities having been provided at both of those points.

Much better coffee would be provided if roasted coffee only, not ground, were issued to the troops, which is recommended.

The new slip system for purchases by officers, while it may be a saving of labor in the commissary department, is not satisfactory, and the pass book is preferable, as it enables a surer method of checking amounts purchased, and a return to that system is recommended.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The health of the troops throughout the department has been very satisfactory. There have been no infectious diseases of note, excepting five cases of smallpox at Fort George Wright, Wash., and four cases of typhoid at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The smallpox was undoubtedly brought from Spokane, where there was such an epidemic. The cases of typhoid were caused undoubtedly from water used on practice marches. It is gratifying to note the decrease in venereal disease throughout the department, there having been fully 10 per cent fewer cases than for the preceding year. Every effort has been made, and will continue, to still further reduce these diseases within the limit of possibility. Much interest has been shown by the chief surgeon and the surgeons throughout the department in this work, which largely, in the end, is a work of education of the enlisted man and proper control of the sources by the health officials in towns and cities where the troops are stationed.

During the year there have been a great many changes in medical officers in this department. This, considering from every point of view the desirability of permanency within their tours, is a most

unfortunate condition. Twenty-three medical officers and 1 dental surgeon have been transferred to the department and 22 medical officers and 2 dental surgeons from it. No dental surgeon is provided at this time, while two are actually needed, because of the unusually wide area included within the limits of this department, and because the work in Alaska, which must be done every two years, requires for a long time one officer to even do the emergency work. The dental service is an absolutely necessary adjunct to the medical service, and I strongly recommend that efforts be made to increase the number of dental surgeons and to put them upon a more permanent basis.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable men for the Hospital Corps by transfer of enlisted men of the various arms of the service. The reduction of 8 per cent of the hospital corps force has increased work of the remainder and the full quota is necessary. Twenty-five men had to be supplied from without the department. It is difficult to obtain men of the line to enter the Hospital Corps as nurses. There is no extra compensation commensurate with the high class of work required, and men of excellent character and adaptability must be had for this corps, so necessary for the welfare of commands.

Instruction in the department has been very satisfactory, especially that in the field, as compared with previous years. This important training, which includes topography, has not been as well given to the medical officers as it should be and is absolutely necessary to their efficiency. Special courses on the subject are in preparation, with a view to instruction for the maneuvers ordered at American Lake, Wash., in August.

There were 11 deaths of enlisted men during the year, all but one having occurred in line of duty.

A personal inspection was made of posts in the department, giving much attention to their sanitary conditions, which were found to be very satisfactory and uniformly so maintained.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The troops throughout the department have been paid with promptness, and the work performed by the chief paymaster of the department, and the paymasters assigned to the command, has been extremely satisfactory.

It is evident that promptness of payment of troops is highly appreciated by the men, and that it adds no little to the contentment of a command.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The work of engineer officers, and that of Company F, Second Battalion of Engineers, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., has been most important and valuable. A great deal of work has been done in military mapping in connection with the general progressive map of the United States, and especially confined to that portion of the country along the coast where detailed and accurate information is particularly important.

Six survey detachments were in the field from July 1 to late October, 1909, and four reconnaissance parties were similarly employed during May and June, 1910.

During the current year, about 6,000 square miles were mapped in detail, and mounted reconnaissance was made over important roads in Oregon from the Southern Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Ocean. All of this work is being accomplished with due regard to the relative importance of districts to be mapped.

The department commander has, himself, visited and examined a good deal of territory, accompanied by the chief engineer officer and chief of staff, and at times, by other officers whose duties in the regions visited were such as to require special knowledge of the country on their part.

It is believed that unusually good progress has been made in acquiring knowledge of a military character, essential in this region. Reports and copies of maps have been furnished in accordance with the plans laid down.

It is desired to express great appreciation for the service rendered by both officers and enlisted men engaged in this field work.

Under the system, the officer in charge of a detachment becomes an acting quartermaster and must disburse funds from the appropriation for transportation, regular supplies, barracks and quarters, and incidental expenses. These appropriations are many, and in order that they may be properly controlled, the elaborate sets of returns necessary are out of proportion to the sums expended, and their preparation is a serious burden on detachment commanders, whose time should be fully utilized in supervising the work of their detachments. It is believed that it would simplify matters to have an appropriation made to be expended under the Chief of Engineers for such surveys, for the hire of wagon and boat transportation, as well as for fuel, forage, and other supplies, hire of camp sites, etc. For the work of this department, it is believed that the sum of \$2,000 should be annually appropriated until the work has been brought up to date. The map of the department is very imperfect, and in many respects unreliable.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Ordnance Department has been extremely satisfactory. The supplies and equipment furnished have been provided with promptness and are of excellent quality. It is strongly recommended that an arsenal for the storage and supply of ammunition of all kinds be provided for this department.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Telegraph and telephone service for posts in this department have been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. Telephones for target ranges have also been properly supplied and have given good service. The work of the Signal Corps in the artillery districts in connection with fire control, cables, etc., has received adequate attention, and additional work for the future fully considered.

Military telegraph lines, cables, and wireless stations.—The successful operation of the extensive system of communication by cable, land lines, and wireless stations in Alaska is of great importance to the Army and to the people of the nation generally. Owing to great distances and isolation and difficulties to be overcome in a severe and

inimical climate, it is a very difficult and expensive task to accomplish. The reports of the chief signal officer and the actual transaction of business from these headquarters show that there has been too much interruption during the last year, which, considering facilities provided and funds available, should not exist. The reports show that there has been a total of 184 days and 35 minutes of interruption, not on the entire line at one time, but parts of it, practically preventing through communication. There has been in charge of these lines an average of 3 officers and 213 men of the Signal Corps and 55 men of the line. There has been, besides, a number of civilians employed. Complete data on this subject has not been furnished, however, by the reports of the signal officers. Every facility has been given to assist in the maintenance of these lines and a good deal has been accomplished, yet, considering the number of years that they have been in operation, the work of maintaining and repairing them has evidently not been either systematically or well carried out.

Condition of land lines.—The section from Valdez to Fairbanks has been made a double line and is in a very satisfactory condition, and ought to be so maintained with but little repair or attention during the closed season.

The Gulkana-Egbert part is in very poor condition, and if continued must have extensive and costly repair, not justified in any point of view, and should be abandoned. This has been recommended by the department commander and concurred in by everyone who knows the conditions. This was authorized by the Secretary of War, but has recently been held up for reasons not known. There is better communication between Fairbanks and Egbert by wireless, and this is more reliable than perhaps over any of the land lines of the system.

Embarrassment has been caused by delay in action, as, due to the reduction of the garrison at Fort Egbert, animals and supplies of other kinds needed at other points, and which were supposed available, must be held at Egbert and an increased expense incurred. This is the most isolated portion of the entire system and inspections of it have been neglected, as well as proper repair. It is urged that early action be taken.

The Fairbanks-Gibbon line.—A great deal of work toward the repair of this line has been done during the year, and it is hoped the work that has been accomplished in the last few months by large details of the line and energy shown will place this line in such condition that there will not be very much interruption or repair required during the closed season. During my inspection it was found that this important work was not being done under proper supervision of an officer, as it should have been, and that harmony and discipline were lacking.

Gibbon-St. Michael line.—Work was also taken up on the Yukon line to St. Michael and details of infantry ordered out to points in order that this line, which was interrupted for so long during last year, on account of ice jams and overflows, might be made secure. This is being done by putting the line on higher ground and increasing its security in crossing the rivers, especially the Koyukuk. There has been a great deal of trouble, not only due to not replacing worn-out or unsuitable poles, but failure to clear the right of way of lines by cutting down trees that were liable to fall, as well as taking pre-

cautions against fire. A more systematic and energetic system of repair will be carried out during the coming fiscal year, for if these lines are to be maintained, the interruptions and the hardships that occur during the winter should not exist, and may be prevented.

Stations.—It is observed that there are too many stations requiring details of men, dog teams, valuable property, and supplies kept up on all of these lines. A reduction should be made by giving up a number of them, which may then be used as relief stations, the distance between those permanently occupied to average about 50 miles, the average now being about half that. The advantage of this in every way is obvious.

Shortage of officers.—On account of the disability of the officer in charge of the second section and other complications, this section was placed under the charge of the officer in charge of the third section at Fort Gibbon, thereby increasing his labors beyond that which is usually required of that officer. Inspections were not made as they should have been, nor were the conditions as to discipline (in every respect) satisfactory.

Wireless stations.—The record of the wireless stations in Alaska shows actually more reliable communication between points included than that over the land lines. The communication between Egbert, Circle, and Fairbanks, and the possibility of transmission of messages through Canada to the United States over the Canadian lines, has rarely been interrupted. That between Fairbanks and Gibbon has generally been very well sustained. At certain rare intervals, especially at night, communication has been had between Gibbon and Nome, but this, as far as practical value is concerned, may be disregarded.

Intermediate stations.—It is strongly recommended that an intermediate station between Gibbon and St. Michael, to be located at Nulato or Kaltag, be installed. This, it is confidently believed, would give communication through to Nome at all times during the year and provide a certainty of communication, at least, with the outside world over Canadian lines.

On the abandonment of Safety station about a year ago, the plant there was in good condition, and it is believed with repair would suffice, with the utilization of building and other material at that point, to supply the intermediate station recommended. The prospect of success, and the results to be attained, it is believed, would fully justify the expenditure of funds for this purpose.

Station at Unimak Pass.—With the installation of a plant at Unimak Pass, near Dutch Harbor, there is no question but that wireless communication may be had all along the coast, connecting with the cables or other wireless stations. This would be in every way most desirable as, in addition, an element of safety to vessels now lost to communication with the land will be established. This has been strongly recommended in a special report.

Station at Kotlik.—During the year a station at Kotlik at the mouth of the Yukon River has been established and communication was very successfully had from that station to Nome and St. Michael. This is a valuable point, as it furnishes information regarding ships passing in and out of the river, especially as it is dangerous in stormy weather for river boats proceeding to and from St. Michael.

Power of wireless plants.—It is evident that there is a deterioration in the power of wireless plants on this system. This is especially true at St. Michael and Nome. It is known that the one-kilowatt installation at Kotlik can be heard more plainly at Nome than that at St. Michael. It is also known that vessels equipped at St. Michael, having the same power, communicate better with Nome than the St. Michael station with 3 kilowatts. The Nome station, due to overwork, has had transformers burned out and not properly replaced. On the whole, the work of the wireless stations has been extremely satisfactory and undoubtedly is more reliable than that of the land lines for the same length of time.

It is strongly recommended that a wireless expert be stationed in Alaska to frequently visit, test, and repair the various plants. This, it is believed, would add greatly to the efficiency of the system.

Inspections.—During the years that the chief signal officer of the department has been in charge he has never been in Alaska, and has consequently made no inspection. It is impossible for anyone to understand the conditions in this country without actually visiting it. There is a proneness to exaggerate conditions, creating misunderstanding, and about which false ideas prevail. Inspections of these lines should be as frequently as possible in order to correct any minor defects in the lines and stations themselves, and to maintain discipline, as, due to the isolation of many points, a great many disorders have existed in the past which may be prevented. It is also believed that men are left too long at one station and that there should be frequent changes in the interest of discipline and contentment. Stations are not too isolated for this purpose, as a steamer passes within reach of most all of them at least twice a year, and the hardship of traveling by sled with the teams and comforts that are furnished greatly exaggerated. Inspections are now ordered in addition to those of signal officers by line officers, who in the verification of musters required by the War Department, and in furnishing supplies, may also make certain inspections, act as special inspectors, summary court officers, and perform any other duty required.

Operators.—It is observed that where three men are stationed at stations there is frequently but one who is an operator. It would seem that generally signal corps men stationed in Alaska should be able to send and receive a message, in an elementary way, at least, as this, due to the possible disabling or absence of the operator, is a very important consideration.

Musters.—There has been unnecessary irregularity in musters by wire and in condemnation of property by responsible officers. There are but few stations in Alaska where as frequent inspections can not be made as in the United States, and if proper request be made, special inspectors appointed and the regulations in this respect in the condemnation of property be carried out. This matter has received proper attention and orders have been issued to prevent these irregularities in future.

Chief signal officer for department.—It is strongly recommended that a chief signal officer of the department be provided for these headquarters, in addition to an officer in charge of the military cable and telegraph lines, to be stationed in Seattle. Correspondence in the past has been so confined to and through the chief signal officer

in Seattle that necessary information in regard to conditions in Alaska has not been furnished these headquarters. Correspondence has been in many cases not conducted as required by regulations. A strong effort has been made to correct all irregularities. Every assistance has been given and full cooperation required to maintain the operation and repair of these lines, which, due to the interdependence of the Signal Corps and the men of the line stationed in Alaska, it is impossible to accomplish without full and harmonious cooperation of both. There has, however, been shown a tendency to avoid at times proper action in the maintenance of discipline and the observance of the regulations which are required for all classes of troops and which have no relation, whatever, to the technical part of signal work. This misunderstanding had so grown in the past years in some respects as to be in conflict with the best interests of the service.

Increase of the Signal Corps.—There should be at least an increase of one company of signal corps troops, with its proportionate number of officers, for this department, in order to fully carry out the work required, which the Signal Corps ought to be strong enough to perform without the aid of other troops or civilian labor, the latter being too costly and should not be employed.

It is believed, however, that portions of the line now operated by the military should be replaced by commercial lines. There is scarcely an interior station between the main points of the land lines which, of itself, would justify its maintenance. At a number of places in Alaska such lines have been established. In some cases telephone lines as much as 200 miles or more in length are successfully operated and kept up, the one at Nome not having a single repair station on the line, with rarely interrupted communication.

In the course of changes of the stations of troops in Alaska, which sooner or later must be done if the interests of the service are subserved, Nome, St. Michael, Egbert, and Liscum will eventually become signal corps stations and adequate detachments for these points should be provided by the Signal Corps only, demanding an increase in that force.

The wireless stations at Egbert and St. Michael should be located at those military posts. They are now at a considerable distance, that at Egbert necessitating the upkeep of an expensive road, increasing cost of supply and a disadvantage in other respects without an advantage in communication. At St. Michael a tramway, an expensive water-supply system, a long board walk, a dog team and other transportation are necessary, as this station is at a considerable distance from the post, when it should have been placed on the hill within a very short distance of the post, with all the advantages for communication it now has.

Relief of signal corps men in Alaska.—It is recommended that careful consideration be given to dates of enlistment and time of relief of signal corps men in Alaska, thus avoiding complications due to discharge at isolated points and consequent heavy expense for transportation back to the States. The relief of these men should be so arranged as to make use of government transports relieving the regular garrisons. The bringing out of the signal corps men this year on the transport resulted in saving a large sum of money.

ARTILLERY AND COAST DEFENSE.

The coast defenses.—The coast defenses in this department have during the year undergone a number of minor modifications and additions in the way of improvement, together with some increase in the armament.

Coast artillery personnel.—No changes have been made in the coast artillery organizations stationed in the department. The companies are well filled, and it is believed that the present liberal pay and opportunities for special ratings will do much to maintain the standard of the enlisted force.

Many changes have taken place in the commissioned personnel of the Coast Artillery Corps without increasing the number of available officers. The shortage of officers is still marked.

Instruction.—Instruction of coast artillery troops has proceeded on the lines prescribed in the annual instruction order. The new Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery went into effect during the year.

Target practice.—Target practice with coast defense guns and mortars was conducted in the prescribed manner. Steady improvement is shown in attention to all the innumerable details essential for accurate work. Mortars and rapid-fire guns have made higher average scores than during previous years. Due to longer ranges, a more difficult target, and less latitude allowed in regard to defects of material and errors on the part of the personnel, the scores with heavy guns have not been so high, although an actual improvement in the shooting has been made.

During the current season's practice the new material target has been used for the first time in this department. With some modifications in the way of increased strength, it will prove very satisfactory.

The smokeless powder issued for target practice has given more uniform results than in previous seasons.

Night practice.—Night target practice with 3-inch guns was held in both districts during the past fall. The shell tracers did not prove altogether satisfactory. The illumination of the target and splashes by searchlight were, however, very clear.

Mine practice.—Mine practice was successfully held in the Artillery District of the Columbia during the past fall. This practice will be held in both districts during the coming fall.

Umpire.—With a view to insuring greater uniformity of practice throughout the service, the designation of an umpire for all coast artillery service practice went into effect during the current season.

Coast artillery reserves.—During the year, the armories of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps have been equipped with their authorized position finding apparatus, making it possible to keep up with this important instruction throughout the year. Interest on the part of these troops is sustained, and, with the services of suitable instructors, their progress should be all that can be expected.

Coast defense exercises.—Combined militia and coast defense exercises were held as follows: In the Artillery District of Puget Sound, July 15 to 24; in the Artillery District of the Columbia, September 6 to 15, 1909.

The exercises in the former district were enthusiastically carried out. Four companies of good strength, with nearly a full complement of officers, were present. In the Artillery District of the Columbia, but one company, and that at less than half strength, attended the exercises.

Columbia River.—Reports indicate that the entrance to the Columbia River has, due to the engineer harbor work and the scouring effort of the current, undergone during the year a marked improvement in the way of greater width, depth, and straightness.

Recommendations.—It is earnestly recommended that a protected reserve water supply be provided for all forts in this department.

It is further recommended that the district commander be relieved from the administrative command of the post at which he is stationed, in order to enable him to attend to the legitimate and higher duties of his office.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE AND TARGET RANGES.

As far as practicable, small-arms target practice has been fully carried out.

The new target range for the troops at Vancouver Barracks was established near Proebstel, Wash., about 16 miles distance from the post. It is an excellent range and it is believed will afford, although limited in extent, good practice for field artillery stationed at Vancouver Barracks. The clearing and preparing of this range was accomplished by Company F, Second Battalion of Engineers. The excellent work done by this company and the rapidity with which it was accomplished reflect much credit on the officers and men of that organization. Had this work been done by contract, it would have cost a very large sum.

It is urged that this range be secured by purchase at the earliest possible moment. An option has been obtained to hold it until it is acquired. A memorandum from the General Staff, approved by the Secretary of War, has been received, stating that funds to purchase this range will be asked for.

This range will fill requirements for Class B practice, there being now not one in the department suitable for such practice.

The question of acquiring target ranges, or maneuver grounds, where the necessary practice may be had, is becoming a serious one, as every year the difficulty in obtaining suitable land is becoming greater.

In Alaska, due to the conditions there, the full course of target practice has not been carried out, but every effort has been made to carry out all possible instruction, and while it has not been complete, excellent results have been obtained, creditable proficiency resulting.

DESERTIONS.

During the fiscal year there has been a decrease of over 50 per cent in desertions over that of the last year—a total of 277 for this year, against 559 last year.

The attention of commanding officers of all stations, as well as those of organizations, was directed to the importance of this subject, and earnest effort has generally been given throughout the department

with a view to the correction of any local causes or conditions unfavorable to the welfare of the men, and where large or unusual percentages have existed, careful investigations have been made in the same direction.

It is believed that a considerable percentage of desertions may be prevented by more vigilant care and attention to the regulations as to the interior economy of companies, to the enforcement of uniform justice in punishments, and by maintaining sustained interest and careful attention of all commanders in the welfare of their men. There are always some who are neglectful, and others who have no adaptability to control men, but this may be properly corrected by a vigilant commander who is fully interested and informed as to his command.

Company discipline is generally not fully enforced to the extent it should be, for instead of disciplining properly their own commands to the full extent of their ability, according to the provisions of law and regulations, many company commanders weaken their authority and lose influence with their commands by largely turning over to summary or other courts the discipline of their men. There is no greater mistake, nor one more hurtful to the contentment, discipline, and welfare of an organization. The regulation of this subject depends on the commanding officer of a military station who has the power to refuse trial in cases proper for company discipline. In this department, a large reduction has been made in such trials, to the evident benefit of the command, and, at the same time, the maintenance of a higher standard of discipline.

In the different arms of the service in this department the greatest reduction in desertions has been made in the Coast Artillery Corps, and the unusually large percentages of last year greatly lessened throughout the districts. Quite a proportion of organizations has had no desertions at all. The largest reductions in posts have been at Fort Casey, Fort George Wright, and Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Due appreciation of such satisfactory results has been expressed to those concerned from these headquarters. It is recommended that the marked excellence of officers for command be made a matter of closer individual record and credit. It is believed that this would stimulate effort, and, being of record, would give a better knowledge as to officers suitable for future command.

Proper attention in the carrying out of paragraph 211, Army Regulations, has been directed and enforced, as far as practicable, throughout the department, and adds no little to the contentment and welfare of garrisons. This, unfortunately, is not always observed, and this duty required of commanding officers performed in a perfunctory manner, or not at all.

In consideration of this subject it is evident that the absence of so many company commanders is a misfortune to the service, as there is nothing that adds more to the contentment and welfare of an organization than the knowledge that its commanding officer is more or less permanent. It is perfectly natural that a member of an organization learns to depend upon his natural company commander and that the frequent changes, sometimes from five to six in one year, are demoralizing and produce a feeling of insecurity, especially among

noncommissioned officers, upon whom largely depends the discipline of organizations and who are practically appointed by the company commander. This is especially true of the first sergeant. It is of the greatest importance to the Army that legislation be secured to supply the large number of additional officers required to prevent this evil, and that company and regimental commanders should be, as far as possible, required to serve with their proper commands.

GENERAL-SERVICE CORPS.

Legislation to provide a general-service corps is strongly recommended, as not only is it believed it would add greatly to the efficiency of the Army, but in the end actually prove economical.

DOGS IN ALASKA.

Careful attention has been given to the efficiency and general welfare of this important and necessary mode of transportation. Steps have been taken to breed suitable dogs for the service, which will undoubtedly result in a much better dog and also a more economical supply. Careful inspections of our own dogs and those of many others were made and information relative to them secured from the most experienced and reliable sources. Our dogs are not of the best, but the general care of them has been fairly satisfactory. A great deal of improvement is needed in the kennels, and in the method of the final disposal of the dogs. Attention was brought to the large percentage of dogs lost by death or otherwise and more rigid rules have been published as to their disposal and the responsibility therefor. A circular on this subject, containing information and publishing additional instructions for the guidance of all concerned is being prepared, which should be of special value to new garrisons going into the country without experience.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

The percentage of officers absent in this department is very large and is a serious detriment to efficiency, discipline, and contentment of organizations, a number of which have had as many as five or six commanding officers in one year. There is an undoubted tendency for officers to seek details away from their commands. It is strongly recommended that more rigid rules as to the return after the performance of detached duty, as well as to the prevention of colonels and captains from being absent from their commands, be enforced. Legislation to supply additional officers to replace those who must serve away from their organizations for legitimate details is strongly urged.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

It is recommended that, as far as practicable, greater distinction be made between noncommissioned officers and privates generally throughout the service. This will undoubtedly aid discipline and render warrants much more desirable. This may be effected by pro-

viding separate messing and more privacy in quarters. Future construction of barracks should have this object in view. It is also believed that a classification of privates throughout the service is desirable, so that there shall be in all organizations of the line first-class and second-class privates, the pay now provided to be so graded that the first-class private shall receive more, and a provision being made whereby he may be reduced in case of misconduct.

UNIFORM.

While the service uniform is excellent and satisfactory, the following slight changes are recommended: (1) The issue of the brown leather service gloves, to harmonize with blouse, leggins, and other equipments. (2) The issue of a suitable hat to replace the present campaign hat. (3) A waterproof cape of a prescribed pattern be supplied for sales to officers, to secure uniformity.

ELIMINATION.

In the interest of efficiency in the Army, it is evident that there should be some legislation enacted which would enable the War Department to retire or otherwise eliminate from active service a certain class of officers, generally of field rank, who have no useful place in the active military establishment, but are an actual detriment to the service and an obstacle in the way of the advancement of deserving officers. The law at present does not reach these cases.

Very respectfully,

MARION P. MAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX A.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aid-de-camp: First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, Twentieth Infantry.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Chief of staff: Maj. Henry C. Cabell, General Staff Corps (Fourteenth Infantry).

Adjutant-general: Vacancy.

Inspector-general: Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, inspector-general, San Francisco, Cal.

Assistant to inspector-general: Maj. George Bell, jr., inspector-general, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Judge-advocate: Capt. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, acting judge-advocate.

Chief quartermaster: Lieut. Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general.

Chief commissary: Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary-general, purchasing commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Chief surgeon: Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, Medical Corps.

Chief paymaster: Maj. James Canby, paymaster, Portland, Oreg.

Chief engineer officer: Capt. Elliott J. Dent, Corps of Engineers.
 Chief ordnance officer: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, Second Field Artillery.
 Chief signal officer: Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, Seattle, Wash.,
 in charge Alaska military telegraph and cable system.
 Coast defense officer: Maj. Archibald Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps.

ATTACHED.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., First Infantry, acting adjutant-general.
 First Lieut. Rhees Jackson, Twelfth Infantry, duty in connection with maneuvers to be held in department.

OFFICERS ON DUTY UNDER ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Wilds P. Richardson, Thirteenth Infantry, president board road commissioners at Valdez, Alaska.

Capt. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, member board road commissioners at Valdez, Alaska.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, Third Infantry, member board road commissioners at Valdez, Alaska.

Col. William H. Miller, Quartermaster's Department, depot quartermaster at Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Quartermaster's Department, disbursing quartermaster at Portland, Oreg., assistant to chief quartermaster of department.

Capt. Edwin C. Long, Coast Artillery Corps, acting quartermaster, Seattle, Wash., constructing quartermaster at Forts Casey, Flagler, Lawton, Ward, and Worden, Wash.

Maj. Hugh J. Gallagher, Subsistence Department, purchasing commissary at Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Edward P. Orton, Pay Department, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Terence E. Murphy, Pay Department, Portland, Oreg.

Maj. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oreg.

Maj. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oreg.

Capt. Arthur Williams, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oreg.

Maj. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Wash.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Wash.

First Lieut. Henry H. Robert, Corps of Engineers, The Dalles, Oreg.

First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding cable ship *Burnside*.

First Lieut. James E. Maloney, Medical Reserve Corps, duty on cable ship *Burnside*.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, Twenty-fifth Infantry, quartermaster, transport *Dia*.

First Lieut. James B. Ferguson, Medical Reserve Corps, duty on transport *Dia*.

First Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding U. S. army mine planter *Samuel Ringgold*, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry, professor of military science, etc., at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.

Capt. William T. Patten, Thirteenth Infantry, professor of military science, etc., at University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

First Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, Fifteenth Cavalry, professor of military science, etc., at State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

Second Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, Third Cavalry, professor of military science, etc., at University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Maj. Frazier A. Boutelle, U. S. Army (retired), on general recruiting service at Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Charles P. Elliott, U. S. Army (retired), on general recruiting service at Spokane, Wash.

First Lieut. John M. Kelso, jr., U. S. Army (retired), on general recruiting service at Portland, Oreg.

Col. James Jackson, U. S. Army (retired), on duty with militia of State of Oregon.

Maj. Charles B. Hardin, U. S. Army (retired), on duty with militia of State of Idaho.

STATIONS AND CHANGES OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT SINCE JUNE 30, 1909.

First Infantry: Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Sixteenth Infantry: En route to stations in Alaska: headquarters, band, and Companies F, G, H, and K, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska; Companies B and E, Fort Davis, Alaska; Companies A and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Companies C and I, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; Companies D and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

Twenty-second Infantry: Under orders for station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; headquarters, band, and Companies A and F, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska; Companies B and E, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; Companies C and D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Companies G and M, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Companies H and I, Fort Davis, Alaska; Companies K and L, Fort Lisicum, Alaska.

Twenty-fifth Infantry: Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Fort George Wright, Wash.

First Cavalry: Headquarters, band, and Troops E, F, G, and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Troops I and L, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Second Field Artillery: Headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Coast Artillery Corps: District of the Columbia—^aThirty-third Company, Fort Columbia, Wash.; ^aThirty-fourth, Ninety-third, and One hundred and sixtieth Companies, Fort Stevens, Oreg. District of Puget Sound—Seventy-first, Eighty-fifth, and One hundred and forty-ninth Companies, Fort Casey, Wash.; Twenty-sixth, Ninety-second, and Ninety-fourth Companies, Fort Flagler, Wash.; ^aOne hundred and fiftieth Company, Fort Ward, Wash.; Sixth Band, Thirtieth, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, One hundred and sixth, One hundred and eighth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Companies, Fort Worden, Wash.

Engineers: Company F, Second Battalion, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Signal Corps: Company C, Valdez, Alaska; Company K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Third Infantry left the department August 5, 1909, for Philippine Islands.

Twenty-fifth Infantry arrived in the department October 5, 1909, from Philippine Islands.

Headquarters, band, and Troops A, B, C, and K, Fourteenth Cavalry, left the department November 1, 1909, for Philippine Islands.

Headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, Second Field Artillery, arrived in the department December 9, 1909, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Headquarters, band, and Batteries A and B, Fourth Field Artillery, left the department December 10, 1909, for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Headquarters, band, and Troops E, F, G, H, I, and L, First Cavalry, arrived in the department February 16, 1910, from Philippine Islands.

Troop L, Fourteenth Cavalry, left the department February 28, 1910, for Philippine Islands.

Sixteenth Infantry arrived in the department June 28, 1910; headquarters, Second and Third Battalions and machine-gun platoon from Fort Crook, Nebr., and First Battalion from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

The strength of the command, present and absent, June 30, 1910, was as follows:

	Cav- alry.	Artillery.		Infan- try.	Corps of Engi- neers.	Signal Corps.	Hos- pital Corps.	Re- cruits.	Staff.	Total.
		Coast.	Field.							
Officers:										
Present.....	13	39	11	139	2	3			45	252
Absent.....	17	10	2	54					1	84
Enlisted men:										
Present.....	383	1,775	217	2,938	147	312	197	1	55	6,025
Absent.....	20	28	12	64			3			127
Aggregate.....	433	1,852	242	3,195	149	315	200	1	101	6,488

^a Mine companies.

Changes in personnel, July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Gain:		
By promotion or appointment	-----	30
By transfer	-----	232
Total	-----	<u>262</u>
Loss:		
Resigned	-----	1
Dismissed	-----	1
Transferred or retired	-----	214
Total	-----	<u>216</u>

ENLISTED MEN.

Gain:		
Enlisted	-----	479
Reenlisted	-----	649
Recruits from depot	-----	711
By transfer	-----	3,059
From desertion	-----	112
Total	-----	<u>5,010</u>
Loss:		
Discharged—		
Expiration of service	-----	1,117
For disability	-----	79
By sentence general courts-martial	-----	171
By order	-----	224
Retired	-----	27
Transferred	-----	2,539
Died—		
Of disease	-----	10
Accident	-----	1
Drowned	-----	3
Murder or homicide	-----	1
Deserted	-----	277
Total	-----	<u>4,449</u>

The strength of the department, present and absent, June 30, 1909, was 290 officers and 5,591 enlisted men.

The strength of the department, present and absent, June 30, 1910, was 336 officers and 6,152 enlisted men.

The number of desertions from the department was 277 as against 563 last year.

APPENDIX B.

TRIALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

General courts-martial:		
Officers	-----	3
Enlisted men—convictions, 281; acquittals, 18	-----	<u>299</u>
Summary courts-martial:		
Cases tried—convictions, 2,593; acquittals, 78	-----	2,671
Number of different men tried	-----	<u>1,663</u>

Garrison courts-martial:

Cases tried—acquittals, 6; convictions, 15 ----- 21
 Number of different men tried ----- 21

Comparative analysis of general and summary courts-martial in the Department of the Columbia, during years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910:

	Average enlisted strength.	General court.	Average strength.	Summary court.	Average strength.	Garrison court.
			<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	
1909.....	5,591	341	6	3,469	62	13
1910.....	5,345	299	5½	2,671	49	21

Desertion cases, 1909, 149; convictions, 115; convicted, absent without leave, 34.

Desertion cases, 1910, 103; convictions, 69; convicted, absent without leave, 34.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

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REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION,
Manila, August 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the Philippines Division covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. During the entire period covered by this report I have been in command of the division.

GARRISON.

On June 30, 1910, the following troops were serving in the division: Four regiments of cavalry; 1 regimental headquarters, 2 battalion headquarters, field artillery; 3 batteries light and 3 batteries mountain artillery; 6 companies coast artillery; 2 mine planters; 8 regiments of infantry, less 1 battalion; 1 company Hospital Corps; 2 companies engineers; 2 companies Signal Corps, one of which is a field company; 52 companies Philippine Scouts, with general officers and staff officers, post noncommissioned staff officers, and detachments of staff corps, aggregating—

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Present in the division:		
Regular troops.....	713	11,579
Philippine Scouts.....	154	5,379
Total.....	867	16,958
Absent from the division:		
Regular troops.....	172	516
Philippine Scouts.....	13	
Total.....	185	516
Present in the division.....	867	16,958
Aggregate, present and absent.....	1,052	17,474
On duty in division, temporarily detached from regular commands:		
On duty with civil government.....	15	2
Otherwise employed.....	46	166

There are no Philippine Scout companies on duty with the civil government.

Except for several minor disturbances in the Department of Mindanao, which were promptly suppressed, conditions in the division have been peaceful during the year.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF TROOPS.

The following organizations have arrived in the division during the year:

Organisation.	Transport.	Date of arrival.
Engineers: Companies E and H.....	Logan.....	July 1, 1909
Cavalry:		
Second Regiment, headquarters and Troops B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L, M.....	do.....	Jan. 3, 1910
Twelfth Regiment, Troops A and K.....	Thomas.....	Aug. 1, 1909
Fourteenth Regiment, headquarters and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, M.....	Sheridan.....	Dec. 2, 1909
Troop L.....	Logan.....	Apr. 2, 1910
Troop D.....	Sherman.....	May 2, 1910
Field Artillery:		
First Regiment, headquarters First Battalion, and Batteries A and B.....	Logan.....	Apr. 2, 1910
Coast Artillery Corps:		
Thirteenth Company.....	do.....	Do.
One hundred and forty-sixth Company.....	Sheridan.....	Aug. 31, 1909
Infantry:		
Third Regiment.....	Buford.....	Aug. 29, 1909
Sixth Regiment.....	Thomas.....	Jan. 31, 1910
Ninth Regiment.....	Sherman.....	May 2, 1910
Twelfth Regiment.....	Thomas.....	Aug. 1, 1910
Nineteenth Regiment.....	Sheridan.....	Mar. 4, 1910
Twentieth Regiment, headquarters and 2 battalions.....	Logan.....	July 1, 1909
Twenty-first Regiment.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1909

The following organizations left the division during the year:

Organisation.	Transport.	Date of arrival.
Engineers: Companies C and D.....	Logan.....	July 15, 1909
Cavalry:		
First Regiment.....	do.....	Jan. 15, 1910
Sixth Regiment.....	Sheridan.....	Dec. 15, 1909
Field Artillery: Fifth Regiment, headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B.....	Logan.....	Apr. 15, 1910
Coast Artillery Corps:		
Thirty-fifth Company.....	do.....	Do.
Fifty-seventh Company.....	Buford.....	Sept. 15, 1909
Infantry:		
Fourth Regiment.....	Sherman.....	May 15, 1910
Fourteenth Regiment.....	Thomas.....	Feb. 15, 1910
Eighteenth Regiment.....	Logan.....	Oct. 15, 1909
Twenty-third Regiment.....	Sheridan.....	Mar. 24, 1910
Twenty-fifth Regiment.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1909
Twenty-ninth Regiment.....	Thomas.....	Aug. 15, 1909
Thirtieth Regiment.....	Logan.....	July 15, 1909

There have been 19 desertions of enlisted men reported from the regular organizations during the year and 44 from the Philippine Scout organizations for the same period, as against 35 and 24 from these organizations, respectively, last year. Sixteen deserters from regular organizations have been apprehended, and 26 from the Philippine Scouts.

Number of enlisted men discharged to accept appointments as lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, 17.

Number of enlisted men having less than six months to serve to complete their enlistments discharged to accept positions under the civil government, 55, as against 19 last year.

Number of enlisted men discharged for the convenience of the Government to accept positions as clerks, messengers, teamsters, etc., in military departments, 71, as against 67 last year.

Number of enlisted men sent to the United States for medical treatment, 258, as against 316 last year.

Number of enlisted men transferred from organizations returning to the United States to organizations remaining in the division, on account of desiring further foreign service, 968, as against 175 last year.

The following changes in the distribution of troops have occurred during the year:

Camp Wallace, Union, Luzon: Tenth Battalion, Philippine Scouts, relieved the First Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, November 10, 1909.

Dalama, Mindanao: Companies I and K, Twenty-first Infantry, relieved the detachment of the Third Company, Philippine Scouts, October 12, 1909.

Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, Luzon: Second Battalion, Second Field Artillery, relieved the Seventh Battalion, Philippine Scouts, May 12, 1910.

Stations newly garrisoned during the year: Davao, Mindanao, August 16, 1909; Dalama, Mindanao, September 15, 1909; Marahui, Mindanao, October 7, 1909; Dipolog, Mindanao, December 4, 1909; Momungan, Mindanao, April 2, 1910.

Stations abandoned during the year: Naga, Cebu, September 13, 1909; Nasugbu, Batangas, Luzon, September 15, 1909; Danao, Cebu, November 20, 1909; Balamban, Cebu, January 10, 1910; Marahui, Mindanao, March 8, 1910; Tanauan, Leyte, March 20, 1910.

The affairs of the several staff corps and departments have been satisfactorily administered during the year.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Much work has been done in the office of the chief of staff during the past year. The elaboration of the details for the maneuvers held in the division last winter was intrusted to a board of officers working under the supervision of the chief of staff and of which he was a member. These maneuvers will be the subject of a special report.

The need of a fixed policy in the matter of permanent posts in the division has long been felt, but political and military conditions have heretofore combined to prevent any definite action herein. Since the occupation of these islands military stations have been established at many points, the selection, in the great majority of cases, having been determined by the then existing conditions, and the consideration of the question of permanent sites was of necessity put off until peaceful conditions had been established.

It is believed that the time has now arrived when decision should be made as to what places in the division are to be permanently garrisoned. Present political conditions seem to warrant a decision in this matter, and the rapid deterioration of the flimsy buildings heretofore erected, many of them on rented ground, makes it necessary as a matter of economy in administration that no more money be expended at places whose retention as military stations is unnecessary.

In order that there might be a thorough study of the question I convened a board, consisting of the chief of staff, one other general staff officer, and the chief quartermaster of the division, and directed

them to submit a report on this subject. This board prepared a report which I have forwarded with my recommendations. I deem it unnecessary to discuss again the conclusions reached in this matter, as doubtless the entire question has by this time received careful consideration by the War Department, but it seems proper to invite attention to the general and rapid deterioration of public buildings at military stations, due primarily to the unsuitable character of construction; to urge that a prompt decision be reached on the question of location of permanent posts, and that construction of an approved permanent type be commenced without delay.

The economies that can be effected in the matter of repairs and rentals resulting from a settled policy in this matter are so great that the adoption of a definite plan seems to be dictated by both military and business principles. A redistribution of troops in conformity with a properly digested plan; a vesting in the United States of title to the lands required; and suitable permanent construction, while involving considerable initial expense, must in the end prove highly beneficial in the matter of economy. In referring to the recommendations of this board the chief quartermaster, in his annual report, remarks:

It will hardly be practicable to do anything in this line, however, from the appropriation "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands," such as have been made in the last few years. These appropriations have only been barely sufficient to maintain existing shelters, pay rentals, erect temporary structures which had to be provided for the shelter of troops and supplies. Estimates recently forwarded, however, have asked for material increase in this appropriation for the purpose above outlined, and if provided by Congress this work can go forward.

I earnestly renew my recommendations in this matter. The time seems to be ripe for the determination of a fixed policy herein; military and political conditions seem to justify it, and the annual outlay on account of rentals, together with the rapidly increasing expense of keeping in repair the temporary wooden buildings heretofore erected and now deteriorating, are expenditures opposed to sound business principles.

The chief of staff has also had much to do in connection with the elaboration of defensive plans. Work of this character is regarded, however, as of a confidential nature, and as it has been the subject of separate reports, no further discussion of it is entered into here.

The military information division, which is under the chief of staff, continues to do most important work. With a view to enabling this office to perform properly the functions belonging to it, the necessary number of carefully selected officers has been assigned to duty in that office. The military mapping now being carried on by the Engineer Corps is supplemented in the military information division by reconnaissances in the strategic areas intimately connected with the defense of the islands, and these reconnaissances will now be continued during both dry and rainy seasons. The value of such work is at once apparent when preparation of plans of defense is begun; without it but little can be accomplished.

The military information division has charge of such secret-service work as has been found necessary.

It maintains a library of 6,364 volumes, which may be used by officers on the usual conditions. During the past year over 3,300 volumes have been loaned.

The officer in charge of the military information division again invites attention to the need of suitable offices. This need is apparent to me, and unless the erection of a proper headquarters building, sufficiently commodious for all departments, is to be begun in the near future, steps will have to be taken to provide other quarters for the military information division.

Other matters referred to in the report of the officer in charge have already been the subject of special report or will be brought to the attention of the War Department at a future date. The nature of these reports is such that they may not be commented on here.

I deem it proper in this connection to submit the following for the consideration of the War Department:

Since April 23, 1909, the date when I assumed command of this division, the position of chief of staff has been held by three officers. I believe a system of administration is glaringly faulty under which so many changes are possible in so short a time. A chief of staff should have an intimate knowledge of conditions to enable him to carry on in a satisfactory manner the work of his office. This knowledge can be gained only through close study and observation. Of the three officers above referred to one was relieved in August last, after having completed nearly two years' service here; one served from September 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, when he was relieved through promotion, and the present chief of staff, who was assigned on April 30, 1910, will, in all probability, obtain his promotion in January next, if not sooner. Such rapid changes do not make for efficiency in this office.

The Field Service Regulations provide that "the chief of staff should enjoy the complete confidence of his commander and a considerable degree of independence in the performance of his ordinary duties." It being essential that the division commander should have complete confidence in his chief of staff, it would seem that the former should have some voice in the selection of this officer, and I therefore recommend that this be established as a practice, and furthermore that the tour of duty of the chief of staff, for this division at least, be made conterminous with that of the commanding general. The same practice might well be extended to the several departments.

In my last annual report I recommended that the clerical force of the general staff should be a permanent body belonging to the General Staff Corps. As now organized the chief clerk and record clerk of the military information division here belong to the adjutant-general's office, while the draftsmen are on the pay rolls of the quartermaster's department.

Press of business in these latter offices might result in withdrawing all clerical assistance from the military information division. This state of things should be corrected, and an organization as recommended would accomplish such correction.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The adjutant-general reports that the force of civilian clerks and messengers is insufficient to do the work of his office promptly and is supplemented by the detail of enlisted men. The use of enlisted men in these positions is the result of necessity and is unavoidable with

the present limited civilian force, but it increases the already large percentage of men away from their organizations, and the character of the work done is not usually up to the requirements. It is urgently recommended that the present deficiency be met by the transfer here of a sufficient number of civilian clerks and messengers to enable the business of the division to be promptly and properly transacted.

The adjutant-general comments upon the practical operation of the system inaugurated by General Orders, No. 92, War Department, 1909, and recommends that all papers that are to be signed by or acted upon by a commanding general be recorded in the office of the adjutant-general. Much confusion arises under the present system, in that two or more papers bearing on the same subject may be recorded in different offices, with the result that it is by accident or through personal recollection on the part of somebody that they are ever connected. Under this system no proper record is possible. I concur in these views of the adjutant-general and recommend appropriate modification of the present regulations.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

All organizations serving in the division have been inspected during the past year, except the Second Battalion, Seventh Infantry, which was absent from its station when the annual inspection was made. With a few exceptions, all accounts of disbursing officers have been inspected.

The inspector-general reports that the discipline of the troops is, in general, excellent. He reports that supplies in all departments—generally speaking—are ample in quantity and satisfactory in quality, excepting, however, the khaki clothing being furnished. While his criticism of this clothing is known to be well founded, no recommendation looking to remedial action is here made, since it is understood that a new material has been adopted and issue of clothing manufactured from it will doubtless soon commence. The khaki helmets issued for experimental purposes have been worn throughout the year by the entire command, exclusive of Philippine Scouts. A special report has been rendered on this subject, and an allotment has been made by the War Department to cover the expense of further investigation with a view to securing a suitable helmet for use by our troops in the Tropics. I have no doubt that a very satisfactory helmet will be developed. Experiments are now being made, and a report will be submitted as soon as a conclusion shall have been reached. Woolen puttees have been worn this year by all foot troops in the division, and by the great majority of officers are believed to be far superior to the canvas leggings heretofore issued. Separate report on the test of these puttees has already been forwarded.

The inspector-general commends the transport service, both transpacific and interisland.

In connection with the subject of inspection of troops he recommends that a limited amount of service ammunition for inspection purposes be set aside. I am of the opinion that service firing by infantry, cavalry, and artillery as part of the inspection of a command would be of the greatest value in aiding an inspector-general to determine the condition of efficiency of the troops. At the same

time, the large expenditure of ammunition needed to attain proficiency under the present Small-Arms Firing Manual and the limited allowance for field and coast artillery practice will render it necessary to increase materially the appropriations if such firing is to be prescribed as a part of inspection exercises without reducing the present allowances for instruction purposes, already none too large.

The following quotation appearing in the report of the inspector-general is taken from one submitted by Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, inspector-general:

Under existing orders, mounted troops on changing station to and from the Philippines leave their horse equipments at the old posts. Experience here and in the United States convinces me that this is harmful and expensive, and that it is to the interest of the service that these articles should be carried with the troops the same as other portions of their outfits. The harm comes in the formation of a habit of not taking proper care of the equipments to be left behind. Both men and officers lose their sense of responsibility for the upkeep of articles which are soon to pass into other hands and are prone to neglect them, and thus a habit of carelessness is begotten that can not help but be detrimental. The equipments to be left behind are not always properly prepared for packing, and in consequence frequently become unserviceable from mold or through deterioration before being received by the incoming troops. Many articles that are serviceable and would be repaired and used by the old organization for considerable time are examined by the recipient with a decided bias and soon find their place on an inspection report. I believe that the small saving in freight charges is more than offset to the Government due to the condemnation of property that would not have been submitted for inspection had it not been for the transfer, and I recommend that all equipments be carried by each organization.

I believe that the conditions above set forth should be corrected. It is hardly to be expected that an organization will care for its equipment with the same thoroughness if it knows that this equipment will be in its possession for only a few years as it would if the equipment remained with it until unserviceable. Moreover, it is unfair to take from an organization a set of equipments which has been maintained in perfect condition and to turn over to it on change of station articles unsightly and nearly unserviceable through lack of care on the part of others.

I recommend that cavalry and field artillery organizations on changing station take with them their horse equipment and harness.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of trials by courts-martial in the division during the last fiscal year:

	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Total.	Total last year.
Officers	40	2	42	11
Enlisted men:				
Garrison courts-martial	1,066	47	1,113	644
Summary courts-martial	10,495	225	10,720	7,013
General courts-martial	112	31	143	56
Regimental courts-martial	6	.....	6	14

The judge-advocate reports in this connection as follows: "The use by soldiers of native intoxicants, usually procured in the absence of sane drinks, which can not be had upon the reservations, seems to be

at the root of most of the cases tried." The commanding general, Department of Luzon, in his annual report, remarks that—

An examination of the court-martial records for the past year indicates very clearly that a majority of the cases tried by inferior courts and a considerable number of those tried by general courts-martial, are directly traceable to the use of native liquors. The deleterious, and in many cases disastrous, effects of such liquors are too well known to call for comment. It is a condition which is practically uncontrollable by the military authorities. It is a violation of the law of the islands to sell such liquor to soldiers, but it is a law which can not be and is not enforced. The business is largely carried on by natives carrying the liquor on their persons; they hang around the outside of the reservation, and it is impossible to keep the men from getting it. The native police are powerless and indifferent in the matter.

It appears to have been demonstrated beyond any question that the effect on the Army of the act prohibiting the sale in post exchanges of beer and light wines has been most unfortunate. The desire of a very large percentage of normal men for some sort of stimulant is a desire which such men are sure to gratify. Under conditions existing prior to the passage of the act in question this desire could be met, and was met, in a way that insured to the soldier a wholesome beverage and at the same time admitted of absolute control over the quantity taken. His demand was gratified without harm to himself or the service. But since the privilege of purchasing under these eminently satisfactory conditions was withdrawn, there have grown up on the outskirts of every reservation disreputable places where liquor of the most unwholesome vile quality is dispensed, usually at exorbitant prices, from the direct effects of which the soldier commits many of the offenses which cause his trial by court-martial and often brings about his physical collapse. The results of the use of these liquors are best evidenced by referring to the sick report, where, for the past year, 106,531 days were lost by the troops for causes not incurred in line of duty. This represents about 292 men constantly sick as a result of their own misconduct. To see is to believe, and I am convinced that an investigation of this matter, to include a personal observation by members of the committee of the Congress, would result in prompt remedial legislation.

While the number of summary court trials is very large, it is believed that the remedy lies, to a great extent, in legislation as suggested above and not in an attempt, as advocated by some, to have less recourse to this excellent and distinctly the most effective agency we have for securing discipline. Admittedly, any punishment has as its principal object the prevention of a repetition of the offense, and in this view of the matter the handling of a case by what may be termed "company discipline," such as extra fatigue, deprivation of pass privileges, and the like, is frequently sufficient to accomplish what is desired, but it is not believed that men are often sent to trial by their company commanders until the methods above referred to have been tried and found to be ineffective. Then the summary court, with its prompt punishments, and, still more, with its continuing threat of dishonorable discharge, assuming the specified number and degree of summary court convictions and sentences, proves to be the true and effective method for discipline. Another important consideration, one which constitutes the strongest argument in favor of the summary court, is that by its use there is secured a uniformity in the punishments meted out for the same offense at any one post, a

condition greatly to be desired and which can be reached only where all minor cases are tried before one officer who applies a uniform scale of punishment.

The question of land titles in the division is one that is still in an unsatisfactory condition. Elsewhere in this report reference is made to the necessity of arriving at a definite policy in the matter of permanent posts. As soon as a decision has been reached in this matter steps should at once be taken to extinguish all private titles to land included within the proposed reservations, and this once accomplished, a proclamation by the President should issue establishing a military reservation, title to which will rest absolutely in the United States, even, as will often be the case, where an executive proclamation has already been published affecting the reservation under consideration.

The judge-advocate recommends that certain stenographers competent to report court-martial cases be attached to the several departments of the division. I concur in this recommendation, having witnessed the difficulty—almost the impossibility—of securing competent reports. Clerks of the grade needed are not furnished this division, however, and I recommend that this matter receive consideration and that suitable clerks be sent out.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The affairs of this department have been conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

During the fiscal year the amounts received under the different appropriations aggregated \$4,266,780.35, and the amounts disbursed, transferred, or deposited aggregated \$3,362,895.95. Practically the entire balance remaining on hand at the end of the fiscal year—\$903,884.40—will be required to meet outstanding obligations.

Much progress has been made during the year in settling the legal status of the titles to lands now occupied by the military, yet much remains to be done.

The water transportation branch of the quartermaster's department is conducted in a highly efficient manner. During the year the following vessels were purchased: One seagoing tug; 1 river steamer; 6 launches; 12 lorchas, and 2 smaller boats, at a total cost of \$230,551.50. The department also built 2 scows and 18 rowboats. Contract has also been awarded for a steel twin-screw vessel for harbor service, to cost \$67,117.50. Three launches were sold at auction, bringing a total price of \$7,507.50.

The operations of the interisland transport service show, on account of owned vessels, a saving to the Government of \$52,972.17 for the fiscal year. The operation of the interisland chartered dispatch boats resulted in a net loss to the Government of \$48,021.90. It is hoped that as funds become available boats may be purchased with a view to gradually surrendering all chartered vessels. Steam lighters, tugs, and launches for harbor service were operated at a cost of \$234,042.59. The estimated cost of chartering these vessels, had such action been necessary, is \$450,000, based on current prices. These figures show a saving of approximately \$215,957.41. A comparison of the work

of the water transportation branch of the quartermaster's department for the years 1909 and 1910 is as follows:

Cargo handled in Manila in 1909, 300,077 cubic tons, at 0.5645 cent per ton; cargo handled in Manila in 1910, 354,139 cubic tons, at 0.4530 cent per ton; a saving of 0.1115 cent per ton.

LAND TRANSPORTATION, SHOPS, AND CORRAL.

Generally speaking, the quality of forage received from the United States has been good. The chief quartermaster reports that hay is shipped in bales weighing 175, 185, and 195 pounds, which makes them unwieldy and hard for Filipino laborers to handle. I invited attention to this matter in my report last year and renew here the recommendation then made, viz, that hay be shipped in bales of about 4 cubic feet and weighing approximately 100 pounds. Lumber has been received in sufficient quantity and of good quality. The shops and corral of this department are extensive and of the greatest importance to the administration of this division. The variety and amount of work turned out at these shops is such that unless they are maintained in an efficient condition large additional expense will be involved through the necessity of having the work done by contract. At present this plant is badly located, its distance from the quartermaster's docks and railroad station being, respectively, $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The expense and loss of time in hauling material to and from these shops is great, but no change can be made until a new and more suitable site can be provided. This question is part of a larger one affecting the whole subject of reservations in the city of Manila, which question is now before the War Department for adjustment.

Six hundred and ninety animals were received from the United States on the transport *Diw* during the past fiscal year. Generally speaking, they have been satisfactory. The death rate has been reduced below that of the preceding year, and this is due to improved sanitary conditions and excellent facilities for treatment in the veterinary hospital at the corral.

The following shows the shortage existing here of public animals:

	Shortage in Phil- ippines Division June 30.	Due Sep- tember 1 on <i>Diw</i> .	Reported required (cable August 11).
Horses:			
Cavalry and riding.....	795	211	600
Artillery, draft.....	25	1	25
Draft.....	116	10	100
Mules:			
Draft.....	348	145	203
Pack.....	142	50	82
Saddle.....	12	.....	12
Total.....	1,438	417	1,022

In addition, it must be borne in mind that many animals now carried on quartermaster papers as serviceable are old and will last but a short time longer. While still able to do ordinary service in time of peace, the hard, continued work of a campaign will quickly render so many useless as to cripple the cavalry and field artillery and seri-

ously impair the efficiency of the transportation service. As illustrating this condition, the Twelfth Cavalry is reported as needing at present 130 horses, while its commanding officer states that by December 1, 334 will be required. The same is true to a greater or less degree of the other mounted organizations; a large number of the artillery horses are worn out. No animals have been supplied for the engineers or sanitary troops; and, furthermore, all estimates are based on peace strength of organizations. The need for immediate correction of this condition is urgent.

In this connection, and with a view to filling the present deficiency in cavalry mounts, attention is invited to the recommendations made in my last annual report. The purchase of 500 Australian horses, as therein suggested, at a somewhat higher price than was paid for those already in use, should enable us to obtain a higher grade animal without exceeding or even equaling the present cost of the mounts now being purchased in the United States. It is recommended also that the possibility of purchasing horses suitable for field artillery be investigated. The nearness of this market would seem to suggest a thorough investigation of the question of the suitability for our mounted service of animals obtainable in Australia. Should this investigation show that satisfactory animals of the several classes can be obtained there, the supply for this division might come entirely from Australia, the *Dix* being used to transport them.

The quartermaster's steam laundry does the laundry work for the transpacific and interisland transports. It is estimated that the saving to the Government is between \$200 and \$500 per annum. In addition, the laundry does work for the hospital and for officers and enlisted men.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The affairs of this department have been conducted satisfactorily.

The value of stores lost through deterioration during the past fiscal year is \$21,839.74 and from other causes \$5,375.01, aggregating \$27,214.75, or about 0.0084 per cent of the value of the stores handled. Reclamation has been made on the sellers for \$13,543.04, and the losses will be more than met by this item and by "gains and surplus cash taken up," these last aggregating \$14,417.06, or a total of \$27,960.10.

The chief commissary remarks that—

None of the laborers in the subsistence department receive a ration. In this connection I wish to renew my recommendation of last year, i. e., to prohibit the issuing of rations to civil employees of the army as part of their compensation except in active campaign, or at least that, except in active campaign, it should require the approval of the commanding general of a division or separate department; at the present time there are 995 civil employees drawing rations, the question whether "the circumstances of his service make it necessary and the terms of his engagement provide for it" being now determined by junior officers. These men are employed at the same stations as subsistence employees who do not draw rations.

This matter was referred to in my last annual report, and I submit it again for the consideration of the department.

The chief commissary refers also to the small number of clerks available for foreign service, and renews the recommendations made

last year that the per diem allowed for temporary duty, or some other adequate allowance, be given them.

The quality and quantity of supplies received has been satisfactory. Facilities at posts for storage of perishable supplies have been greatly improved during the past year, though at a number of posts the cold-storage plants are still not what they should be. Satisfactory arrangements in this matter at all stations are of the first importance, not only for the comfort and contentment of the troops, but for their physical welfare also.

With a view to determining the possibilities as to the raising of potatoes in these islands, the subsistence department has been conducting interesting experiments in Luzon and Mindanao. The experiment at Camp John Hay, Luzon, was not a success, but at the potato farm near Camp Vicars, Mindanao, very gratifying results have been obtained. Enough time has not elapsed to enable the subsistence department to secure sufficient data, but the indications thus far are that potatoes of very good quality can be grown, with a yield per acre that will reduce the cost of production to a low figure. Further report will be forwarded when complete figures are available.

The subsistence department continues to use the insular cold-storage plant for the preservation of perishable stores, and this bureau of the civil government furnishes ice to the army. In this connection the following, in which I concur, is quoted from the chief commissary's report:

On December 4, 1909, a letter emanating from this office was forwarded through the adjutant-general, Philippines Division, to the executive secretary, insular government, for reference to the division of cold storage, in which it was pointed out that the army was paying an excessive price for its ice, and that the same rate was charged the army for wholesale quantities as was charged the individual for the small quantity consumed in his household. It was further pointed out that it has been held by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army in a decision dated March 10, 1905, that "in matters relating to transfers of property or supplies the insular government has been regarded as an agency of the War Department." Under this decision subsistence supplies desired by the insular government or any of its branches are sold by this department at cost prices under Army Regulations, 675. It was thought that this regulation might in fairness be applied reciprocally in sales of ice to the subsistence department by the insular government; in other words, that the insular government should sell ice to the army at the cost of production. No reply having been received to this letter, an inquiry was made through official channels on April 9 asking what action had been taken. No reply has been received to either of these communications, but on preparing the contract for furnishing ice to the army for the fiscal year 1911 the insular government made a reduction of 25 per cent from the last contract price.

In view of the above-quoted decision of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army it is believed that only the original cost should be charged by the insular government for stores sold to the departments of the army serving in this division.

The chief commissary recommends that before commencing construction work on buildings intended for use as subsistence store-houses, bakeries, or the like, the plans be submitted to the subsistence department for examination, with a view to possible suggestions as to modifications in design, arrangement, or location. I concur in this recommendation.

During the latter part of the last fiscal year a change was made in the components of the Filipino ration. The changes published in General Orders, No. 24, War Department, current series, were made

in an endeavor to comply with the recommendations of the board for the study of tropical diseases and to ration the Philippine Scouts as largely as possible from native food products. The new method of rationing prescribed in General Orders, Nos. 57 and 58, War Department, current series, may result in defeating the object for which these changes were made. Reports are not yet at hand showing the practical operation of this new system, but it has been found necessary to compel the use by scouts of the undermilled rice prescribed in General Orders, No. 24, and instructions in this matter have been issued.

The chief commissary recommends that some provision of regulations be made so that the items bacon, $\frac{3}{4}$ -pound cans, and hard bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound package, now carried as components of the haversack ration, may be disposed of at the same price per pound as bacon, issue, 12-pound cans, and hard bread, 50-pound boxes, when not needed for issue within six months. I concur in this recommendation, as otherwise a loss through deterioration is certain to result.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

On June 30, 1910, there were present in the division the following:

Officers:	
Medical Corps.....	80
Medical Reserve Corps.....	43
Dental surgeons.....	10
Total.....	133

The chief surgeon reports that with but few exceptions the officers of the corps have performed their duties faithfully and energetically; the dental surgeons, too, have rendered satisfactory service.

The total number of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, present and absent, on June 30, 1910, was 670, as against 710 on the corresponding date last year, being a loss of 40. The duties of the men, too, have been satisfactorily performed.

On June 30, 1910, the personnel of the Army Nurse Corps in the division consisted of 1 chief nurse and 30 nurses, aggregating 31, as against an aggregate of 30 on the same date last year. The chief surgeon reports the services of these nurses as satisfactory.

Insane ex-soldiers of the Philippine Scouts are still cared for in the San Lazaro Hospital. There are at present six under treatment, and the chief surgeon reports them as receiving good treatment in this institution, the only one in the islands equipped for the purpose.

On the subject of health and sanitary conditions the report says:

The mean strength of regulars was 13,297 and of scouts 5,525. These figures, as also all ratios calculated thereupon, are based on eleven months' actual figures and one month estimated.

The total number of officers and enlisted men, regulars and scouts, admitted to sick report during the year, including 885 remaining from last year, was 24,927, representing an admission rate of 1,277.34, as compared with 1,314.75 last report.

There were 92 deaths from all causes, or 4.89 per thousand, against 8.04 per thousand last fiscal year. The death rate for regulars was 4.81 per thousand; that for scouts, 5.07. There was no death from variola.

The causes of death and actual number of each were as follows:

Cause.	Regulars.	Scouts.
Killed in action.....	2	.....
Died of wounds.....	2	.....
Gunshot wounds, not in action.....	2	1
Injuries.....	11	2
Drowned.....	4	.....
Suicide.....	5	2
Typhoid fever.....	6	.....
Malarial fever.....	1	1
Dysentery.....	6	1
Tuberculosis.....	1	2
Appendicitis.....	1	.....
Diseases of the liver.....	2	1
Diseases of the heart.....	3	1
Pneumonia.....	2	1
Septicæmia.....	3	1
Peritonitis.....	1	1
Nephritis.....	.....	2
Asiatic cholera.....	.....	4
Beriberi.....	.....	4
Other diseases.....	12	4
Total.....	64	28

One regular was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. This exception to the rule that all such cases should be sent to the United States for final action was directed by the War Department, because the soldier was afflicted with leprosy, and his return to the United States was prohibited by the health authorities.

There were 38 discharges for disability among the native troops, as against 96 for 1909. Nineteen of these were for tuberculosis and 8 for beriberi, the remaining 11 being for 9 different causes. The marked decrease in this discharge rate indicates the wisdom of the policy of sending all scouts recommended for discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability to the division hospital, Manila, for examination and report by a board of medical officers at that hospital.

The following exhibit shows the discharges for disability among native scouts during the last four fiscal years:

Cause of discharge.	Fiscal year—			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Tuberculosis.....	23	12	36	19
Beriberi.....	4	5	36	8
Insanity.....	4	9	5	.....
Impaired vision.....	2	2	2	1
Asthma.....	.....	3	.....	.....
External causes.....	2	.....	5	1
Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nephritis.....	.....	1	1	3
Neuritis.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rheumatism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery.....	.....	1	2	.....
Leprosy.....	1	.....	1	.....
Paralysis.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Paragonomiasis.....	.....	1	1	1
Otitis.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Heart disease.....	1	.....	2	1
Hæmoptysis.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Senile debility.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Neurasthenia.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	39	34	97	38

The constantly noneffective rate per thousand was 42.47, as against 47.09 last year. That for regulars was 48.87 and for scouts 28.76. The average number on sick report daily was 808.81, of whom 649.86 were regulars and 158.95 were scouts.

Venereal diseases constitute, as formerly, the principal cause of nonefficiency among the regular troops; 98,281 days were lost by them for causes not incurred in the line of duty. This represents 269.28 men constantly sick as a result of their own misconduct—a rate of 20.25 per thousand, as compared with 20.62 for 1909. The native scouts, also as formerly, present a more favorable showing in that venereal diseases fall to fifth place as a cause of nonefficiency. Eight thousand two hundred and fifty days were lost by them from all causes not incurred in the line of duty, representing 22.60 men constantly sick as a result of their own misconduct—a rate of 4.09 per thousand, as against 4.59 for last year.

The most important morbid causes of nonefficiency among regulars, in the order of their importance, were venereal diseases, digestive diseases, dengue, cutaneous diseases, and malarial fevers. Among scouts the order is different, viz, malarial fevers, digestive diseases, cutaneous diseases, beriberi, and venereal diseases. The admissions for malarial diseases were about double those for digestive diseases, which came second. Admissions for malaria represent 24 per cent of all admissions.

I deem it proper to invite attention to the case of leprosy referred to in the above extract from the chief surgeon's report. The unfortunate position in which this man finds himself seems to me to call for action, either executive or legislative. While in the military service here he falls ill of a certain disease, presumably through no fault of his own, and as a result it appears likely that he will have to spend the balance of his life in a leper colony, consisting of those of an alien race. When we consider that the danger of spreading this disease is much less than is that from many others against which little or no precaution is taken, the injustice done this man seems clear. I recommend that he be returned to the United States and on arrival be put on the same status as others now there suffering from this disease. Such action would seem to be dictated not only by consideration of the present case, but also from the possibility of similar cases in future.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The affairs of this department have been well conducted during the year.

Including the amounts on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the total debits amount to \$9,362,125.89; the disbursements aggregated \$8,385,799.69, leaving a balance on hand of \$976,326.20.

I have no recommendations to make concerning the operations of this department.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

The principal duties of this officer have been in connection with fortification work and military mapping. Inasmuch as regular reports on the former are rendered and recommendations of the division fortification board have been forwarded from time to time, further discussion of this work seems unnecessary here. Commendable progress has been made on the military map of Luzon. During the past year a total area of approximately 1,500 square miles was mapped, and it is believed that with a suitable organization for the next season practically all the mapping of areas of military importance in this island will be finished. I regard this work as of urgent importance.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In my annual report for the last fiscal year I brought to the notice of the War Department the need in this division for an additional officer of the Ordnance Department. The conditions that then impelled me to make this recommendation still exist. The steady increase in seacoast armament carries with it a corresponding increase in the work of the Ordnance Department, and with the additional batteries building and projected, still further demands for the services of these officers may be anticipated. I renew my previous recommendations, that an additional officer of the Ordnance Department be assigned for duty at the Manila depot.

The chief ordnance officer reports material in satisfactory condition, generally speaking. The most serious faults found are in the ammunition for mountain artillery. Deterioration in the powder of the propelling charge has resulted in a considerable falling off in muzzle velocity, which results not only in confusion in the service of the piece, but reduces the extreme range to about 3,400 yards. Unless a new pattern mountain gun is shortly to be issued, the remaining ammunition should be replaced by a newer supply, giving service velocities. Some complaints have been received of alleged inaccuracy in the model 1903 magazine rifle, due to enlargement of the bore and metal fouling. While some enlargements have been found, many of these rifles, alleged to be inaccurate, are still fully fit for use. The issue of Colt's double-acting revolvers, caliber .45, model 1909, has been begun in this division and will be continued until completed. Certain changes in the equipment of Philippine Scouts have been approved and issues in conformity therewith have been or are about to be made. A new pack has been designed which is believed to meet the requirements of these troops, and has been forwarded to the War Department with recommendations.

The chief ordnance officer is also armament officer of the Philippine armament district. The work consists of repairs of defects as reported and considerable alterations on guns and carriages. The repair shop at Fort Mills has still only a temporary housing. A suitable building should be erected at the earliest practicable date.

All the seacoast armament for Fort Mills and Fort Wint is on hand, except one 6-inch gun and carriage and eight 12-inch mortars and carriages. It is of the utmost importance that these be supplied at once. Representations in this case have already been made, and I strongly urge that my recommendations be approved and executed.

The chief ordnance officer makes certain recommendations concerning ammunition supply for seacoast guns. He also comments upon the question of guns for use in the land defenses of seacoast fortifications. Inasmuch as these things are of a confidential nature and have already been the subject of report, they are not discussed here. My recommendations previously made on these matters I again urge upon the War Department; I regard favorable action as of the first importance.

The legal status of the reservation occupied by the Manila ordnance depot is unsatisfactory. Part of this—the Plaza Moriones and the water front—is claimed by the city. This property is included in the general subject of reservations in the city of Manila, which subject has been submitted to the War Department for settlement.

SIGNAL CORPS.

On June 30, 1910, there were 4 officers of the Signal Corps and 1 attached officer in this division. The officer attached has since been returned to duty with his regiment. This number is believed to be inadequate, and as a result the chief signal officer and his assistant are called upon to undertake the technical work in the three departments, the installation of fire control for the coast artillery positions, the construction and maintenance of wireless stations, and many other duties and details which overload the office. The chief signal officer recommends that 7 signal officers be assigned to this division, with duties as follows: One as chief signal officer; 1 as his assistant; 1 as property and disbursing officer and quartermaster; 2 with the field company; 1 with Company F, and 1 available for duty in making inspections and reports on conditions where special information is necessary to the chief signal officer. I believe that the number stated above is none too large. The duties performed in connection with administration, fire control installation, maintenance of post-telephone systems, and the proper tactical and technical instruction of the field company make it essential, if the highest degree of efficiency is to be attained, that this recommendation be carried out.

The enlisted strength in the division on June 30, 1910, was 147 men, organized into two companies, F and L, with stations at Manila and Fort William McKinley, respectively. The enlisted personnel of Company F is used solely for administrative purposes. Men are drawn from it for duty throughout the division as linemen, operators, etc. Company L was formerly maintained as a skeleton organization in the Department of Mindanao, but was ordered to Fort William McKinley for station in December, 1909, and was reorganized as a provisional field company for service during the division maneuvers. Subsequently, and in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 53, War Department, 1910, it was regularly designated a field company with an authorized strength of 75 men. The strength of a field company, as fixed by General Orders, No. 40, War Department, current series, is 3 officers and 75 men. It is apparent, therefore, that not only for instruction purposes, but in order that in maneuvers each force may have an officer thoroughly familiar with and expert in field company methods, this company should have not less than 2 officers on duty with it.

The strength of the enlisted force in the division is also inadequate, and 50 additional men should be assigned. The nominal strength, 150 men, is never actually present on account of changes of station between Manila and the United States and between the islands. As a result the field company, L, is usually 10 or 15 men short of its proper quota of 75 men, and Company F reduced, by detail for fire control work, telegraph operators, linemen, and service at the departments of Mindanao and the Visayas, to a strength so small that it is difficult to perform the ordinary company duties, and all hope of instruction for the men is necessarily abandoned.

Post-telephone systems throughout the division are reported as being in good condition.

With the exception of two short lines in the Department of Luzon and three lines, one about 21 miles long, in the Department of the Visayas, no metallic telegraph systems are operated by the Signal

Corps. A number of wireless stations are maintained, and while these are for temporary use only, they afford excellent opportunities for training men in this class of work.

Fire control installation at the seacoast fortifications is progressing satisfactorily. Regular reports are rendered covering this work.

The chief signal officer asks that the library in his office be equipped with the latest literature on the technical subjects pertaining to the Signal Corps, and also that a complete file of signal school documents be supplied. These requests appear proper, and I recommend that the books and documents asked for be supplied.

COAST DEFENSE OFFICER.

The work of this office has been satisfactorily conducted and reports and recommendations have been forwarded from time to time during the year. All of these are of a confidential nature, however, and cover substantially everything pertaining to this office.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The regular season for 1910 varied in the several departments, and in numerous cases extensions had to be made, due to delay in the receipt of new target material and in order to allow for the preparation of the ranges for firing in accordance with the new manual. With the exception of a few companies of Philippine Scouts, who had to fire at stations other than their own, the regular practice was completed on July 31.

In view of the provisions of paragraphs 264 and 335, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, no competitions have been or will be held during the current year.

The reports of the practice have not yet been received, but enough is known to say that under the circumstances the season is considered successful. Only enough money was available from the appropriation "Shooting galleries and ranges" to properly prepare two ranges in the entire division for firing in accordance with the new manual. The others have been prepared, as far as practicable, by the labor of troops. It is urged that liberal appropriations for the next fiscal year be made to complete the work already done and to finish the equipment of the ranges in the division. At many of the stations excellent terrain for Class B ranges has been found and utilized.

The courses prescribed in the new manual are considered far in advance of anything heretofore attempted.

All the machine-gun platoons in the division were assembled for practice at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, November 4 to December 16, 1909. The results obtained were highly satisfactory, and the improvement in these organizations is marked.

It is the intention to hold a combined practice at Camp Stotsenburg this year, commencing about November 1 and lasting for six weeks.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

I devoted a considerable portion of my last annual report to matters pertaining to this organization, certain facts concerning

which I felt it only fair to bring up at that time in view of adverse criticisms of the scouts then lately appearing in service periodicals. My remarks at that time had in view the correcting of the many misconceptions concerning the Philippine Scouts, to give expression to my opinion of their value to us as soldiers, and, as I then said, "to conduce to a clearer, saner, and above all, safer practice respecting these troops than has hitherto obtained." The experience of the past year has strengthened my convictions respecting the views I then expressed. The services rendered by this organization continue to be most satisfactory and there has been a steady increase in efficiency.

Since my former comments on the economies effected by maintaining the scout organization, further progress has been made in this regard. The pay schedule and clothing allowances have been reduced, the former by increasing the pay in the higher grades and reducing that of the privates, with a resulting general increase in efficiency. Equipage has been reduced to a minimum, and the cost of maintenance of scout posts is kept to the lowest possible figure.

In the Department of Mindanao a number of new posts garrisoned by scouts have been established during the past year, allotments for construction being limited to the cost of material, which is nearly altogether of native production and obtainable in the vicinity of the posts.

The number of posts available for battalion instruction being few, a plan of rotation is being followed which in time will give all battalions equal opportunities for concentration; and for those battalions which are scattered every effort is being made to facilitate supervision by the battalion commanders of the work of their several commands. The system of theoretical instruction inaugurated in the scout officers' garrison school has quickly demonstrated its value, as evidenced by the excellent percentages obtained in nearly all cases at the last examination for promotion, when about forty officers were examined. It is confidently expected that the showing will be still better after the garrison school has been in operation for some time.

With one exception each battalion is composed of companies all recruited from the same tribe. It is believed to be sound policy to have these troops serve habitually in parts of the division other than those from which recruited. Local questions—political, economical and social—then have little or no interest for them, and, freed from these distracting influences, they can better devote themselves to their proper work; therefore we may expect a higher degree of efficiency. Changes of station have already been made with a view to carrying out this policy, and at present there are only two battalions serving in those parts of the division from which recruited. Further changes to be made before the end of the calendar year will fully accomplish this desirable condition.

A bill for the retirement of scout officers has, during this last session of Congress, become a law. The general order publishing this act has not yet been received, but it is understood that it provides for their retirement, as first sergeants, after thirty years' service.

From the noncommissioned officers of our regular organizations we obtain the great majority of the scout officers. It is thought that

there should be a wider field of selection, but in order to make the service sufficiently attractive a more liberal retirement law should be enacted. While to a regular noncommissioned officer of five or more years' service the prospect of retirement as provided for in the new act may seem a great inducement, yet in order to induce others to enter the service, such as graduates of institutions having a good system of military instruction, surely, for the future of all, some better provision should be made. It is believed that men of this class and those enlisted men who have failed by a small margin in the examination for a regular commission would make the very best material for scout officers. It is thought that a law giving retirement as second lieutenants after twenty years' commissioned service would be suitable.

GENERAL.

The battalion of mountain artillery serving in this division has been assigned for temporary station to Camp Gregg, Province of Pangasinan. This post, originally constructed for a squadron of cavalry and afterwards garrisoned by a battalion of scouts, is entirely unsuited in every way for mountain artillery. The country is low, level, and marshy; the buildings are inadequate in number and insufficient in size for the garrison. But, for reasons submitted to the War Department, it was deemed advisable to transfer this battalion from the Department of Mindanao, where also it was inadequately quartered, to the Department of Luzon, the plan being to station it eventually at Camp Stotsenburg when barracks, quarters, and other necessary buildings have been constructed. The terrain of this reservation is admirably suited for mountain artillery instruction, and because of the very unfavorable conditions under which this battalion is now serving immediate construction for it at Camp Stotsenburg is deemed necessary.

The headquarters and band of this regiment, under War Department orders, have been stationed at Fort William McKinley, where, however, they served no useful purpose and occupied quarters and barracks badly needed for other officers and organizations. Under recent telegraphic authority from the War Department they were ordered to Camp Gregg, but while the shortage in accommodations was to that extent relieved at the former post, it became serious at the latter. Due to the fact that many officers of the Second Field Artillery are on detached service or leave, all now at Camp Gregg can by crowding be accommodated in the post, but on the return of the absentees quarters off the reservation will have to be rented. As matter of fact, until additional quarters are built at Fort William McKinley and a post constructed at Camp Stotsenburg for regimental headquarters, band, and one battalion mountain artillery, no regimental headquarters of field artillery should be sent here. In my opinion, the field and staff of all field artillery regiments should perform their full share of service in this division, but I strongly recommend that no others be ordered here until suitable provision is made for their accommodation. Climatic conditions make it highly inadvisable that quarters be occupied by a greater number of officers than they are designed to accommodate, and this is the present situation at both Fort William McKinley and Camp Gregg.

I do not depart from my guiding purpose throughout this report (to discuss no questions of policy or of administration except in so far as they affect conditions in this division) in stating that during the past year several cases have come to my notice in which officers utterly incompetent for the commands they exercise have clearly demonstrated their inefficiency, yet under existing regulations and interpretations thereof it has been found impossible to get rid of these officers. These cases emphasize the need of a proper system of elimination. Much has been written on this subject and various schemes of legislative action proposed. The question involved is a simple one and briefly may be stated as follows: The Government commissions an officer at a stated salary with certain emoluments. In return it may surely expect and require that the duties falling to him be efficiently performed. If, for example, in the course of an inspection or on maneuver a captain so handles his company that under the tactical situation supposed to exist it would have been decimated, or, similarly, a colonel so handles his regiment, then it is but reasonable to assume that in battle the same or worse would be the fate of this unit. Also, if from any cause, temperamental or other, an officer has demonstrated his inability to maintain his command in an efficient condition or to handle it in a proper tactical manner, or deliberately (through indolence or as a result of bad habits) fails to do so, he should be removed promptly from the active list, for his retention there is a constant detriment and menace to the service. I do not believe that new legislation is needed to accomplish such result. The subject-matter of the inquiry that may be prosecuted by a retiring board is set forth in section 1308, Military Laws of the United States. This section is as follows:

A retiring board may inquire into and determine the facts touching the nature and occasion of the disability of any officer who appears incapable of performing the duties of his office, and shall have such powers of a court-martial and of a court of inquiry as may be necessary for that purpose.

The regulations framed to carry into effect the above-quoted law (see paragraphs 76, 77, and 78, Army Regulations, 1908) seem to have restricted its operation to cases of physical incapacity or incapacity the result of one's own misconduct. Therefore we may have the condition—and not seldom do have it—of an officer notoriously inefficient, whose command has become, through his incapacity, practically worthless, and yet he can not be reached by a retiring board unless his condition is due to his own misconduct. I do not believe that such is the full meaning, the intended working, of the section quoted. I do believe that a proper interpretation of that section—I mean an interpretation reasonably appreciative of this greatest burden of our service and sensibly sympathetic with the Government's side of the grave question involved—would shortly result in such practice of elimination that only those able to perform their duties efficiently would be found on the active list. In our small military establishment we have far too few units to warrant us in keeping in command of a single one of them an incompetent officer, no matter what may be the cause of his incompetency; of course, the higher his grade the greater the detriment, the graver the menace, to the service.

Recently I have made, for the second time, a thorough inspection of nearly all the posts in the division, and am glad to report that

the troops are in excellent condition as to dress and equipment, discipline, training, and esprit. In the matter of health the hospital records make a showing in the United States but little better than here, and the ranks of fit and husky men that I saw everywhere on this tour of inspection are a striking and convincing refutation of the persistent aspersions of this climate. Although I have decided opinions, not to say convictions, on this subject, and hence on its two most important corollaries, I refrain from volunteering any specific recommendation in the case, solely because the fact of my impending retirement from active service might obviously be used not only to depreciate such recommendations as I must make, if any, but also to question the good taste of my offering any suggestions at all as to a matter of such deep concern to the whole Army, excepting only the retired list.

In conclusion, I desire to record here my deep appreciation of the valuable services of the troops throughout the year and my particular recognition of the attentive and efficient work of the division staff officers and of all other assistants.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. DUVALL,
Major-General, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LUZON,
Manila, June 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the Department of Luzon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 19, Headquarters Philippines Division, March 5, 1910, I assumed command of this department March 23, 1910, in succession of Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, and have commanded it from that date.

The affairs of the department have been administered in accordance with regulations and orders and with due regard to economy and the best interests of the service. The department commander has been assisted by a harmonious, painstaking, and efficient body of staff officers, and the business of the department has been promptly and properly attended to.

Conditions of peace and order have prevailed in the department generally throughout the year, and the work of the troops serving herein has been confined to the military training prescribed in orders for garrison life.

The personal and department staffs at this date are as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aids-de-camp: First Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, Twelfth Cavalry; First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, Fifth Field Artillery.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Adjutant-general: Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, Adjutant-General's Department (on detached service en route to join); Maj. William H. Sage, Adjutant-General's Department.

Judge-advocate: Maj. Lewis E. Goodier, judge-advocate.

Chief quartermaster: Maj. John E. Baxter, quartermaster.

Chief commissary: Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, commissary.

Chief surgeon: Col. William B. Davis, Medical Corps.

Chief paymaster: Capt. Edward D. Anderson, paymaster.

ATTACHED STAFF.

Surveying officer: Lieut. Col. Frank A. Edwards, Twelfth Cavalry.

Attending surgeon: Capt. John R. Bosley, Medical Corps.

Inspector of small-arms practice; intelligence, exchange, ordnance, and engineer officer; assistant to chief quartermaster; in charge of

detachment of enlisted men: First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, Thirteenth Cavalry.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Aids-de-camp: First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, Thirteenth Cavalry, from July 1, 1909, to March 23, 1910; Second Lieut. William V. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, from July 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910; First Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, Twelfth Cavalry, from March 23, 1910, to June 30, 1910; First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, Fifth Field Artillery, from March 23 to June 30, 1910.

Adjutant-general: Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, adjutant-general, from July 1, 1909, to April 15, 1910; Maj. Julius A. Penn, Twelfth Infantry, from April 14 to May 16, 1910 (acting); Maj. William H. Sage, adjutant-general, from May 9 to June 30, 1910. (Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, adjutant-general, has been assigned as adjutant-general of the department, but has not yet joined.)

Judge-advocate: Capt. Charles D. Roberts, Seventh Infantry (acting), from July 1 to November 4, 1909; Maj. Lewis E. Goodier, judge-advocate, from November 4, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Chief quartermaster: Capt. Haldimand P. Young, quartermaster, from July 1 to August 15, 1909; Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, quartermaster, from August 14 to September 1, 1909 (acting); Maj. John E. Baxter, quartermaster, from September 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Chief commissary: Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, commissary, from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Chief surgeon: Col. William B. Davis, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Chief signal officer: Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, from September 1, 1909, to March 10, 1910.

Chief paymaster: Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, deputy paymaster-general, from July 1 to July 31, 1909; Maj. Delamere Skerrett, paymaster, from July 31 to November 27, 1909; Capt. Edward D. Anderson, paymaster, from November 27, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Ordnance officer: Second Lieut. William V. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, aid-de-camp, from July 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910; First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, Thirteenth Cavalry, from March 1 to June 30, 1910.

Inspector of small-arms practice: Second Lieut. William V. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, aid-de-camp, from July 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910; First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, Thirteenth Cavalry, from March 1 to June 30, 1910.

Engineer officer: Second Lieut. William V. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, from July 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910; First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, Thirteenth Cavalry, from March 1 to June 30, 1910.

Surveying officer: Maj. Leon S. Roudiez, Thirtieth Infantry, from July 1 to 14, 1909; Capt. Charles C. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, from July 14, 1909, to March 23, 1910; Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, Twentieth Infantry, from April 9 to May 15, 1910; Lieut. Col. Frank A. Edwards, Twelfth Cavalry, from May 31 to June 30, 1910.

Attending surgeon: Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1909, to February 15, 1910; Capt. John R. Bosley, Medical Corps, from March 2 to June 30, 1910.

The arrivals of troops in the department have been as follows:

Organizations.	From—	Date.
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Twentieth Infantry.	United States.....	July 1, 1909
Twentieth Infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1909
Troops A and K, Twelfth Cavalry.....	do.....	Do.
Headquarters of Tenth Battalion, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Companies, Philippine Scouts	Visayas.....	Nov. 9, 1909
Headquarters, band, and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, and L, Fourteenth Cavalry.	United States.....	Dec. 2, 1909
Twelfth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	Corregidor.....	Dec. 6, 1909
Fourteenth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	do.....	Dec. 14, 1909
Headquarters of Second Battalion and Eighteenth Company, Philippine Scouts.	do.....	Dec. 20, 1909
Fifth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	Visayas.....	Jan. 16, 1910
Fifteenth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	Corregidor.....	Feb. 14, 1910
Fortieth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	Visayas.....	Mar. 12, 1910
Headquarters of First Battalion and Batteries A and B, First Field Artillery.	United States.....	Apr. 2, 1910
Troops L and M, Fourteenth Cavalry.....	do.....	Do.
Troop D and machine-gun platoon, Fourteenth Cavalry.....	do.....	May 7, 1910
Headquarters of Second Battalion and Batteries D, E, and F, Second Field Artillery.	Mindanao.....	May 12, 1910

* These organizations arrived at Camp Stotsenburg on February 28, 1910, but were not assigned to the Department of Luzon until May 12, 1910.

The departure of troops from the department during the year was as follows:

Organizations.	For—	Date.
Thirtieth Infantry.....	United States.....	July 15, 1909
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1909
Fifth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	Mindanao.....	Sept. 23, 1909
Company K, Twelfth Infantry.....	Camp John Hay.....	Oct. 18, 1909
Headquarters of Third Battalion and Thirty-first Company, Philippine Scouts.	Corregidor.....	Dec. 6, 1909
Thirtieth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1909
Thirty-fourth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1909
First Cavalry.....	United States.....	Jan. 15, 1910
Ninth Company, Philippine Scouts.....	Corregidor.....	Feb. 14, 1910
Fourth Battalion, Philippine Scouts.....	Mindanao.....	Apr. 1, 1910
Headquarters of First Battalion and Batteries A and B, Fifth Field Artillery.	United States.....	Apr. 15, 1910
Seventh Battalion, Philippine Scouts.....	Corregidor.....	May 13, 1910

The following troops are now serving within the department: Company D, Hospital Corps; Company L, Signal Corps; Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Cavalry; headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, First Field Artillery; headquarters, band, and Batteries D, E, and F, Second Field Artillery; Battery C, Fifth Field Artillery; Seventh Infantry; headquarters, band, and 11 companies, Twelfth Infantry; Second, Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Battalions and two independent companies, Philippine Scouts; headquarters, band, and eight companies, Twentieth Infantry.

The following are the stations of troops:

Station.	Island or province.	Troops.
Atimonan.....	Tayabas.....	Twenty-sixth Company, Philippine Scouts.
Calapan.....	Mindoro.....	Thirty-third Company, Philippine Scouts.
Camp Eldridge.....	Laguna.....	First Battalion, Seventh Infantry.
Camp Gregg.....	Pangasinan.....	Headquarters Second Battalion and Batteries D, E, and F, Second Field Artillery.

Station.	Island or province.	Troops.
Camp McGrath.....	Batangas.....	Thirteenth Cavalry.
Camp Stotsenburg.....	Pampanga.....	Fourteenth Cavalry.
Camp Treadwell.....	do.....	Ninth Company, Philippine Scouts.
Camp Wallace.....	Union.....	Tenth Battalion, Philippine Scouts.
Camp Wilhelm.....	Tayabas.....	Ninth Battalion, Philippine Scouts.
Cuartel de España.....	Manila.....	Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Twentieth Infantry.
Fort William McKinley.....	Rizal.....	Company D, Hospital Corps; Company L, Signal Corps; Twelfth Cavalry; headquarters and band, Second Field Artillery; headquarters First Battalion and Batteries A and B, First Field Artillery; Battery C, Fifth Field Artillery; headquarters and Second and Third Battalions, Seventh Infantry; Twelfth Infantry (except Company K).
Infanta.....	Tayabas.....	Fourteenth Company, Philippine Scouts.
Puerto Princesa.....	Palawan.....	Headquarters Twelfth Battalion and Fourth and Fifth Companies, Philippine Scouts.
Regan Barracks.....	Albay.....	Second Battalion, Philippine Scouts.

The following stations were abandoned during the year: Nasugbu, Batangas, on September 22, 1909, and Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, on March 30, 1910. The latter station has since been reestablished as an engineer post, and is under the direct control of the division commander.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The military station at Macabebe, Pampanga, was designated as Camp Treadwell on September 14, 1909.

The military station at Camp Daraga, Albay, was designated as Regan Barracks on October 30, 1909.

The island of Palawan and adjacent small islands were transferred to the Department of Luzon on January 29, 1910.

A division maneuver camp was established at Manila and announced as Camp Otis on January 13, 1910, for mobilization of troops, and placed under the commanding general of this department. A full report of the maneuvers was submitted to division headquarters immediately after their completion.

Average strength of command during fiscal year.

	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Aggregate.
	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Present.	Absent.	Total.	
1909-10.							
July.....	268	133	401	7,326	515	7,841	8,242
August.....	281	129	410	7,537	448	7,985	8,396
September.....	275	135	410	7,284	564	7,848	8,258
October.....	247	141	388	6,589	667	7,256	7,754
November.....	240	160	400	6,963	864	7,827	8,227
December.....	278	164	442	7,498	869	8,367	8,509
January.....	216	188	404	5,788	2,129	7,917	8,321
February.....	195	204	399	5,011	2,581	7,592	8,241
March.....	255	147	402	7,015	571	7,586	8,286
April.....	235	164	399	6,308	1,196	7,504	7,996
May.....	237	169	406	6,232	1,182	7,414	7,520
June.....	252	153	405	6,422	898	7,321	7,726
Average.....	248	157	405	6,673	1,066	7,759	8,165
Percentage.....	61.2	38.8	.....	86.1	13.9	.....	.....

Changes in personnel, July 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Gain:	
By promotion or appointment.....	55
By transfer.....	503
Total	558
Loss:	
Resigned	9
Transferred, promoted, or retired.....	554
Died of diseases, etc.....	2
Total	565

ENLISTED MEN.

Gain:	
Enlisted	302
Reenlisted	372
By transfer.....	8, 661
From desertion.....	86
Total	9, 421
Loss:	
Discharged—	
Expiration of service	947
For disability.....	53
By sentence general courts-martial.....	172
By order.....	177
Retired	23
Transferred.....	8, 642
Died—	
Of disease.....	18
By accident	4
Drowned.....	1
Suicide	2
Murdered	1
Deserted	29
Total	10, 069

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The operation of this department has been satisfactory, and the work has been efficiently and promptly attended to. The present force of civilian employees at these headquarters consists of 1 chief clerk, 1 stenographer, 1 chief clerk to the judge-advocate, 1 assistant to the chief clerk, 1 in charge of orders, and 1 in charge of records, the latter having enlisted men only as his assistants. An enlisted man is also performing the clerical work in the office of the inspector of small-arms practice.

It is believed that the chief clerk of this department should be on an equal footing with the chief clerks of the supply departments. This office demands a competent, industrious, and painstaking man with great administrative ability, and he should be paid accordingly. The present incumbent receives but \$1,600 a year. He should receive \$1,800, and it is so recommended.

The present force of clerks, supplemented as it is by selected enlisted men, is sufficient for the present needs of the office, but atten-

tion is requested to the following recommendation, which it is believed would be conducive to efficiency and economy: There is now, and has been for years past, a great difficulty in securing the services of a competent stenographer for the courts-martial and important boards in this department. Competent men can not afford to depend upon this class of work alone, as it comes at irregular and uncertain intervals, and seek permanent employment. Recent experience has emphasized this condition in the most emphatic way, and much valuable time has been lost pending the efforts of judge-advocates to secure the services of a competent man. This can be remedied by employing one additional stenographer at \$100 per month; whose services shall be available for courts and boards when required, and when so employed his salary as clerk in the adjutant-general's office to cease. Under these conditions it is believed that the services of a competent man can be secured and at a minimum of cost in time and money to the Government.

It is believed that the duration of service in the Philippines for all War Department clerks should be fixed and adhered to, and that upon the completion of such tour they should be returned to the United States for some time.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Previous to May 9, 1910, there was no inspector-general assigned to duty at these headquarters; since that date an officer of the Inspector-General's Department has been available, under orders from the division commander, for such special inspection duties as the department commander may desire to assign him, in addition to the duties falling to him as assistant to the inspector-general of the division, the slated inspection of posts to be based upon itineraries submitted by him and approved by the department commander, orders for all such inspections to be issued from division headquarters, the office of the inspector-general of the division to continue as the office of record. This is certainly a great improvement over the conditions obtaining previous to the date of the order referred to. The department commander can now keep in touch with affairs in his department and take the necessary steps to insure the efficiency and well-being of his command, if the duties of the inspector detailed do not conflict with his duties as assistant to the inspector-general of the division. No such conflict has occurred and one is not anticipated, but it is believed it would be for the best interests of the department that an inspector-general should be assigned to it, having no other duties and under the sole orders of the department commander, except for inspections of money accounts of disbursing officers not under his command. I can see nothing to commend in the present arrangement or to justify it unless the services of competent officers can not be obtained. The assignment of an inspector-general is certainly contemplated by the general regulations of the Army, and in a department of the extent of the Department of Luzon there is useful and necessary work for a competent man the year round.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department have been satisfactory throughout the year. The work has been efficiently and promptly performed.

The following table gives the trials by courts-martial, a general summary of the offenses, and the results:

Trials by courts-martial, Department of Luzon, beginning July 1, 1909, ending June 30, 1910.

1. GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Article of War violated.	Description of offenses—convictions.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Seventeenth.....	Losing accouterments.....		1
	Losing clothing.....		11
	Selling arms.....		1
	Selling clothing.....		8
Twentieth.....	Disrespect to commanding officer.....	2	4
Twenty-first.....	Disobeying superior officer.....		7
Thirty-second.....	Absence without leave.....		98
Thirty-third.....	Missing calls.....		31
Thirty-eighth.....	Drunkness on duty.....	2	19
Thirty-ninth.....	Leaving post.....		20
	Sleeping on post.....		23
Fortieth.....	Quitting guard.....		4
Forty-seventh.....	Desertion.....		24
Sixtieth.....	Stealing government property.....		5
Sixty-first.....	Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.....	15	
Sixty-second.....	Absences not chargeable under thirty-second and thirty-third Articles of War.....	3	8
	Assault.....		13
	Breach of arrest.....		23
	Breach of quarantine.....		2
	Committing a nuisance.....		5
	Disobedience standing orders or regulations.....		15
	Disrespect, disobedience, threatening and abusive language to noncommissioned officer.....		104
	Same toward a commissioned officer.....	1	27
	Drunkness, with or without disorderly conduct.....		58
	False statement or report.....		13
	Introducing liquor into post or quarters.....		9
	Neglect of duty.....	2	5
	Negligence in handling loaded firearms.....		3
	Sentinel permitting prisoner to escape.....		2
	Sentinel sitting down on post.....		4
	Unclean or careless as to person or accouterments.....		6
	Not included in above.....	7	172
	Total.....	32	725
	Number of men convicted.....	6	339
	Number of acquittals.....		32
	Number of men tried.....	6	371
	Total trials.....		377

2. INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

Convictions.	Courts.		
	Summary.	Garrison.	Regimental.
Absence unauthorized:			
(a) Under thirty-second article of war.....	1,334	3	
(b) Under thirty-third article of war.....	1,482	4	1
(c) Under sixty-second article of war.....	422		
Assault, assault and battery.....	36		
Breach of arrest.....	111		
Clothing:			
(a) Losing.....	23	1	
(b) Selling.....	3		
(c) Spoiling.....	3		
Conduct causing arrest by civil authorities.....	8		
Disobedience.....	222	5	
Disorderly conduct.....	195	1	
Disrespect.....	558	2	2
Drunkness on duty.....	54	1	
Drunkness not on duty.....	227	1	
Drunkness and disorderly conduct.....	795		
False statements.....	92		
Indecent conduct.....			
Insubordinate conduct.....	11		

2. INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL—Continued.

Convictions.	Courts.		
	Sum- mary.	Garri- son.	Regi- mental.
Property, public:			
(a) Losing.....	5		
(b) Selling.....			
(c) Spolling.....	1	1	
Neglect of duty.....	302		
Nuisance, committing.....	43		
Uncleanliness.....	165		
Other offenses not included in above.....	437	14	3
Number of trials.....	4,480	44	6
Number of acquittals.....	139	11	
Number of convictions.....	4,341	33	6
Number of different men tried.....	2,570	44	6

It will be noted that the number of trials by inferior courts-martial still seems excessive. Efforts have been made by my predecessors to reduce the number of such trials without impairing discipline, and still further efforts will be made in this direction. Discrimination as to whether a man should be tried or other disciplinary measures within the discretion of his commanding officer resorted to calls for good judgment and experience, and in all doubtful cases the man is brought to trial. In such cases grave responsibility attaches, and the best results can only be obtained by careful supervision on the part of commanding officers. A careful scrutiny of all cases will hereafter be made by the judge-advocate of the department and proper corrective measures taken.

An examination of the court-martial records for the past year indicates very clearly that a majority of the cases tried by inferior courts and a considerable number of those tried by general courts-martial, are directly traceable to the use of native liquors. The deleterious and in many cases disastrous effects of such liquors are too well known to call for comment. It is a condition which is practically uncontrollable by the military authorities. It is a violation of the law of the islands to sell such liquor to soldiers, but it is a law which can not be and is not enforced. The business is largely carried on by natives carrying the liquor on their persons; they hang around the outside of the reservation and it is impossible to keep the men from getting it. The native police are powerless and indifferent in the matter.

At the post of Fort William McKinley a great proportion of the sickness results from the use of such liquor, in the first place, and the subsequent reckless association with disreputable women. The effect of such upon young Americans serving in these islands is too serious to temporize with. After a year's experience as commanding general of Fort William McKinley, during which time my best efforts were given to the improvement of such horrible conditions—in which efforts I was most ably seconded by the civil authorities (not native officials) and the constabulary—I am convinced that the sale of native liquors to soldiers can not be prevented, and it follows with equal force that other remedial action must be taken. I can only suggest the removal of temptation by providing a substitute for

the vile native liquors in the shape of beer, and possibly light wines, through the post exchange. Take the post of Fort William McKinley again: The men have to go considerable distances before they can get anything at all, and the native liquors are always the most accessible and opportunities are never wanting. One who has never seen the effect of even a small quantity of native liquor upon a young American unaccustomed to its use can form no judgment as to the seriousness of the situation now presented, a situation which, as I have said, is beyond the control of the military authorities in the islands, and the civil authorities under present conditions can do very little. The case calls for prompt action, and I earnestly recommend the reestablishment of the canteen in the post exchange as the only means promising beneficial results.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department have been generally satisfactory throughout the year. Requisitions have been filled with reasonable dispatch, considering the distance from the source of supplies, as practically all supplies have to be obtained from the United States.

The financial transactions in bulk were as follows:

Received	\$559, 725. 64
Disbursed	\$56, 767. 40
Transferred	490, 517. 83
Deposited to credit Treasurer United States.....	3, 851. 17
	551, 136. 40
Balance on hand June 30, 1910.....	8, 589. 24

With reference to the business methods established by Circular No. 1, Quartermaster-General's Office, 1908, as amended by Circular No. 7, id., 1909, there is considerable difference of opinion. During the earlier months of the year there was considerable friction, and post quartermasters experienced much difficulty in mastering the intricacies of the system. In this connection the chief quartermaster of the department remarks:

I do most earnestly recommend as most important to the Army a simplification of the present system that would make it applicable alike to a condition of peace and of war.

With large armies mobilized, nine-tenths of the quartermasters would have to be volunteer appointments with no foreknowledge whatever of any system, and therefore the simpler the system the better it would supply troops in campaign and make for the credit of the Quartermaster's Department. I am sure a system can be devised that would meet a condition of war and apply under peace conditions as well, without in the least impairing the present business methods or the efficiency of the department.

Paragraphs Nos. 3 and 5, Circular No. 7, Quartermaster-General's Office, 1909, contemplate the abandonment in part of the present quartermaster system in time of war. This can not be good wisdom or proper foresight; that is, having a system many features and requirements of which would be found impossible going from a condition of peace to one of war.

I am fully in accord with these sentiments, and I can not place full faith in any system that is not fully applicable to both peace and war conditions.

The chief quartermaster further remarks:

I recommend further a return to organization accountability, with regular property returns and vouchers to be rendered quarterly by organization commanders, such as obtained prior to 1895.

Quartermaster property in the hands of a troop, battery, or company is better looked after, cared for, and made to last longer in good condition when there is organization accountability. There is not to-day, for instance, the old interest and pride in the camp and garrison equipage, the horses, etc., that obtained when same were regarded by the rank and file as the property of Captain John Doe's Troop of the ——— Cavalry.

I fully agree with the chief quartermaster that quartermaster property which is necessary to equip an organization for field service is better looked after, cared for, and made to last longer in good condition when it remains in the hands of the organization which is going to use it. Every organization in the Army should be at all times fully equipped and have in its own hands everything necessary to take the field at short notice, but I do not advocate a return to organization accountability. My own experience as a company commander is not so remote that I can not remember my dissatisfaction at having to turn in a complete equipment and draw a similar equipment for field service, when I compared what I got with what I turned in. The only safe and satisfactory plan is for every organization to have at all times everything it needs for field service, to be responsible to the post or depot quartermaster during ordinary garrison service, to receipt to the quartermaster for the same when the organization takes the field, and account for it upon a return to garrison duty. If intact, it can be returned to the accountability of any post quartermaster and held as before, or shortages can be covered as provided for in regulations. The only clearance paper the organization commander would require would be the receipt of the quartermaster to whom turned in.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Clothing and equipage have in general been satisfactory as to quality and sufficiency, and in quantity with the following exceptions: There have been many complaints relative to the use of the marching shoe in garrison made necessary by the enforced issue of various old-pattern shoes from the Manila depot and a consequent deficiency in the supply of correct sizes, but as the supply of old-pattern shoes is about exhausted this unsatisfactory condition will be corrected.

There has at times been a shortage of mosquito bars, bedsteads, mattresses, and other less important articles, but conditions have improved in these particulars also.

The supply of collar insignia has been generally insufficient. It is believed that all organizations leaving the United States should be required to bring all insignia in the hands of post quartermasters with them, and if the local supply is not sufficient the shortage should be shipped from depot at the same time.

There has been general dissatisfaction with the old pattern and unsightly khaki uniforms, which the men in the islands have been required to draw. So many reports have been made on this subject that it is unnecessary to particularize further, but it is sincerely hoped that the supply is nearly exhausted. The general consensus of opinion is that the English khaki cloth is in every way superior to anything supplied by home manufacturers or contractors to date, and I fully concur in this opinion. A great majority of the men prefer to have their uniforms made from English khaki, and have done so until the recent prohibition. Their appearance when so dressed leaves

nothing to be desired, but no organization can make a creditable appearance in the uniform now issued. It is hoped that the new cotton khaki clothing, which it is understood will be available for issue shortly, will remove this serious cause of complaint.

CONSTRUCTION WORK.

But a small amount of construction has been undertaken during the year. Practically all available funds have been used for repairs. A beginning has been made in reenforced concrete construction at Fort William McKinley and Camp Stotsenburg. This is the only suitable permanent construction for the Philippine Islands—witness the terrible destruction of the wooden structures at Fort William McKinley and elsewhere by the white ants (anay).

In this connection the chief quartermaster of the department in his annual report states:

When the findings of the boards created by paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 200, Headquarters Philippines Division, 1909, and paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 132, Headquarters Philippines Division, current series, shall have been acted upon, a policy of permanent construction can be outlined and followed in the construction work to replace temporary buildings instead of such extensive repairs, which really amount to reconstruction, found necessary from time to time from the effects of ants, typhoons, etc., on those of Oregon pine, and in addition to such destructive influences as above, the native materials have an additional enemy in the form of a borer which infests same.

I give it as my opinion that, as soon as the reconstruction of any post is determined upon, all repairs or improvements not actually necessary to keep the buildings in a habitable and safe condition should cease and all available funds be applied to new constructions.

TRANSPORTATION.

During the year the condition of this, with reference to animals, has improved, but still leaves much to be desired. The additional animals to properly equip the cavalry and field artillery and mount the authorized staff and other officers should be supplied with the least practicable delay. All animals from such sources as have outlived their usefulness and are still fit for draft purposes should be returned to the quartermaster's department and utilized.

EMPLOYEES.

The clerical force of the chief quartermaster's office consists of 1 chief clerk, 1 stenographer, 9 clerks, 2 native messengers, and is believed to be sufficient for present needs. Their services have been satisfactory and the work has been well done.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department have been generally satisfactory throughout the year. The various posts have been promptly and properly supplied, and stores, with a few exceptions, have been of good quality. The unsatisfactory stores—with the exception of a brand of smoking tobacco ("Fruits and Flowers"), which was sup-

plied under a ruling of the War Department prohibiting the purchase of trust-made tobacco—were on hand at posts or depot at the beginning of the year and have been generally disposed of by condemnation or otherwise. The inferior brands are no longer supplied and cause for complaint no longer exists.

Requisitions have been promptly filled from the depot at Manila, no failure having been reported.

Post commanders all report that the garrison, field, and haversack rations are adequate and satisfactory. A few recommendations for an increase in butter and milk and a decrease in lard and spices (except pepper), in order to provide for the increase, were received, but as nothing would be gained by the proposed changes, since it is possible to save on articles not needed and purchase others, there is no reason for making any change at the present.

With reference to the Filipino ration a special report will be submitted as soon as information called for from the different posts at which this ration is issued is received.

All posts have expressed a preference for sugar-cured hams. The dry salt hams are not used except when no others can be obtained. Sugar-cured hams in barrels were supplied to all posts in the department for a portion of the year without loss. The quality was excellent and the demand strong. There has only been a loss of 36 pounds of hams (dry cured) in this department within the past twelve months, and of this reclamation was asked for and collected covering 22 pounds. It is strongly recommended that sugar-cured hams be supplied for sale in lieu of the dry-cured hams now being furnished.

There have been no continuing excessive losses on any article during the year. During the first few months there were large losses on "Gold Leaf" brand tomatoes, Edam cheese, Chili Colorado, "Pioneer" brand evaporated milk, and "Good Honest" brand apples, but since January losses have been decreasing on these and all other articles, due in part no doubt to exhaustion of supply. Edam cheese and Chili Colorado are no longer supplied. The losses on all accounts of ration articles and sales stores during the year amounted to \$3,197.51, an increase of \$347.36 over last year, the greatest losses being in fresh vegetables, canned tomatoes, fruits, and vegetables. Reclamation collections amounted to \$384.05 and from losses in transit \$55.51. Property to the value of \$1,633.50 was condemned. The chief commissary made reclamations to the amount of \$942.78 during the year on the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., to which no replies have been received; if any action has been taken it is unknown here. Had this amount been collected the net loss in the department would have been reduced in that amount.

The first beef losses were confined to four posts: Camp McGrath, Camp Wallace, Fort Mills, and Fort Wint. The loss at Camp Wallace was charged to transportation contracts and collected.

The loss in potatoes at Camp McGrath was so excessive during the early part of the year that shipments were increased from two to four per month, and losses have been materially reduced.

The total wastage of stores at all posts amounted to \$640.50, while stores to the value of \$1,294.95 were taken up and surplus cash to the amount of \$3,685.38.

The totals of amounts received, transferred, and expended at all posts in the department were as follows:

Receipts	\$436, 489. 60
Transferred	236, 721. 60
Expended	186, 401. 43

Attention is invited to the following extract from the report of the chief commissary of the department:

On February 1 a new system of keeping accounts went into effect at all posts. The reports submitted to your office by the different post commanders indicate that the system is an improvement over the old one. The sales slips—both charge and cash—have proven a great success. The charge sales slips prevent any dispute as to the receipt of stores, and form a correct record of the office and a basis for rendering accounts. The cash sales slips could be improved by eliminating the receipt, very few purchasers paying any attention to it. Some recommendations have been made that this slip be in duplicate and the purchaser be given a carbon copy, but my opinion is that this would be an added expense, and that purchasers would pay no more attention to this than to the receipt now given. The reports all indicate that the record books of this system are entirely satisfactory. The reports do not indicate that the total of the daily abstract of sales agrees with the amount to be sold as disclosed by the monthly inventory. This can probably be done at small posts where there are little sales, but at large posts where there are large sales it is very difficult to secure the necessary clerical labor to make the total of these daily abstracts agree with the amount to be sold on Form No. 12. Some commanding officers report that it has not increased the work of their commissary, but at the larger posts the reports indicate there has been an increase, one post reporting that it required the work of two extra men in the commissary.

I am generally in accord with these views. There is little doubt that the system, if properly carried out, safeguards the interests of the Subsistence Department most effectively, but it is almost prohibitive in so far as the inspection of accounts by officers of the Inspector-General's Department is concerned. Recent experience has demonstrated that it is practically impossible for an inspector-general to go over all the sales slips at a post of any size; that is, if he has more than a limited number of posts to attend to. It may be regarded as sufficient to check the transactions of certain days, utilizing all sales slips, charge and cash; but this would not be the exhaustive inspection contemplated by the regulations. He can get an exact idea of the business and administrative methods, and check cash balances and cash, but he can not do more. It is estimated that it would take approximately two weeks to make a full and exhaustive inspection of the accounts for a single quarter of the commissary at Fort William McKinley, and the inspector-general would need the assistance of an expert accountant. It is therefore thought that any system which is so complex that the accounts of an officer transacting official business under the requirements of such system can not be fully checked and inspected by an inspector-general within the time usually available for such purposes, is open to criticism.

It is believed that the modified system in effect July 1 is a great improvement in many respects, but a full inspection of accounts will still take a great deal of time. The chief commissary of the department makes the following recommendations, which are commended to the consideration of proper authority:

PREPAREDNESS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

It is believed that there should be on hand in every post commissary, in good condition, a ten days' supply of certain components of the field ration for every

soldier in the garrison. Such articles as hard bread, corned beef, corned-beef hash, canned roast beef, and jam can not be carried on hand at a post in any such quantities, for under the present ration system there can be no issue of the articles unless the company commander asks for it.

It would appear that the Government under the present ration system has parted with too many of its interests in the subsistence of the soldier. These articles can be ordered to a post, they can be carried on hand, there to be in storage, unused, and when the emergency for their issue arises found unfit for issue. This condition existed, so I have heard, at some place or places in this division when troops were ordered to the recent maneuvers.

These articles should be supplied as above, but there should be a regular monthly issue and a regular monthly replenishing of the stock, thereby the Government's interest in maintaining an army would be better protected. When troops were ordered to the field there would be no confusion, no hurrying of supplies; they would move out prepared, in so far as rations were concerned, for ten days, by which time they could be replenished.

Issues of turkey.—The issue of chicken or turkey should be limited to Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's days. This is a very expensive article of the ration, and if it was issued only on the holidays named, these being the great American feast days when turkey forms a part of the fare of those families who can afford the luxury, it would appear that the Government had been liberal enough in its fare to the soldier. One ration of turkey costs about 18 cents more than a ration of fresh beef, and 17 cents more than a ration of bacon in crates.

Post commissary-sergeants.—The appointment of an enlisted man to the position of post commissary-sergeant should be a real promotion, as contemplated by regulations, one carrying with it an increase in rank and pay, and not a possible reduction as to both. A first sergeant of a company holding marksmanship ratings is, after a strict examination, promoted to post commissary-sergeant, to find that he has been reduced in pay, and if a sergeant-major of a regiment, finds himself ranked by his successor. These men are placed in responsible position; they are expected to be efficient, accurate, honest, and sober. In the field their services can not be overestimated.

A service corps.—The present system of depending upon enlisted men detailed for extra duty in the commissary is unsatisfactory. It is unfair to the company commander because it takes away men from his company who are required with it, and it is not satisfactory to the post commissary because:

(1) It is very difficult to get competent men detailed to assist the commissary in the clerical work of his office.

(2) The men who are detailed are required to be absent from the commissary to attend their legitimate duties with their companies and many times at the very time when their services are most required.

(3) These men are constantly being relieved and new men detailed. Orders in this division require this to be done every two months, if possible.

(4) The clerical work in the commissary requires experience, exactness in figures, and promptness in rendition of reports, returns, and requisitions, and the Government should supply the commissary competent men to do the work.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department have been conducted in a satisfactory manner throughout the year, the work falling to it having been promptly and efficiently done.

The average strength of the department was 8,100, of which 5,651 were American and 2,407 native troops.

The following is quoted from the annual report of the chief surgeon of the department:

The total number of admissions to sick report during the year was 11,418, or 9,011 American and 2,407 native troops, making the admission rate per thousand of the former 1,593, as against 982 of the latter.

The total number of days lost from sickness was 150,153, of which 90,864 were from causes occurring in line of duty and 59,289 not in line of duty. The constantly daily noneffective was 411.38, or 50.79 per thousand of strength, as compared with 45.58 for the fiscal year 1909.

The most prevalent diseases occurring among the troops, and number of admissions for each, were as follows:

Venereal.....	2,583	Nervous.....	140
External causes.....	1,772	Dysentery.....	122
Digestive.....	1,693	Beriberi.....	61
Malaria.....	1,454	Tuberculosis.....	46
Dengue.....	1,327	Typhoid.....	28
Cutaneous.....	1,028	Measles.....	14
Respiratory.....	512	Cholera.....	3
Alcoholism.....	174	All others.....	1,524
Rheumatism.....	153		

These figures show a considerable increase over 1909 in venereal diseases, dengue, and typhoid, and a decrease in beriberi.

There were 32 deaths (22 Americans and 10 natives) from the following causes: Accidents, 4; abscess of brain, 1; abscess of lung, 2; cholera, 2; drowning, 1; gastro-enteritis, 3; heat exhaustion, 1; heart disease, 2; homicide, 2; malaria, 2; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; paralysis, 1; peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; ptomaine poisoning, 1; tuberculosis, 3; typhoid, 1, and suicide, 2, making a death rate of 3.95 per thousand, as against 5.85 for the fiscal year 1909.

The comparative healthfulness of the permanent posts in the department was as follows:

	Constantly noneffective per M.
American troops:	
Camp McGrath.....	45.69
Fort William McKinley.....	50.37
Camp Eldridge (post proper).....	52.88
Camp Stotsenburg.....	66.48
Camp Wallace (5 months).....	72.48
Native troops:	
Calapan.....	14.22
Infanta.....	17.75
Camp Ward Cheney (9 months).....	21.92
Puerto Princesa (6 months in department).....	22.29
Atimonan.....	26.32
Camp Wilhelm.....	28.95
Camp Treadwell.....	31.73
Regan Barracks.....	33.55
Camp Wallace (7 months).....	34.10
Camp Gregg (11 months).....	49.26

Cuartel de España and several small detachments in the field are not included among the above posts, as the cases occurring thereat were nearly all transferred to other hospitals for treatment.

With the exception of 15 cases of typhoid at Camp Gregg (no deaths), 13 cases of typhoid at Camp Eldridge (no deaths), and the close of an epidemic of bacillary dysentery at Camp McGrath, no severe epidemics have occurred at any of the posts during the year. The origin of none of the foregoing was definitely discovered.

There were 42 cases transferred from other posts in the department for treatment at Camp Eldridge and 1,176 cases to the division hospital, Manila, 659 of the latter being from Cuartel de España, there being no hospital at that post.

In the preceding figures all days lost, deaths, etc., occurring at the division hospital, of cases transferred from posts in the department have been included. It will also be noted that while the number of days lost as shown gives the actual conditions of affairs in that respect, the number of admissions is misleading, as a patient transferred from one hospital to another, as is often the case, appears as a new case at the receiving hospital, making the admission rate (especially for American troops) appear higher than it really is.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at all important posts in the department is fairly satisfactory, except at Camp Gregg, recently reoccupied by a battalion of mountain artillery. The source of supply of this post

has heretofore been the Agno River, the water being distilled for drinking, but for all other purposes pumped directly from the river. This water has shown gross contamination, and there is constant danger of sickness resulting from its use before boiling or distilling. The situation will be relieved in the near future by the sinking of artesian wells, which it is fully expected will furnish an adequate supply of good water for all purposes. At all posts except Camp Stotsenburg, Camp Treadwell, and Fort William McKinley (provided with satisfactory artesian wells) the water has to be boiled or distilled before drinking, whatever the source, a condition which carries with it constant risk, as thirsty men can not be depended upon to refrain from drinking the water in its natural state; and from long experience I am convinced that the constant use of boiled or distilled water is not conducive to health.

SEWER SYSTEMS.

At present the only posts provided with adequate sewer systems are Cuartel de España and Fort William McKinley. At Camp Eldridge a sewer system is being installed. Wastes at all other posts are disposed of by burning or by being thrown into adjoining waterways. Fort William McKinley also has a crematory for the disposal of garbage, etc.

EXPENDITURES.

The chief surgeon reports:

A total allotment of \$35,087.33 was made during the year for construction and repairs to hospitals, \$26,618.90 of this amount being for a reenforced concrete administration building and one ward (nucleus of new hospital) at Fort William McKinley, which is now in progress of construction, just northeast of present hospital.

GENERAL.

The following is taken from the chief surgeon's report:

The services of the privates sanitary at scout posts has been as satisfactory as could be expected from natives who are deficient in education and in the knowledge of English. They are generally obedient and faithful in the performance of their duties, but are heavily handicapped by their inability to understand instructions given them.

There were 502 civilians treated in the various hospitals in the department during the year, mostly government employees.

At the posts visited during the year the medical supplies were found to be in good condition and no complaints were made by the surgeons.

The sanitary condition of all posts visited reflected great credit upon those responsible for the health conditions of the posts, viz, commanding officers and surgeons.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department have been satisfactory throughout the year. As a rule, payments have been made by paymasters in person and as promptly as possible after the end of the month. The posts of Infanta and Atimonan are paid by mail, and occasionally Camp Wallace—depending upon weather conditions.

The financial operations of the department are summarized in the following statement:

Balance on hand July 1, 1909:		
Assistant treasurer United States, New York	\$17,659.73	
Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco	27,448.37	
Treasurer of Philippine Islands	287,377.97	
Cash	18,880.97	
		\$331,367.04
War warrants		2,415,000.00
Received from paymasters in other departments		656,625.12
Received from paymasters in United States		400,000.00
Soldiers' deposits received		168,233.76
Paymasters' collections received		38,391.43
		4,009,617.35
Total debits		4,009,617.35
Disbursements:		
Pay of army	\$1,974,862.34	
Mileage	12,333.43	
Deposit fund	28,741.98	
		2,015,937.75
Soldiers' deposits, credit Treasurer United States		168,233.76
Collections deposited credit Treasurer United States		38,391.43
Transferred to paymasters out of department		1,737,153.31
Balance June 30, 1910:		
Assistant treasurer United States, New York	\$5,734.99	
Treasurer Philippine Islands	42,455.12	
Cash on hand	1,710.99	
		49,901.10
Total		4,009,617.35

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The number of requisitions received for new Springfield rifles to replace others that have been in use for several target-practice seasons indicate a too-rapid deterioration of this arm. The rifle is not rendered structurally unserviceable by several years' use, but the accuracy of many of them is impaired, due to enlargement of the bore from a point about 6 inches below the muzzle to the muzzle.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The new system of target practice, prescribed by the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, seems to be an excellent one. Some of the good shots among the enlisted men may be discouraged by the great difficulty of attaining the classification of expert riflemen, but under the old system that grade was too easily obtained. After a season's practice under the new manual, when the field training of troops will probably be conducted along lines that will prepare them for the conditions to be met in the field and proficiency test, and after suitable ranges have been prepared for the new system of firing, both organizations and individual enlisted men will no doubt show great improvement over the scores made in the practice this year. The target practice now prescribed is the first we have ever had that gives real preparation for active service in war time.

The target-practice season, which should have been ended on June 30, having been extended for a number of posts in the department, a sufficient number of reports upon which to base determinate opinion have not been received.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

General-service corps.—I earnestly renew my recommendation for the creation of a general-service corps. The necessity for such a corps is more and more emphasized by each year's experience. Further argument on this subject seems superfluous, but I am so firmly convinced of the great benefits that would accrue to the service at large that I can not refrain from bringing it forward again.

At all posts there are now so many men on extra and special duty undergoing little or no military instruction that the efficiency of the Army as a whole is seriously impaired. Men naturally seek such positions, especially if there is any extra pay received, and lose interest in their legitimate duties as soldiers. I am fully convinced that enlisted men should only be required to do such work as they entered the service to perform, and efficiency is impaired under any other system. Where extra duty carries with it extra pay, many anomalous conditions arise in the relative amounts received by different men in an organization. An indifferent soldier, receiving extra pay for qualifications not specially enhancing his value as a soldier, may draw more pay than the best men, including noncommissioned officers, in an organization, and dissatisfaction necessarily results. With a general-service corps all extra pay will be done away with and efficiency as a soldier will net its own reward, the position of noncommissioned officer will be more sought after, and men, as now, will not prefer to remain a private in order to draw extra pay as a carpenter, baker, and the like.

I believe that all teamsters, packers, and similar employees of the Quartermaster's Department should be enlisted men and subject to all the rules of discipline. The class of men available for such duties in these islands is no credit to the home country, and, while undoubtedly efficient, they are continually making trouble, and there is no remedy but discharge with no assurance of getting a better man. It is believed that the savings on account of extra-duty pay and the difference between a soldier's pay and that now paid the civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department will alone provide for the enlistment of a considerable number of general service men.

Prison guard at Fort William McKinley.—As is well known, military convicts from all departments are now sent to Fort William McKinley, and it does not seem equitable that the entire guard should come from the enlisted strength of that post. This condition has been the subject of much correspondence, but so far nothing has been done to relieve it. The requirement that men to be available for such duty must be in their second enlistment and of excellent character detaches 52 of the best men at the post from duty with their organizations. The present strength of the guard—1 officer, 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 43 privates—is not regarded as sufficient by the prison officer, and in this opinion I concur, after one year's experience as commanding general of the post.

The size of the post and the great amount of work to be done calls for many working parties, and with too few guards the work to be done has to be subordinated to the number of men available, which frequently causes inconvenience and loss of time. The requirement too that men of the guard shall be changed at comparatively short intervals is not to the best interests of either the men or the work.

It is recommended that the strength of the guard be increased to 1 commissioned officer, 6 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 45 privates, and that these additional men be provided under section 10 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1910, the strength of the infantry regiments stationed at Fort William McKinley being increased accordingly, or both regiments increased pro rata.

Revision of the seventy-second article of war.—Recent experience in this department emphasizes the necessity for an authoritative decision as to the full intent and meaning of the seventy-second article of war, or so much of it as sets forth that "when any such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any officer under his command the court shall be appointed by the President." We have many rulings upon special cases arising under this article of war which are applicable only to identical cases, and in the absence of an authoritative ruling, of general application, as to when any such commander is or is not an accuser or prosecutor there exists a great variance of opinion on the subject. In a majority of cases where officers are brought to trial, the question of jurisdiction is at once raised on one point or another. In some cases this special plea is overruled, in others it is admitted, depending upon the construction of a majority of the court. The practice therefore in this important matter is not uniform, and there always remains doubt as to the equity of the ruling, whichever way made.

I repeat my recommendation that a ruling be made, in both positive and negative terms, or that the article of war itself be modified so as to remove all ambiguity as to its full intent and meaning.

The situation in these islands is further complicated by the presence of a division commander. It is held by many that the words "any such commander" includes both the division and department commanders, and that a court can not properly be assembled by the division commander for the trial of a case in which the department commander is the accuser or prosecutor, or the reverse. I am not at all in sympathy with this construction, but as long as doubt remains in the minds of officers there will be variant rulings on similar pleas, a condition which should not arise but will continue to do so under the present working of the article of war or until an authoritative construction is published to the Army.

Very respectfully,

R. D. POTTS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
Iloilo, Panay, P. I., June 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Department of the Visayas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

The department was, from the beginning of the period covered by this report to November 2, 1909, November 6, 1909, to May 28, 1910, June 13 to 20, 1910, commanded by the undersigned; from November 2 to 6, 1909, by Col. John C. Dent, Fourteenth Infantry, and from May 28, 1910, to June 13, 1910, June 20 to 29, 1910, by Col. Charles J. Crane, Ninth Infantry.

The personal staff of the undersigned and department staff this date are as follows:

Personal staff.—Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Department staff.—Adjutant-general, Maj. William H. Johnston, Adjutant-General's Department; judge-advocate, Capt. Marr O'Connor, First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Cavalry, acting judge-advocate; chief quartermaster, Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., Quartermaster's Department; chief commissary, Capt. Frank A. Cook, Subsistence Department; chief surgeon, Col. Louis Brechemin, Medical Corps; chief paymaster, Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, Pay Department; engineer officer, Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, aid-de-camp; ordnance officer, Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, aid-de-camp; inspector of small-arms practice, Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Attached staff.—First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, Nineteenth Infantry, intelligence officer and commanding detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters; First Lieut. Alexander D. Parce, Medical Corps, attending surgeon; Second Lieut. Roderick Dew, Nineteenth Infantry, assistant to chief quartermaster.

The following changes of staff officers occurred during the year:

Loss.—Maj. Ira A. Haynes, adjutant-general, relieved as adjutant-general September 15, 1909, having been relieved from duty in the division that date, per paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 119, War Department, May 24, 1909; Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, Fourth Infantry, relieved as acting adjutant-general May 5, 1910, per paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 33, Department of the Visayas, May 5, 1910; Capt. Jesse M. Baker, quartermaster, relieved as chief quartermaster April 21, 1910, per paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 28, Department of the Visayas, April 21, 1910; Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, relieved as chief commissary February 4, 1910, per General Orders,

No. 11, Department of the Visayas, February 4, 1910; Capt. Edward Anderson, commissary, relieved as chief commissary April 21, 1910, per paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 28, Department of the Visayas, April 21, 1910; Maj. Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, relieved as chief paymaster February 9, 1910, per General Orders, No. 14, Department of the Visayas, February 9, 1910; Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, paymaster, relieved from duty in the department March 6, 1910, per paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 33, Philippines Division, February 9, 1910; First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, relieved as chief signal officer of the department March 21, 1910, per paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 18, Philippines Division, March 18, 1910.

Gain.—Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, Fourth Infantry, acting adjutant-general, per General Orders, No. 96, Department of the Visayas, December 7, 1909; Maj. William H. Johnston, adjutant-general, per paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 33, Department of the Visayas, May 5, 1910; Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., chief quartermaster, per paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 28, Department of the Visayas, April 21, 1910; Capt. Edward Anderson, chief commissary, per General Orders, No. 11, Department of the Visayas, February 4, 1910; Capt. Frank A. Cook, chief commissary, per paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 28, Department of the Visayas, April 21, 1910; Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, chief paymaster, per General Orders, No. 26, Department of the Visayas, April 8, 1910 (on duty as paymaster February 21, 1910, to April 8, 1910, per paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 15, Department of the Visayas, February 21, 1910); First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., chief signal officer, per paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 73, Department of the Visayas, September 24, 1909.

The regular garrison of the department has been decreased by one battalion of Philippine Scouts since the rendition of the last annual report.

The command consists of the entire Ninth Regiment of Infantry; entire Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry; headquarters, Sixth, Eighth, and Eleventh Battalions; Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Companies, Philippine Scouts, located at ten stations (one of which is a sub-station), as follows:

Stations.	Province.	Island.	Troops.
Camp Bumpus.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Headquarters, Eighth Battalion, Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Companies, Philippine Scouts.
Camp Connell.....	Samar.....	Samar.....	Headquarters, Eleventh Battalion, Forty-second, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Companies, Philippine Scouts.
Camp Downes.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Third Battalion, Ninth Infantry.
Camp Hayt.....	Samar.....	Samar.....	Headquarters, Sixth Battalion, Seventeenth and Twenty-second Companies, Philippine Scouts. ^a
Camp James.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Companies, Philippine Scouts.
Camp Jossman.....	Iloilo.....	Guimaras.....	Entire Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.
Gandara ^b	Samar.....	Samar.....	Detachment Forty-sixth Company, Philippine Scouts.
Post of Iloilo.....	Iloilo.....	Panay.....	Companies G and H, Ninth Infantry.
Tagabiran.....	Samar.....	Samar.....	Twentieth and Twenty-third Companies, Philippine Scouts. ^a
Warwick Barracks.	Cebu.....	Cebu.....	Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, and machine-gun platoon, Ninth Infantry.

^a The companies at Camp Hayt, Samar, are under orders to exchange station with those at Tagabiran, Samar.

^b Substation of Camp Connell, Samar.

The following stations and substations have been abandoned during the year: Balamban, Danao, and Naga, Cebu; Borongan, Samar; Tanauan and Tolosa, Leyte.

There were no stations established or regarrisoned during the year.

The gains and losses of organizations during the year were as follows:

Gains.—January 3, 1910, Company L, Signal Corps, at headquarters, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, from the Department of Mindanao; January 27, 1910, Companies C and G, Third Infantry, at Warwick Barracks, Cebu (temporarily), from the Department of Mindanao; March 4, 1910, Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry arrived at Camp Downes, Leyte, from the United States, parts of same later taking station at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, and Camp Jossman, Guimaras; May 2, 1910, Ninth Regiment of Infantry, arrived at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, from the United States, parts of same later taking station at Camp Downes, Leyte, and the post of Iloilo, Panay.

Losses.—November 7, 1909, headquarters Tenth Battalion, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Companies, Philippine Scouts, from Camp Connell, Samar, to the Department of Luzon; January 10, 1910, Fiftieth Company, Philippine Scouts, from Balamban, Cebu (January 14, 1910, from the post of Iloilo, Panay), to the Department of Luzon; February 5, 1910, Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, from Camps Bumpus and Downes, Leyte, and Warwick Barracks, Cebu, to the United States; March 8, 1910, Companies C and G, Third Infantry, from Warwick Barracks, Cebu, to the Department of Mindanao; March 21, 1910, Company L, Signal Corps, from headquarters, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, and the Fortieth Company, Philippine Scouts, from Camp Connell, Samar, to the Department of Luzon; May 6, 1910, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and the post of Iloilo, Panay, to the United States.

Average strength of command during fiscal year.

1909-10.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Aggregate.
	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Present.	Absent.	Total.	
July.....	116	59	175	3,541	199	3,740	3,915
August.....	117	63	180	3,518	210	3,728	3,908
September.....	111	65	176	3,598	167	3,765	3,941
October.....	111	66	177	3,547	195	3,742	3,919
November.....	104	68	172	3,321	190	3,511	3,683
December.....	106	64	170	3,340	161	3,501	3,671
January.....	72	a 97	169	2,164	a 1,200	3,364	3,533
February.....	44	a 74	118	1,285	a 1,152	2,437	2,555
March.....	104	63	167	3,008	294	3,302	3,469
April.....	111	57	168	3,084	214	3,298	3,466
May.....	124	46	170	3,022	164	3,186	3,356
June.....	124	46	170	3,022	164	3,186	3,356
Average.....	103.6	64	167.6	3,037.5	359.1	3,396.6	3,564.3
Percentage.....	62.0	38	.....	89.4	10.6	.....	.....

* A portion of these at maneuvers, island of Luzon.

† Estimated strength; returns for June, 1910, not received at date of rendering report.

The strength of the department, present and absent, June 30, 1909, was 174 officers and 3,715 enlisted men.

The estimated strength of the department, present and absent, June 30, 1910, was 170 officers and 3,186 enlisted men.

Changes in personnel, July 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910.^a

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Gain:	
By promotion or appointment.....	18
By transfer.....	187
Total	205
Loss:	
Resigned	3
Transferred, promoted, or retired.....	208
Total	211

ENLISTED MEN.

Gain:	
Enlisted	139
Reenlisted	100
By transfer.....	1,915
From desertion.....	20
Total	2,174
Loss:	
Discharged—	
Expiration of service.....	137
For disability.....	27
By sentence general courts-martial.....	61
By order.....	42
Retired	11
Transferred	2,389
Died—	
Of disease.....	12
Accident	2
Drowned	1
Suicide	2
Murder or homicide.....	2
Deserted	18
Dropped	2
Total	2,706

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has been promptly and satisfactorily handled.

The remarks contained in my last annual report with reference to the return of clerks to the United States are reiterated. It would seem that a reduction of one grade on transfer of a clerk to the United States would be more just and satisfactory than a reduction of 20 per cent as outlined in General Orders, No. 68, War Department, 1904, inasmuch as under this order they are transferred to the Philippines with an increase of one grade.

The record system described in General Orders, No. 92, War Department 1909, has been carried out at these headquarters as far as practicable from materials at hand, none of the standard forms referred to therein having been supplied. It is believed that a more liberal use of additional than that contemplated in this order would prove more satisfactory. The method of one staff office only keeping the records on matter pertaining to that department materially re-

^a Returns for June, 1910, not received at date of rendering report.

duces the record work of other offices, but decentralizes the records. The proper method of keeping records at a department headquarters would seem to be to have one record division for each headquarters under the supervision of the adjutant-general and have all matter for record taken up there. This would obviate the possibility of any correspondence being checked to an office for record where in time a question might arise as to the same and much time be lost in trying to locate it. With such a system a few more clerks in the one record division could do the work of about double the number in the present record divisions of all the staff departments.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No officer of the inspector-general's department has been stationed in this department since July 31, 1907, when Maj. J. B. Erwin, inspector-general, was transferred to the Department of Mindanao. Lieut. Col. Z. W. Torrey, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed as acting inspector-general, was on duty in this department from July 23, 1908, to the date of his death, December 7, 1908. Maj. William Lassiter, inspector-general, stationed in Manila, inspected posts in this department late in 1909 and early in 1910.

The presence of an officer of the inspector-general's department is frequently of great importance. Under paragraph 896, Army Regulations, special investigations involving travel can be made only by inspectors-general, acting inspectors-general, or officers of the general staff, none of whom have been on duty in this department except as stated above. Under paragraph 910, Army Regulations, disbursing officers, relieved as such, are required to forward statements of their accounts for inspection. These statements must now be forwarded to division headquarters as no inspector is here. Under paragraph 911, Army Regulations, a special inspector should be appointed only in case of emergency, such as abandonment of a station or change of station of troops.

Nevertheless, in this climate property deteriorates rapidly, and if it must be held at posts when such emergency as is prescribed in paragraph 911, Army Regulations, does not exist, it becomes unsalable before the annual visit of an inspector-general from Manila may be expected; loss to the Government could be saved if such property were inspected more promptly and sold before it becomes worthless.

In the rare cases in which I have deemed it necessary to appoint a special inspector errors have occurred through the lack of experience of such officers, and at times errors (premature and unauthorized destruction of property) which could not be corrected when their reports reached these headquarters.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following remarks of the judge-advocate of the department are concurred in by me:

There has been a substantial decrease in the number of trials by summary court; it has been the policy of the department commander to cause post commanders, in dealing with minor delinquencies, to employ summary punishment as a corrective instead of trial by summary court whenever it can be done without prejudice to the interests of discipline.

Liquor, usually "vino," continues to be the causal factor in the greater number of trials. In this connection I invite attention to the remarks made in my report of last year, and most earnestly renew the recommendation contained therein as to the enactment of appropriate legislation to regulate the sale of "vino" in the Philippine Islands; natives and alien Chinese are protected by stringent laws, rigorously enforced, against the opium habit, but our soldiers in the islands are exposed to a vice whose effects are scarcely less deplorable—death has sometimes been the penalty for indulgence in it. There would seem to be no logical reason why the sale of the decoction to American soldiers (and sailors) should be prohibited by statute in two provinces of the Archipelago and not in others.

Some of the Articles of War I believe to be obsolete, and the retention of some others allows an officer to elect under which of two articles he will proceed against a delinquent, with the result that injustice to the soldier sometimes follows: the thirty-first article, for example, is frequently employed to correct a mere absence without leave, and a penalty inflicted far greater than would be imposed for the unauthorized absence if charged under the thirty-second article. There are other similar instances. I consider revision of the entire code desirable.

I recommend the official recognition, by embodiment in Army Regulations, 061, of confinement to barracks as a summary punishment for minor offenses.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the quartermaster's department show a considerable decrease in expenditures for the current year over those for the fiscal year 1909:

	1909.	1910.	Reduction.
Received.....	\$334,261.69	\$278,211.86	\$56,049.83
Disbursed.....	125,417.50	120,547.47	4,870.03
Transferred.....	203,899.77	149,382.75	• 54,507.02

The following remarks by the chief quartermaster of the department are quoted:

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Purchase of land.—During the fiscal year the following private properties within the military reservation post of Iloilo have been purchased and deeds therefor recorded in the name of the United States:

October 26, 1909, purchase of 1,260.08 square meters of land with buildings thereon (known as the Monasterio property), located on the corner of Calle General Hughes and Duran, for \$12,500 United States currency, from E. E. Gardiner, registered under certificate of title No. 141.

April 12, 1910, purchase of two tracts of land, comprising (a) 14,335 square meters of land without improvements, for \$2,500 United States currency, and (b) 2,295 square meters of land with building thereon (occupied as post hospital), for \$3,500 United States currency, both tracts located within the post of Iloilo. Purchase made from the joint owners, Pablo Araneta and Jovito Yusay. Certificate of title not yet received from the register of deeds at Iloilo.

Upon these two tracts it is recommended that there be erected a new post hospital, a single set of hospital steward's quarters, and a quadrangle of four company barracks for the accommodation of one battalion of United States troops.

June 13, 1910, purchase of 17,202.56 square meters of land, acquired by condemnation proceedings through the court of first instance of Iloilo, P. I., at a rate of ₱1.51 per square meter, or \$12,987.93 United States currency. Approximately \$150 additional will be required to settle costs taxed by the court, a resurvey of the parcel, and registration fees. This parcel is part of a tract of tide-water land situated within the military reservation post of Iloilo, title to which was declared to rest in the names of F. Stuart Jones and the heirs of Jane Sophia Bulkeley-Johnson—all English subjects. Proper steps have been taken to secure title in the name of the United States, the purchase price having been paid into the clerk of the court of first instance, Iloilo, P. I.

Building repairs.—During the fiscal year \$25,515.30 was authorized for repairs to buildings in the department. Of this amount \$500 was expended at Camp Bumpus as a result of the typhoon of November 6, 1909. Buildings at other posts in the department were also damaged by storms, which is one cause for the large amounts asked for by stations on the annual estimates for repairs for fiscal year 1911. In this connection former recommendations relative to reinforced-concrete construction are renewed and the following additional suggestions are submitted:

- (a) Timber used to be of the first group of native hard woods.
- (b) Roof covering to be galvanized iron, terra-cotta tile, or cement shingles, preferably tile or shingles.
- (c) Where conditions permit, a complete water and drainage system should be installed.

The above recommendations are for all future construction where the buildings are intended to be occupied for a period of six years or more, and are based upon observation and experience that the initial cost of constructing substantial buildings should not be reduced to a minimum, to be supplemented in the following years by large annual repair expenditures.

Illustrating this point, 43 buildings were constructed at Camp Bumpus between 1903 and 1909, costing \$36,642.09. During that period \$11,760.86 was expended for repairs of the usual minor nature. In February, 1910, when the camp site was reduced, all of the buildings except four were found in an unserviceable condition, and in some instances unsafe condition, for occupancy. Prior to the removal of the buildings for the reason mentioned, the department superintendent of construction carefully estimated the cost of repairing all of the 43 buildings at a total of \$37,285.86, or \$1,000 more than the original cost of construction.

CONSTRUCTION AND ALTERATION.

During the fiscal year the following buildings have been constructed or altered to suit the needs of the department:

Camp James.

Four single sets officers' quarters.....	\$1, 269. 43
One set troop quarters.....	2, 073. 79
One hospital.....	467. 82
One post bakery.....	187. 94
One post exchange.....	191. 23
One guardhouse.....	100. 00

The material used was American lumber, bamboo, and nipa, with nipa roof and concrete settings for underpinning, and cost \$3,343.42. Troop labor was used throughout. The buildings are occupied by scouts, and as such are reported suitable.

Camp Downes.

One guardhouse.....	\$837. 68
One quartermaster stable.....	1, 642. 32
One hospital.....	2, 054. 76
One single set hospital stewards' quarters.....	593. 83

From fiscal year 1910 funds a water-tank tower, costing \$707.50, and a cold-storage house, costing \$1,086.96, were completed in July, 1909. All of the above buildings are constructed with American lumber, with galvanized-iron roofs.

Department headquarters and post of Iloilo.—One quartermaster and commissary storehouse and office building (former camarín of Inchausti & Co.) altered under contract with O'Leary & Holterman, completed April 6, 1910, costing for labor \$1,970. This building serves as offices for the department chief paymaster, assistant to chief quartermaster, post quartermaster and commissary, the attending dental surgeon, and quarters of headquarters detachment, as well as quartermaster and commissary storerooms. Material: American lumber with galvanized-iron roof.

One ice, cold-storage, and distilling plant in same building. Installation of Remington No. 4 ice machine (invoice cost \$3,720), and cost of remodeling buildings and adding cold-storage space of 2,550 cubic feet, cost \$9,820.67. The former ice machine was dismantled and turned in to the Manila depot, and such

parts of former plant as practicable were utilized in the new one. The boilers were condemned and sold at public auction. The building was remodeled from old concrete walls and a new galvanized-iron roof added.

Headquarters office building, formerly known as the Monasterio property, was remodeled under contract with William H. Lambert & Co., of Iloilo, for the sum of \$8,750, and has been occupied since May 1, 1910, as offices for department headquarters and staff. The first story of the building is concrete throughout. The second story is of native hard wood; all ceilings are pressed steel. Building has a galvanized-iron roof.

Shelter of troops.—At Camp Connell the number of buildings is twice that required, all of which are in more or less bad condition. As fast as these buildings become unfit for occupancy they should be torn down. Present serviceable buildings should be moved to a more compact position on one end of the present site and the area of land reduced if only present garrison is to be maintained.

It is recommended that where native materials are used for construction of officers' quarters that only single sets be erected. Present single partitions in nearly all double quarters throughout the department exclude the necessary degree of family privacy and comfort.

Rental and leases.—Over \$20,000 has been expended for rent of land and quarters, being about \$10,000 less than for fiscal year 1909. This will be reduced over \$6,000 during fiscal year 1911, due primarily to the purchase of headquarters building and other property at Iloilo, the former rentals approximating that amount.

It is with some satisfaction that report can be made of present status of unpaid rentals for leased land in this department. All claims at post of Iloilo and Camp Jossman are satisfied. The so-called "Kelly claims" at Camp Bumpus have been brought to a close so far as the quartermaster's department can act in the matter. Final settlement will doubtless be effected by application of the claimants to the Auditor for the War Department. All other land and buildings occupied by the United States are either owned or under formal lease, for which rentals are regularly and promptly paid.

Recommendation is again made that the site of Camp Connell be reduced one-half. Present land rental there is \$146.35 monthly.

LAND TRANSPORTATION.

Wheel.—About 20 per cent of the present equipment is unserviceable and should be replaced on proper requisition. Old wagons are constantly being repaired. The present need is for escort wagons almost exclusively. No attempt has been made to equip the several stations in compliance with General Orders, No. 95, 1908, but proper steps have been taken to furnish each post with all the transportation actually required either for garrison or field service.

Animals.—The majority of the horses in this department are old cavalry mounts; some have been in the department ten years.

The animals generally have been well fed, but have not been given the proper grooming. The department is in need of a competent graduate veterinarian to make a careful examination of the animals at each post, with a view to the condemnation and sale of such as may be unfit for further service, thus eliminating the expense of caring for and feeding worthless stock. It is therefore urgently recommended that a veterinarian with the qualifications stated be sent to Iloilo for duty as soon as possible.

Inventory and inspection reports have reduced the number of animals by 25 per cent. It is essential that additional animals both for riding and draft purposes be furnished at an early date.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Launches.—With the exception of the launch *Heeler*, recently received at Iloilo from Manila, all the launches in this department are old. The consequent expense of repair is therefore increasing in ratio to their age. Records show their repair cost twice exceeds the original purchase price.

In view of this it is urgently recommended that whenever a launch in this department requires a general overhauling or extensive repairs to hull, deck, or engine that it be ordered to Manila for expert examination with a view to dismantling or sale. Proper facilities with expert supervision for launch repairs are not available at Iloilo. Furthermore, local firms are excessive in bidding for government work.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

Coal.—The quality of coal (Japanese Milke) supplied under contract is reported inferior to the coal used last year (Australian Wallsand), complaint being made that it is too small, falls through the grate bars when shoveled into the fire box and when the fire is raked. It is long in flaming, produces an excess of smoke and soot, becomes pasty, forms numerous clinkers, and is a poor steaming grade of coal for launches and ice and distilling plants.

Electric current.—Electricity has been used at Warwick Barracks. Installation of electric-lighting system at the post of Iloilo is recommended.

Shoes.—Complaint has been made regarding shoes not being satisfactory on account of styles supplied. The sizes requisitioned for have not been received. Marching shoes are too heavy for this climate; a lighter pattern is recommended. As footwear is so highly important to the soldier's efficiency, it is recommended that a standard shoe be supplied in numerous sizes in order that special care may be taken to properly fit each man. No complaint received as to quality of the material used.

Woolen puttees.—Puttees have been found to be a very satisfactory substitute for canvas leggings. They are less bulky, more easily cleaned, and seem to be more serviceable. Their use does not wear out the back strap of the shoes, as is often the case with canvas leggings.

Orange-colored underwear.—A tropical test of this article was made at Camp Jossman during the year. The quartermaster reports the result as unsatisfactory.

Khaki clothing.—The clothing supplied has been ample in quantity. The cotton khaki article manufactured in the United States has not been satisfactory. It fades after two or three washings and is too heavy for comfort. The clothing manufactured in Manila from the English cotton khaki is generally reported as being very satisfactory. It does not mold nor turn green in spots after repeated laundering. Some complaint has been made that sizes requisitioned for can not be obtained, which causes dissatisfaction among the men and renders paragraph 1155, Army Regulations, inoperative.

I recommend that companies of Philippine Scouts be permitted to purchase English cotton khaki cloth and have uniform clothing for their men made by local or company tailors at expense of individual soldiers. It has been generally a practice for commanding officers of scout companies to purchase such cloth in Manila and employ tailors to make clothes, the individual soldiers reimbursing the company commander for material and labor. This practice, though it procures better fitting clothing, must now be criticized by each inspector. It should be authorized.

Wharves and sea walls.—A small dock or sea-wall landing place is needed at the post of Iloilo. It should be constructed near the present hospital site, and recommendation is made that \$5,000 for material and \$1,800 for labor be authorized for the work.

Extension of the sea wall at the post of Iloilo along the south beach from Fort San Pedro No. 22 to the rear of headquarters building has been carried to completion. Cost of extension, for material, \$400. Prison labor used.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following remarks by the chief commissary of the department are quoted:

All posts have been systematically and satisfactorily supplied with stores on monthly requisition.

Paragraph 208, Manual for the Subsistence Department, provides that when ration articles have accumulated and heavy losses are threatened if the articles are not issued, the fact shall be reported to the War Department with a view to the temporary suspension of the savings privilege or such other action as may be deemed advisable. It is thought that in the Philippine Islands authority to suspend the savings privilege should be vested in the division commander, for prompt action is often necessary to prevent heavy losses, since subsistence stores

go bad quickly when they get to going. To vest the authority in department commanders in this division would not be wise, for stores accumulated in one department might often be utilizable in another. Vesting authority to suspend the savings privilege in the division commander in connection with the proposed change in the definition of the field ration would result in the troops receiving fresher articles than they receive at present.

General Orders, No. 58, War Department, current series, rescinds paragraph 208, above referred to, so that after July 1 no method will be provided by regulations for disposing of accumulated ration articles. It is recommended that paragraph 208 be restored in amended form, as follows:

"When ration articles have through exigencies of the service accumulated at a post or station, and it is inexpedient to transfer them to posts where they can be used, the department commander is authorized, in order to prevent loss to the Government, to direct organizations at the post to purchase the accumulated articles to the full extent of the ration allowance until the surplus has been disposed of. In the Philippines Division similar authority is vested in the division commander only."

Paragraph 1209, Army Regulations, is obsolete and is rescinded by General Orders, No. 57, Section IV. This paragraph was supposed to provide a method of disposing of accumulated sales stores and of baked beans held in reserve in anticipation of demands for travel rations. It has not been effective since the adoption of the regulation authorizing savings on all articles of the garrison, Filipino, or travel ration. Although it is to be rescinded July 1, no substitutive method of accomplishing its object seems to have been adopted. The only remaining method of disposing of surplus sales stores and baked beans other than by transfer to posts where they might be used is by condemnation and public sale. It therefore behooves chief commissaries to watch most carefully the state of supply and the consumption of all readily perishable articles and freely to recommend transfers between posts. The consumption of articles changes materially, sometimes for inexplicable reasons. Changes of brand or of price, and particularly changes of garrison, sometimes produce shortages or surpluses which the best efforts of a chief commissary can not avoid. In the Philippines Division transfers between posts can generally be made with little or no expense of transportation.

In order that baked beans kept in reserve for possible use as travel rations may be disposed of by issues in the field, it is recommended that they be added to the field ration as a substitutive issue for dried beans, or that baked beans take the place of dried altogether in field issues.

After July 1 issues are not to be made in garrison. The value of the ration is to be figured monthly and organizations are to be credited with the total value of the rations to which they were entitled during the month. Therefore the necessity for the present complicated garrison ration no longer exists. Paragraph 1239, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 57, War Department, prescribes the method of figuring the cost of the ration. The ration itself should be changed to conform to that table.

Filipino ration.—So long as the money value of a ration is sufficient to purchase enough nutriment for a day, it makes little difference of what the ration consists. The tendency, then, should be toward simplification of the ration used in garrison, rather than complication of it. Notwithstanding this self-evident fact, General Orders, No. 24, War Department, current series, published a new Filipino ration, which became effective in this division on June 1. The former ration had been in use about eight years and was giving general satisfaction. Diligent effort has been made in vain to discover some advantage of the new ration over the old. The changes consist in a reduction of the rice allowance from 20 to 16 ounces, the addition of 4 ounces of mongos, the substitution of camotes for potatoes or onions, and of an equal amount of ginger root for half the allowance of coffee.

The Filipino ration is used by scouts in the field as well as in garrison. Therefore, even when scouts are operating with American troops in the field, it will be necessary to carry along the three extra articles, camotes, mongos, and ginger root. The old ration contained no components not found in the American ration.

If the former Filipino ration were restored, modified only by the reduction of the rice allowance from 20 ounces to 16 ounces and the division of the coffee allowance by two, the ration would still furnish a sufficient number of calories of energy; the 12 ounces of beef, 16 ounces of rice, and 8 ounces of flour would provide the requisite 4 ounces of protein; common salt is a part of the ration,

and if undermilled rice were furnished, the "smack of lime" would be present.

In view of the foregoing, a restoration of the former ration is strongly recommended, modified as suggested in the preceding paragraph. The resulting ration, if used, would provide ample nourishment; and if saved in its entirety, its money value would be sufficient for the procurement of an equally substantial diet.

Since issues of the garrison ration are to be discontinued July 1 and articles sold instead to organizations, it would seem that the daily abstracting of sales might now be done away with. It is recommended that one or more cash registers be authorized for every commissary. With these in use, the business-like methods of a first-class grocery store could be adopted to advantage. It is believed that no grocer in the United States can be found who requires his clerks to tabulate daily the amounts of each article sold.

Circular No. 44, Headquarters Philippines Division, 1905, authorizes the use of a code for subsistence stores. One word is used to designate each article of stores together with its unit of weight or measure. If it is desired, for instance, to order 1,000 2-pound cans of corned-beef hash, all that is necessary is to code the 1,000, followed by "Hashcorn." It is a practical and economical code, but it has fallen into disuse because of changes in the list of stores and in the units of many of the articles. It is recommended that this code be brought up to date and its use made compulsory; and because it would generally be used in connection with requisitions, that the code word for each article and its unit be printed on the requisition blank for subsistence stores.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The chief surgeon states:

A marked decrease over former calendar years in admission and noneffective rates is noted for 1909. This is due to a lack of exposure in field work and to the general improvement in the health of American troops as noted from year to year.

No special increase of sickness has been noted as due to service at the field maneuvers in February, 1910.

The incoming regiments in March and May necessarily increased the sick report at the posts for white troops.

Cholera.—No cases occurred among white troops. Four cases, with 3 recoveries and 1 death, were reported in native troops—3 at Balamban in July, 1909, and 1 at Camp Connell in August, 1909.

In this department the brunt of the epidemic was borne by Cebu. From August 12 to December 22, 1909, this town had 585 cases, with 406 deaths and 179 recoveries. A few scattering cases occurred at Ormoc, Danao, Tacloban, and Balamban.

In Cebu three marked exacerbations of the epidemic occurred in September and November. In each case the exacerbation was immediately preceded by a heavy rain, which must have washed large quantities of infective material into the wells, and promptly died down upon the thorough disinfection of the wells in the district affected. These flurries were strictly localized to certain districts, and in all of the several well waters examined the cholera vibrio was found.

The post surgeon reported that the usual methods of combating cholera—quarantining of cases in their houses, detention of suspects, supervision of food supplies, disinfection of houses—have been carried out as thoroughly as possible, considering the characteristics of the Filipino. In addition two measures not often practicable in the Philippines have been employed—the supply of distilled water on a large scale and the tying up or killing of the innumerable domestic animals and poultry that ordinarily spread the infection widely and quickly from place to place in an infected Filipino town.

The difficult features to deal with in this epidemic have been the wretchedly insanitary conditions in large sections of the town, the almost total absence of any provision for the disposal of feces, the native opposition to the disinfecting of wells, and the custom of hiring persons to be present in an infected house and to do the five days' detention when the inspectors arrive, while the actually exposed persons are scattering in all directions.

Beriberi.—For the fiscal year 1909 the scouts, with a mean strength of 1,857, had 408 admissions to sick report, a rate of 219.71 per thousand.

For the period from July 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, with a mean strength of 1,544, 82 admissions were reported, a rate of 53.11 per thousand.

As only four companies of scouts took part in the February maneuvers, this very satisfactory improvement can be ascribed to lack of exposure in field service.

The latest theory claims that beriberi is due to a lack of phosphorus in the food. It is said that the steam milling rice process is at fault, because the high polish which produces the best quality of white rice removes the phosphorus contained in the pericarp. It has been found by two observers that the use of the cheaper grades of unpolished rice, or the mixing of white rice with the polshings, restores the phosphorus and eliminates beriberi.

Smallpox.—One case in white troops at Warwick Barracks was detected at sick call, May 9, and promptly isolated.

The patient states that he was successfully vaccinated about three years ago. The disease was probably contracted in Honolulu.

Measles.—An epidemic of measles in the Nineteenth Infantry started in February while the regiment was en route on the U. S. army transport *Sheridan*. Four cases were transferred to Camp Jossman, 1 to Warwick Barracks, and 2 to Camp Downes. Later, 3 cases developed at Camp Jossman and 15 cases at Warwick Barracks.

Typhoid fever.—One case in white troops was admitted at Camp Jossman, December 28, 1909, and returned to duty March 23, 1910. This case had not been in contact with other fever cases and nothing could be found as to the probable date or method of infection.

At Camp Downes 1 case was admitted October 29 and died November 8, 1909. As this soldier became delirious shortly after entering hospital, no record was obtainable as to whether he had procured food in the town. From his habits, however, it was believed that he had eaten native foods.

The receipt of Major Russell's excellent article on antityphoid vaccination has resulted in placing the matter in a clearer light and efforts have been renewed toward carrying out the intent of orders on the subject. Unfortunately, a supply of culture material can not be obtained from Manila at present.

Medical supplies.—Medical supplies have been of good quality, sufficient in quantity, and received in reasonable time after forwarding of requisitions.

I concur in the following recommendations:

The question of the status of privates sanitary has been satisfactorily settled. It is now required that these men should be trained sufficiently to take care of scouts. It is not considered that a private sanitary will ever acquire such a degree of efficiency as to equal the best American hospital corps private. Increased instruction in the English language, better selections, less frequent changes, aptitude, and enthusiasm of the instructor will all form factors in raising the average of efficiency.

Notes on stations.—As the site of the old hospital at the post of Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay, has been recently purchased by the Government, this location is now available for the new building recommended in my last annual report.

It is therefore urged that an allotment be made as soon as possible, for the reason that the present hospital building can last but a few months longer. It is so old and dilapidated as to be dangerous, and a new and permanent structure to replace it is absolutely necessary.

The site recommended is on Gulmaras Strait, has a good breeze in both monsoons, is not closed in by other buildings, can be effectively quarantined in case of epidemics, is at the terminus of a good road, and is one of the coolest seaside situations to be found in the Philippines.

The surgeon at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, in discussing causes of admission to hospital, remarks as follows: "Another source of admission to hospitals is the native alcoholics. The native 'vino' is very malignant in its action and sometimes fatal. It seems to exert its action on the nervous system and the kidneys. In nine or ten admissions the constipation was intense; the large intestine seemed to be paralyzed and failed to react for a considerable time. It is believed by the local physicians of Cebu that the vino of this place contains some special toxine, probably a high radicle alcohol, which is capable of producing delirium and acute nephritis and death within three or four days."

The health of all troops will be preserved if by statute the sale of native alcoholic drinks to soldiers be prohibited in all provinces of

the Archipelago. To be logical, the same influences which have secured legislation prohibiting the sale of beer on a reservation should secure legislation prohibiting the sale of native distilled intoxicants to a soldier even off the reservation.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The payments in the department have been made in person by paymasters and as promptly as the limited transportation in the department would permit.

Since February, 1910, only one paymaster has been on duty in the department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

All issues of ordnance and ordnance stores to this department have been made directly to stations and organizations from the Manila ordnance depot, there being no supply depot in this department.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The regular target-practice season for 1910 was announced in General Orders, No. 8, Department of the Visayas, 1910. It has been necessary to extend this season at most posts because of changes of stations, the late arrival of the Ninth and Nineteenth Infantry in the department, the need of labor by troops of Philippine scout organizations at Camp Bumpus, and the late receipt of authority for troops to take the expert rifleman's test—a portion of the course not at first authorized.

No rifle competition was held during the year. (Letter from Headquarters Philippines Division, of December 20, 1909.)

Telescopic sights have been tested with varying results, reports being made to the Ordnance Department.

The inspector of small-arms practice reports:

The Fourth Infantry, which left the department in May, finished their firing up to and including the sharpshooter's course. This regiment leaving for the States and having the prospects of completing their practice there, their records were taken with them to be entered in the department of their new stations.

During the year the sum of \$3,411.75 has been expended on target ranges in the department.

I concur in the following recommendations:

The company commanders of scout organizations have in most cases made requisition for two telescopic musket sights for the equipment of their companies. If scout organizations are to take the full course of rifle firing prescribed in the Manual, 1909, for Class A and Class B ranges, it is recommended that provision be made for supplying the scouts with these sights.

In scout organizations the enlisted men are required to begin each year's target practice with the marksman's course, regardless of previous qualifications. This method, coupled with the field firing and proficiency test, makes their present ammunition allowance inadequate for thorough instruction. If there is to be no limit to the instruction and equipment of scout organizations, it is recommended that either their ammunition allowance be increased or else that they be given the same privilege as the regular troops with reference to holding their qualification during enlistment.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

The intelligence officer reports:

The maps on file here of the island of Panay are mostly of 1901 and 1902 and are very few in number; there are also but few maps on file of the island of Negros; no road sketches at all. Cebu and Leyte and Samar seem to be fairly well mapped, as there are a large number of maps on file in the office of all of these islands.

As soon as the indexing of all maps is complete an effort will be made to obtain copies of all missing maps.

ATHLETICS.

The annual department athletic meet was dispensed with, the maneuvers on the island of Luzon replacing both division and department meets.

PHYSICAL TESTS.

All field officers in the department, with the exception of Col. John C. Dent, Fourteenth Infantry, who was ordered to appear before a retiring board in Manila, were assembled in this city in December, 1909, and were examined physically, as required by General Orders, No. 79, War Department, 1908. All passed a satisfactory physical examination, and, with the exception of Col. Louis Brechemin, Medical Corps, who preferred and took the walking test, took the riding test, which was held on the island of Panay December 22 to 24, 1909, inclusive, under the supervision of the undersigned, and all did so satisfactorily. Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, Medical Corps, who was in the United States when these tests were held in the division, was physically examined and took the walking test in May, 1910. The physical examination of captains and lieutenants serving in the department was made in December, 1909.

After the completion of the test in December, 1909, I submitted the following recommendation to The Adjutant-General of the Army:

That instead of the riding test required by present orders, they be required to ride a minimum distance of 200 miles each month, and that a certificate that this has been done be placed upon the pay account of the officers.

I believe that this requirement would cause the officers concerned to provide suitable mounts and equipments and that they would be kept in serviceable condition. There is no doubt that the physical condition of the officers would be much better under the requirements suggested.

In the Philippine Islands a ride of 90 miles is very severe on the animals, and no special benefit is derived by the officers. I have just completed the ride and know that it is much more severe than in the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The reduction in the number of American organizations in this department since 1908 and the destruction of Camp Bumpus, Leyte, in November, 1909, have led to the necessary assignment of Philippine scout organizations to posts intended and supplied for American troops.

While an effort has been made to reduce the equipment of such posts within the limits prescribed for scouts by division orders, a surplus of property still exists at Camp Connell, Samar, and Camp Bumpus, Leyte, and a surplus of buildings and grounds at the former place.

The reservation of Camp Connell could well be reduced, and if the buildings contained any valuable material it should be moved for repairs at other posts. The buildings are not sufficiently deteriorated to warrant destruction, but much of the material would be useless after being transferred.

Meanwhile excessive guard and fatigue are required to care for so many unoccupied buildings, and the expense of maintaining scout organizations is greater than it should be.

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. BRUSH,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO,
Zamboanga, P. I., June 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the Department of Mindanao from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910:

The department was commanded by Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from July 1, 1909, to September 6, 1909; by Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, Third Infantry, from September 7, 1909, to October 4, 1909; by Col. Charles A. Williams, Twenty-first Infantry, from October 5, 1909, to November 10, 1909, and by Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, Third Infantry, from February 12, 1910, to March 4, 1910, and from May 25, 1910, to June 19, 1910. The undersigned commanded the department from November 11, 1909, to June 30, 1910, with the above exceptions.

The following is the personnel of the present staff:

First Lieut. William O. Reed, Sixth Cavalry, aid-de-camp, district governor, district of Sulu.

First Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, Twenty-first Infantry, aid-de-camp, assistant to adjutant-general, commanding detachment of enlisted men, officer in charge of athletics.

Maj. Frederick Perkins, Adjutant-General's Department, adjutant-general.

Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, Inspector-General's Department, assistant to the inspector-general of the division.

Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Judge-Advocate-General's Department, judge-advocate.

Maj. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster's Department, chief quartermaster.

First Lieut. George P. Tyner, Second Cavalry, on special duty as assistant to chief quartermaster.

Capt. Edward Anderson, Subsistence Department, chief commissary.

Col. Charles Richard, Medical Corps, chief surgeon, commanding detachment of enlisted men, Hospital Corps.

Maj. Robert S. Smith, Pay Department, chief paymaster.

Capt. Harold Hammond, Pay Department, paymaster.

Capt. Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Twenty-first Infantry, on special duty as intelligence officer, ordnance officer, inspector of small-arms practice.

The adjutant-general reports that the clerical force in his office, both civilian and enlisted, have performed their work satisfactorily throughout the year. Of the civilians on duty at these headquarters there are four clerks and two messengers. The two messengers perform clerical work. Of this force but two have been in the service

more than one year. One additional clerk should be assigned to this department. Since July 1, 1909, two clerks have been transferred to the United States, two messengers resigned, and two clerks and two messengers have been appointed. It is impossible to retain for any length of time the services of competent men who receive the small pay allowed messengers. As soon as messengers become proficient clerks they can easily obtain employment from either the quartermaster's department or the civil government at \$1,200 per annum.

The new record system, prescribed by General Orders, No. 92, War Department, series 1909, has been installed at these headquarters. The new forms and numbering machines have not been received.

The officers of the department staff and of my personal staff have performed their duties with commendable zeal and ability and the most harmonious relations have existed amongst them. Official business in all departments has been expeditiously dispatched.

The troops throughout the department exhibit a high standard of efficiency. Under the conditions of service existing here the excellent state of the command is very complimentary to the limited number of officers directly on duty with troops.

The necessity for the maintenance of a relatively large military force in the department has placed at the disposal of the provincial government a body of men unexcelled in any foreign service. It is gratifying to note that a large majority of army officers holding civil office in the Moro Province have demonstrated exceptional fitness for their duties. Their work has been such that the Army is to be congratulated.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

In general, regular troops are held in the larger garrisons, where they can be easily supplied and from which they can be readily sent to any point where their services are needed. During the period of field training troops go to all parts of the department. The effect of their presence among the natives is to encourage the peaceably inclined and to discourage the lawless element. In so far as they have come in contact with the natives, their services have been valuable in maintaining friendly relations with the various tribes. In the Moro districts the work and influence of the army has been especially beneficial.

For reasons explained in my remarks on native scouts, the strength of the command has been increased by two battalions of these troops, making in all four battalions and two independent companies. One battalion has been distributed to cover the district of Davao. Another occupies, or will occupy, eight stations in the Cotabato Valley. The third battalion will occupy four one-company stations in the district of Lanao, while American troops already garrison seven other stations. The fourth battalion holds eight stations on the Zamboanga Peninsula, and the two Moro companies occupy the island of Basilan.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The opinion largely prevails in the Army that when property is old or does not present a smart appearance it must be condemned instead of being repaired, cleaned up, and made to last. This applies espe-

cially to the equipment of the soldier and to horse equipments. The practice results in much unnecessary expenditure. Inspectors often report unfavorably on organizations because their equipment is old and worn, whereas, to encourage economical habits among both officers and enlisted men in handling property, inspectors, in noting its condition, should also note the length of time such property has been in service, giving company commanders due credit. Under ordinary wear and tear, except in time of war or exceptionally hard field service, 10 per cent is a liberal proportion of property of each class to be condemned each year, and it is recommended that this be the maximum allowed.

The recommendation of the inspector-general relative to forage and bedding should receive special attention. There seems to be no reason why a great saving in forage might not be made by requiring public animals to graze. Owing to the great cost of supplying animals with forage from the States, the Quartermaster's Department should take up the subject of growing forage. There is no doubt that such forage could be raised in Mindanao. Sufficient land for experiments of this sort can be found in the vicinity of many posts, but the most desirable location is that in the vicinity of Camp Keithley around Lake Lanao.

The inspector's remarks are pertinent regarding the frequent inability of troops to make temporary provision of shelter for themselves or their animals, either in garrison or in the field. There is no reason why troops should not learn how to construct such shelter, as Philippine Scouts are required to do. Orders already exist in this department requiring public animals to be supplied with cogon grass for bedding.

Special attention is invited to the following extracts from the inspector-general's report:

Frequent changes of station for regular troops do not appear to be desirable. The officers and men become settled in a garrison, acquire knowledge of the country and people, and, as a rule, are satisfied with their surroundings. Lack of continuity is an impediment to an efficient administration. When there are six quartermasters in a little over one year, as at Torrey Barracks, and seven commissaries in the same time, as at Camp Keithley, good results can hardly be expected.

The regulations that only the articles of clothing furnished by the Quartermaster's Department shall be uniform is an unfortunate one. In time of peace it leaves the Army at the mercy of unscrupulous contractors, on account of the long-established and well-known inability of the Quartermaster's Department to secure a fair measure of compliance with samples and specifications; in time of war it is an insuperable obstacle to the rapid equipment of volunteer troops, even when the forces are as small as 200,000 men. The regulation is effective in preventing the Army from securing well-made, well-fitting, fast-color uniforms, suitable to the climate, and is incomplete only in that it does not require officers to wear the same ready-made garments of ununiform quality. The helmet is approved of only by some of those who do not work with their hands; to the enlisted men it continues to be a subject of practically universal execration and prayer for early deliverance.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

The crime of desertion has been the subject of discussion for years, but it continues practically unabated. It has become so common that it is often looked upon as a trivial offense. Public opinion needs to

be educated to view desertion as a serious crime and the deserter as a criminal devoid of honor or patriotism. The active interest of officers might go far to prevent this crime. A large field of personal endeavor is open to them in impressing the enlisted recruit with the gravity of the offense. Another means of checking desertion would be to make the punishment so severe that men would shrink from taking the chance. This would also serve to forcibly present to the soldier's mind the enormity of the crime. The minimum punishment under any circumstances should be five years' imprisonment with forfeiture of all rights of citizenship.

A revision of the seventy-second article of war is needed in order that there may be no question as to its intent. Many interpret the article to mean that whoever orders a court-martial for the trial of an officer at once becomes the accuser or prosecutor. This is not surprising, however, as the authorities are not clear on the subject, and precedents cited in the Digest of Opinions are confusing. Where there is doubt as to who is the accuser or prosecutor it would seem that some other general officer might be designated to order the court and review the proceedings.

The summary court has become too much of a police court. Small, unimportant, and often unintentional neglects are frequently magnified into serious offenses. That such offenses are not handled directly by company commanders is because officers are not closely enough in touch with their men. The individual soldier is not made to feel the personality of his company commander. This condition of affairs can hardly be remedied, however, so long as the best officers of the line are taken for duty elsewhere and the fate of companies left to the changing personnel of inexperienced subalterns.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of the judge-advocate of the department:

The reduction in the number of trials by general courts-martial is noteworthy. The percentage of trials, reckoned upon the strength of the entire command, has dropped from 3.2 per cent for last year to 1.93 per cent for this year. It was the opinion of my predecessor that this gratifying result is due to the fact that the Moro scouts have been moved and stationed away from their places of recruitment, and that the enlisted personnel is now generally higher than it was one and two years ago.

It is gratifying to note a decrease in the number of trials by summary court in this department, from 44 per cent for last year to 40 per cent for this, which latter percentage, however, leaves ample room for a still further decrease. No part of the military legal machinery is more potent for good in the maintenance of discipline than the summary court, and, unfortunately, none so gravely abused by the unnecessary frequency of its use.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The subsistence department has supplied the troops in a satisfactory manner. To provide a greater variety of fresh vegetables, orders were issued early this year for the establishment of a garden at each post. In many instances the results have been very satisfactory, but the shortage in transportation has prevented gardening except on a small scale. At Camp Keithley the climate is favorable, and the troops have been able to provide themselves with vegetables similar to those grown in any garden at home.

Especial attention is invited to the report of the chief commissary of this department on the potato farm at Camp Vicars. The potatoes

so far are small, a large proportion of them being too small for issue. The soil on the site selected for the potato farm is not rich, and the site is not believed to be the best available. Should the results obtained on the present location of the farm prove unsatisfactory, the attempt should not be given up until other localities have been tried, nor should the potato farm be permanently located until the best place has been found. If we can successfully grow potatoes in the lake region, a new industry will be opened up to the inhabitants.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of the chief commissary of the department:

The ration furnished troops has been ample in quantity, excellent in quality. The troops have been well supplied with both ration and sales articles, and the ration has been ample for all needs. In May the fresh fruit did not arrive until the second trip of the *Seward* in that month, and the fruit was much deteriorated. If possible, all fruit should invariably be sent on the first trip of the *Seward* to avoid deterioration and loss.

A cold-storage plant is badly needed for the preservation of subsistence stores at Camp Keithley. During May 1,448 pounds of fresh meat spoiled through lack of proper storage facilities, having only an ice chamber, which can not be kept at low enough temperature for good preservation. This chamber has been repaired, but does not meet the needs of the post, which now supplies rations to sixteen organizations. The meat, as well as other stores, must be hauled over the long hot trail from Camp Overton, which makes it doubly necessary that a good cold-storage plant capable of reducing the temperature below the freezing point should be established at Keithley.

The principal losses on property have been on ovens, ranges, and utensils. A recommendation has been made to allow reenforced concrete ovens to be constructed for the small and unimportant stations. This could be done at small cost, and the life of such an oven would be several times that of the Blodgett now used for such stations. It is thought the life of the Blodgett oven could be greatly prolonged by banking the back, top, and sides with a layer of mortar made of concrete, lime, and sand. In this climate the iron decays rapidly, often due to exposure and water running down the pipe. Such a covering of mortar would largely shield the oven from exposure and deterioration, and even if holes should appear in the iron it would not interfere with the baking.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

There exists a general opinion among the officers of the line that the Quartermaster's Department is neither organized nor conducted on business principles. The average quartermaster is expected to be efficient along too many lines. He is expected to be familiar with construction, and with the management of both land and sea transportation, as well as to be able to procure and furnish the infinite variety of supplies necessary for an army. It is difficult for one man to be proficient in all these details. The work of this department would logically fall under the three heads indicated above, and should accordingly be distributed among three bureaus. The bureau of construction ought to be under officers trained as architects. The subject of barracks and quarters is now left to its fate, especially in the Philippines. The changing personnel in the line and staff have made a fixed or continuous policy impossible. The same reasoning applies to transportation and supply, each of which ought to be under a separate bureau in charge of officers specially trained for their duties. The best results in army administration can only be obtained by training experts for each different branch of both staff and line.

PERMANENT POSTS.

The population of the island of Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago is such that the presence of troops is the only guaranty of peace. To keep down the lawless element among the Moros and pagan tribes a relatively large force must be maintained in this department. To do so economically, and avoid rebuilding posts every two or three years, some posts should be designated as permanent and the buildings constructed of permanent material. We have now occupied these islands long enough to determine quite definitely where such posts should be located. There should be a regimental post on the island of Jolo, a brigade post in the Lake Lanao region, and a regimental post at some point in the vicinity of Zamboanga, besides smaller posts at Camp Overton and Malabang.

Jolo is the strategical site for the post in the Sulu Archipelago. From there any point in the island can be quickly reached, and the other islands of the Sulu group can be easily controlled. It possesses a good harbor and is otherwise well situated as a military station. Mounted troops can go anywhere on the island, and they exert more influence over the Moros than dismounted troops. The garrison of this post should include both cavalry and artillery.

The Lake Lanao Moros are turbulent and unruly, and the presence of a relatively large force in that region will be required for years to come. The shores of Lake Lanao afford a very desirable place for a military post. The altitude reaches 2,500 feet, and the weather is consequently cool and the place healthy. Marahui, on the lake front, is a splendid location, and there is ample room in the vicinity for a brigade post with considerable space to spare. The country around the lake includes every variety of terrain and is well suited for maneuvers. After the annual crops are harvested the whole region could be turned into a maneuver ground. The country is very fertile, and in case of necessity troops could maintain themselves there almost indefinitely.

The location of a permanent post at Zamboanga is in every way desirable. The best site for such a post is on the mesa about 3 miles from Zamboanga. The ground is 60 feet above sea level, and the post could be supplied with plenty of water from the Tumaga River. Troops located at Zamboanga could be sent to any place in the department more quickly than from any other point. Zamboanga is the natural place for reserve troops for this department.

Small permanent or semipermanent posts should also be located at both Camp Overton and Malabang, these being the terminal stations of the route via Lake Lanao across Mindanao. They should be garrisoned by small detachments of regular troops or native scouts. The present barracks and quarters at each of these places will last but two or three years longer. One criticism as to Malabang is that the anchorage is exposed to the monsoons of the Celebes Sea. A preliminary survey recently made indicates that a favorable harbor can be found at Port Baras, 5 miles west of Malabang. Port Baras is but 13 miles by trail from Lake Lanao, as compared with 22 miles, the length of the road used at present between Malabang and Camp Vicars. A further investigation will be instituted to determine the practicability of moving the post to Port Baras or of utilizing Port Baras as the harbor for Malabang.

The post at Cotabato should be maintained indefinitely. No new construction is needed at present, but when it becomes necessary to replace the present barracks it should be done with either permanent or semipermanent buildings. The capacity of the barracks at Cotabato should always be sufficient to accommodate at least two companies of scouts and a scout band. All other posts in this department now occupied by regular troops or scouts may be regarded as more or less temporary and need not be considered in this discussion. These posts or others that it may be necessary to occupy from time to time could be garrisoned by native scouts.

The permanent posts should be built entirely of concrete, or of a combination of concrete and the most durable hard woods. It is useless waste of money to construct barracks in this climate of any of the soft woods, yet within the limits of funds provided these materials are usually all that are available. The relatively large expense of concrete buildings in the Philippines seems at first glance prohibitive, but this is only apparent, as becomes evident in contemplation of the fact that the quartermaster's department has already expended in the construction of Torrey Barracks, Ludlow Barracks, and Camp Keithley almost enough money to have erected permanent concrete buildings in place of the decaying structures now occupied by our troops at those stations.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

A fire in February destroyed eight sets of frame barracks with grass roofs. The time was opportune to make a beginning at permanent construction, but funds were not available. The barracks will be replaced by Oregon pine buildings with galvanized-iron roofs. These barracks will be put up at the new site recently selected near Marahui. As buildings in the present post decay, they will be rebuilt on the new site, so that the whole post will eventually be located there. The present site covers too much space, requiring excessive guard for its protection and much local transportation for its supply. The new post is situated on the lake front, and when finished it will be compact, convenient, and easy to guard. Ample space exists for other regiments should Camp Keithley ever become a brigade post.

UNIFORMS AND CLOTHING.

The khaki uniform furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for tropical service is poorly made and ill fitting. The American-made khaki cotton cloth is heavy, shrinks badly, fades rapidly, and is almost as warm as woolen cloth. This clothing is as poor an excuse for a military uniform as can be imagined. Instead of offering soldiers some inducement to enter and remain on foreign service by giving them good-looking and well-fitting clothes, we force upon them these unbecoming, hot, heavy, ill-fitting uniforms. The best khaki cloth is of English manufacture, and should be prescribed for the Army. It is light, cool, holds its color, and does not shrink. All uniform clothing ought to be manufactured by tailors enlisted for the purpose. Clothing made under the supervision of the regimental and company commanders would be made to fit and troops would present a neat and tidy appearance. Attention is invited to the remarks of the inspector-general on this subject.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water for cooking and drinking purposes is unsatisfactory at nearly all stations in the department. To provide safe water, distilling plants are in operation at all the larger posts. The cost of maintaining such plants is very large, and there is always an element of danger in the carelessness of employees charged with distilling water. It is believed that artesian wells offer the best solution to the problem. These should provide a supply of water for all purposes. A well-boring apparatus for this department is expected in the near future, when an attempt will be made to drive wells at posts where they are most needed. At Pettit Barracks, Zamboanga, the Tumaga River will probably eventually become the permanent source of water supply. The civil government has surveyed the watershed of that river with this in view.

PUBLIC ANIMALS AND LAND TRANSPORTATION.

There is great need of an increase in the amount of wagon transportation in the department. Many of the animals still in the service are old and broken down and are unable to earn the cost of their feed. The cavalry horses average a little better, but mounts provided for staff and infantry officers are usually unable to stand the ordinary riding officers must do to keep themselves in trim for the test rides. These unserviceable animals are capable of doing half a day's work at a time, and might be utilized in company gardens or for ordinary policing about posts instead of being sold to natives or destroyed. Younger animals ought to replace them for hard work on the road and in the field. At most posts there are facilities for grazing and pastures might be set apart so that the expense of maintaining these animals could be reduced to a minimum.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from report of the chief quartermaster:

DEPARTMENT SHOPS AND DRY DOCKS.

Extensive alterations and improvements have been authorized during the year. The shops have been enlarged to accommodate the new machinery. An iron planer, pipe cutting and threading machine, steam drill and punch, and tool-sharpening machines have been installed. A storehouse for the proper care of the material in stock has been constructed, and the shops are now in a position to do almost any kind of marine work.

LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, AND SMALL BOATS.

The six launches stationed on Lake Lanao have been completely overhauled and made almost new. This necessitated the construction of a slip-way before the launches could be hauled out of water, the expense of which was approximately \$9,000.

There are now lying at the department shops two launches which must be repaired before they will be able to be placed in commission. Work on one has been started, but as yet the repairs on the other have not been authorized.

PACK AND WAGON TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation as a whole is in a most satisfactory condition and is well cared for, but many of the animals are old and worn out and should be replaced by younger ones. It is not considered good economy to keep in the service an animal that can not do a good day's work. Many wagons have been repaired, by supplying parts, that heretofore were sold as worthless.

As a general rule all the saddle animals can be said to be broken down and worthless, and the number is not sufficient to supply the requirements now that all officers are supplied mounts.

The necessity of providing a sun shelter for all animals in this department is plainly exemplified in the number of animals that have gone blind.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

No progress has been made at posts within the department during the fiscal year, owing to the lack of funds. The destructive fire at Camp Keithley destroyed eight sets of barracks which has made it necessary to ask for a special appropriation from Congress. The work of rebuilding is now in progress.

All the old nipa barracks and quarters are fast falling to decay and must be renewed or more modern and permanent buildings constructed. Likewise, many of the semipermanent buildings are so fast decaying that during the coming year they too must be rebuilt.

I most earnestly recommend that nothing but concrete buildings be constructed in the future. This has been made the subject of a special report by the department commander.

Most of the posts are deficient in the number and capacity of storehouses and shelter for government property.

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.

Pettit Barracks.—This post derives its water system from an open ditch which runs through the town of Zamboanga.

A board of officers was appointed to report whether it was feasible to run a gravity line from the hills north of the post, a distance of about 6 miles. This was found feasible, but it should be remembered that when the water is conveyed here it will be an unpotable water, as all water from the surface of these islands has been proven to be contaminated. A civil company is also figuring on a pipe line to supply the town and post.

There is no sewer system at this station, but it is practicable to construct one.

Ludlow Barracks.—The water now being used at this post is taken from a river, which is known to be infected with numerous kinds of pathogenic bacteria and is unfit for use, and it is reported that the springs about the post dry up during the dry season; therefore there appears no other source than that of driven wells.

The post is provided with a modern sewer system, and most of the quarters are provided with modern plumbing.

Agur Barracks.—Water is secured from a stream high up in the foothills, and appears to be satisfactory. There is also a modern sewer system, and the buildings are provided with plumbing fixtures. Asturias Barracks is also being provided with sewer, and plumbing fixtures, to connect with the main sewer.

Torrey Barracks.—The water at this post is derived from springs which are excellent in quality and can be developed to supply sufficient in quantity. A modern water system is now being installed, but no sewer system.

Camp Keithley.—This post lacks sufficient water supply both as to quality and quantity, and there does not seem to be any solution to the problem, except the driving of wells.

The water from the lake is contaminated and should not be considered.

Camp Overton.—This post has a good water supply, derived from the river, with ample fall for all purposes. There is no sewer system nor are the quarters provided with plumbing.

ROADS AND WALKS.

Owing to the limited appropriation, practically no new road-walk construction could be carried on at posts during the year. Every post within the department is in need of roads and walks, and a liberal appropriation should be made the coming year.

Overton-Keithley road.—A very large amount of most excellent work has been done on this road during the year. The work of surfacing with crushed stone has gone steadily on and will be continued to completion.

The Keithley Hill yet remains in a bad condition and will require a large amount of work before it is gotten into proper shape for hauling heavy loads.

Malabang-Vicars road.—A good wagon road from Vicars landing to the top of the hill has also been started, and, when completed, will obviate the necessity

of packing all freight a distance of about 3 miles. This work so far has been done with scout labor, but with the large amount of other duties that these troops have to do, it should be taken over by the quartermaster's department.

ICE AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS.

I would recommend that one of the 2,500-pound ice machines, not required elsewhere, be transferred to Davao, where it is very much needed.

WHARVES.

Camp Overton.—The wharf at this post had undergone extensive repairs during the year, but the state of the appropriation would not warrant the carrying out of the contemplated enlargement, which is very necessary and should be undertaken the first of the coming year.

Torrey Barracks.—This office can not concur with the recommendation of the chief quartermaster of the division in regard to the construction of a small launch wharf at this station. It is not believed that such a wharf would withstand the severe southwest gales, nor is it thought that supplies could be landed during high seas.

Camp Keithley.—This dock, while small, will require some repair work during the coming year.

I would recommend that a small launch dock be constructed at Vicars landing.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The general health of the command has been good during the year and the services of the medical department have been entirely satisfactory.

Attention is invited to the following extracts taken from the report of the chief surgeon of the department:

Cholera appeared at Dapitan and neighboring towns in April, 1909, continuing until July, 1909, when it subsided. This epidemic resulted in 338 known deaths.

Cholera appeared in the vicinity of the town of Zamboanga, adjacent to Pettit Barracks, June 23, finally extending into the town, and continued until October 6. No cases occurred among the troops or families residing in the post. There were 121 cases reported, with 89 deaths.

There were but 2 cases among the troops, 1 at Cotabato and 1 at Camp Vicars, both natives, and both recovered.

Typhoid fever.—Seventy-three cases occurred during this period, 69 at Ludlow Barracks, 3 at Camp Overton, and 1 at Cotabato, as compared with 7 cases last year. Maj. Jere B. Clayton, Medical Corps, detailed by the department commander as special inspector of the typhoid epidemic at Ludlow Barracks, made a special report on April 13, 1910, which was forwarded to division headquarters.

Amebiasis.—This disease shows an increase from 51 cases last year to 105 cases this year. Ludlow Barracks shows the highest sick rate from amebic dysentery (54 cases per 1,000 of mean strength).

It has been noted that the personnel of the hospital corps in the Philippine Islands is of a much higher type than exists in the United States. The reason assigned for this is that hospital corps men in the Islands are not subject to transfer to the United States every two years, as is the case of soldiers serving in the line, and a desire to increase the length of foreign service makes the number of applicants for such service very large, consequently enabling the medical officers to select the best material.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

There has been no officer of the Engineer Corps and no engineer troops on duty in this department during most of the year. The present engineer officer reported for duty on June 10. Considerable work should be done during the coming year requiring the services of an engineer officer.

OVERTON-KEITHLEY RAILROAD.

The Overton-Keithley Railroad project has been the subject of many recommendations and much correspondence. It seems no longer necessary to urge the matter upon those who are familiar with conditions in central Mindanao. Camp Keithley should always be occupied by a large military force. The presence of a large garrison in the lake region is necessary to preserve tranquillity.

The healthfulness of this locality is conceded by all who are familiar with the climate there. The site is ideal for a brigade post. Such a post should soon follow the completion of a railroad from Camp Overton to the lake. The annual saving that would result from the construction of this railroad would easily pay for the road in two years, so that the proposition is plainly a business one. If the work were performed by prisoners from Bilibid, the cost would be materially reduced. If this is not feasible, a sufficient supply of Moro labor could be readily obtained. It is recommended that the construction of this railroad be placed under direction of the department commander, to be carried out under the immediate charge of the chief engineer officer of the department. It can be done more economically this way than by contract. The entire appropriation is not necessary at the start. If it is decided that the road shall be built, a portion of the money should be furnished as soon as practicable.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of the ordnance officer of this department:

Revolvers.—The substitution of the caliber .45 Colt's revolver for the caliber .38 is a distinct improvement. The kind of gun more than compensates for the extra weight.

Rifle, U. S. magazine, model 1903.—Some of the faults of the rifle are: The front sight seems to become loose, and in many cases is lost from the rifle. The barrel of the rifle does not seem to be strong enough to withstand pressure of the 1906 ammunition. In a few cases the barrel has been known to burst at the muzzle when fired. The strikers are entirely too weak and are continually breaking. At one post in this department it has been reported that over 150 were broken within six months. The windage screw spring, the firing-pin sleeve, the head of the firing pin and the locking shoulder of the firing pin all appear to be too weak and often break. The cord of the thong is not sufficiently strong. The blueing of certain spare parts in the breech mechanism of the rifle is considered a good improvement.

All equipments made or supplied by the Ordnance Department are exceptionally good, and in comparison with the material supplied by other departments can always be rated as excellent. No other department has ever reached so high a grade of uniformity.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The construction for military purposes of a telegraph line of communication with the district of Davao is strongly recommended. The occupation of this district by a battalion of native scouts, the remote-

ness of the station and the lack of frequent communication make the location of this line almost imperative. The flourishing American community there would practically support such a line. A feasible route has been found over which it will be easy to maintain a land line. Friendly Moros can be secured to do construction and maintenance work.

With the exception of the wireless telegraph system from Jolo to Zamboanga, and from Zamboanga to Malabang, under charge of the bureau of posts, the means of communication in this department consist of signal corps long-distance lines, as follows:

Camp Overton-Camp Keithley line: This line is full metallic, about 18 miles in length, and has telephones at Momungan and Pantar.

Camp Vicars-Malabang line: This line is full metallic, about 23 miles in length, and has a telephone at Vicars landing, on the south shore of Lake Lanao, and one at Mataling Falls, which is connected to the telephone switchboard at Malabang. These telephones are all in good condition and give good results.

Cotabato-Fort Pikit line: This line is full metallic, 41 miles in length, and at present is in poor condition. The poles are badly damaged by ants, and until new poles are substituted but little reliance can be placed in the line. The present poles were put up about two and one-half years ago. Some had to be renewed in one year, owing to the destructive work of ants. It may be possible to replace them with iron poles set in concrete.

Since the transfer of the operation and equipment of the wireless stations at Malabang, Zamboanga, and Jolo to the bureau of posts, telegraphic communication has been interrupted more than formerly, when under charge of the Signal Corps. The cable between Malabang and Parang has not been working for several months, and the only means of communication between these two points is by a quartermaster's launch. It requires over six hours to make the trip both ways. During bad weather delays of two or three days are frequent. If this line is not repaired by the insular government at an early date, it is recommended that the Signal Corps either build a land telegraph line or lay a cable from Malabang to Parang. A visual signal system connecting Parang, Cotabato, and Malabang with Bongo Island is reported feasible. To temporarily meet the necessity of the situation, this system will be established as soon as the equipment can be supplied.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The system of target practice put into operation during the present target year has been very satisfactory. It is a marked improvement over anything hitherto attempted. The system is especially to be commended because of its practical recognition of actual service conditions. The course leads logically from the theoretical use of the firearm on the target range to its application on the field of battle.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of the inspector of small-arms practice of this department:

I would suggest a few changes and alterations in the new Provisional Small-Arms Firing Regulations, as follows:

Page 19: Change the paragraph so as to read, "Duties of battalion and squadron commanders. Battalion and squadron commanders will supervise

the practice of their commands, where they have shown higher or equally as high proficiency as any other officer in the command, otherwise they will always be directly assisted by an officer of the highest proficiency in the command."

Page 21: Amended so as to read: "The trial of new kinds of targets, etc."

I would suggest the introduction into the "Regular practice" a problem consisting of five minutes' firing at some imaginary enemy prepared during the night. The firing to take place at the first "crack of dawn."

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Much valuable information is being collected and compiled by the intelligence office regarding the country and the inhabitants. To keep up with the map work a Filipino draftsman should be provided.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of the intelligence officer:

Information cards for prominent individuals, such as sultans, dattos, headmen, and principal Moros, are filled out by post intelligence officers. These cards contain such information as rank, tribe, age, religion, occupation, size of community, possessions, firearms held, attitude toward the government, personal characteristics, photograph of the individual. These are kept in card-index form at department headquarters.

Information also of a general sort concerning inhabited districts is also being obtained—extent and location of land cultivated, products grown, number and kind of domestic animals, minerals, articles manufactured, location and capacity of sawmills, capacity of natives for work.

The intelligence office has obtained * * * ethnological information * * * covering the following subjects: Origin and natural phenomena, government, laws, marriage and divorce, prostitution and abortion, infanticide, funeral rites, religion, superstition, slavery, education, warfare, the chase and fishing, manners and customs, dress, games, music and dancing, commerce, self-mutilation of the body, uses of medicine and methods pursued in childbirth, folklore and tradition, history.

SUMMARY OF EXPEDITIONS.

On July 4 Capt. George L. Byram, in command of detachments from Troops A, B, and D, Sixth Cavalry, assisted by sailors from the gunboat *Arayat*, commanded by Capt. M. H. Signor, U. S. Navy, had an engagement on Patian Island with remnants of Jikiri's band. Private McConnell, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry, was killed; Lieutenants Miller, Wilson, and Kennedy, and 20 enlisted men of the Sixth Cavalry and 1 sailor from the gunboat *Arayat* were wounded. Jikiri's band was destroyed. This expedition was sent out upon information secured by Captain Byram, and its success was due to his personal efforts. A detailed account of the engagement was included in the last annual report.

It will be recalled that a company of constabulary mutinied at Davao on June 6, 1909. The mutineers scattered over the eastern portion of the Moro Province, and the military authorities were called upon to assist in their capture. The expedition, under command of First Lieut. W. H. Noble, Twenty-third Infantry, is worthy of mention on account of the successful manner in which it was managed. Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of Lieutenant Noble:

On July 14, 1909, a detachment of 10 enlisted men proceeded on a launch from Davao to Dallahon, and then on to Tura by marching, and went into camp at the latter place for the night. The following morning this detachment moved on to Gulang and waited there for my arrival at 2 p. m., the detachment having arrived at noon same day.

At 5.30 a. m., following day (July 16), moved forward and went into camp just off the trail at about 3 p. m. On July 17, 1909, we left camp at about 6 a. m. and halted at 11 a. m. in a small settlement near Tigbaloy. We remained in hiding here for the rest of the day.

At 3 a. m. July 18, 1909, we again moved forward and at 4.15 a. m. halted on the trail, as it was too dark to make the attack at that time. As soon as we had enough light to see our way we again moved forward, and at 5.15 we were fired upon by one of the mutineers.

At this time we were within 15 feet of the house, and as soon as fired upon we rushed forward. We killed all three. None of my men were wounded.

We secured 3 rifles (Krag), 3 belts, 2 bayonets, and 170 rounds of rifle ammunition.

Engagement took place at Malaan, about 16 miles southeast of Fort Pikit.

Detachment returned to Davao on July 22, 1909.

On July 18, 1909, Capt. M. T. Barlow, commanding Second Company, Philippine Scouts, captured 4 rifles and 25 rounds of Remington ammunition at Amaluy, Basilan.

On August 20, 1909, a detachment of 40 men, Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, under command of Captain Taylor, made an expedition up Romain River, Lake Lanao, in which 1 Moro was killed and 1 wounded; 1 revolver, caliber .38, was captured. The detachment sustained no casualties.

On August 21, 1909, an expedition under First Lieut. W. B. Baker, with a detachment of 40 men, Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, captured 1 Remington rifle and a small amount of rifle ammunition near Dalama, Lake Lanao.

On September 4, 1909, Pangiran, a noted Moro outlaw, was killed near Bojelebung, Basilan, by a detachment of the Second Company, Philippine Scouts.

On September 6, 1909, an expedition under command of First Lieut. Allen S. Fletcher, Philippine Scouts, was made against a band of outlaws led by a deserter from the Fifty-first Company of Philippine Scouts. This expedition resulted in the capture of the rifle and the ammunition taken by the deserter.

In November, 1909, there was a Subano uprising in the northern part of Zamboanga district, an account of which is given in detail at the end of this summary.

On February 8, 1910, First Lieut. S. D. Crawford, Philippine Scouts, with 30 Moro scouts, Fifty-second Company, was ordered to Orel Island to arrest Joloano Moros, charged with murder. Six Moros were arrested and turned over to the civil authorities.

On February 10, 1910, Guindulungan's band of Moros, armed with 5 modern rifles, were reported in the vicinity of Dry Lake, threatening peacefully inclined inhabitants.

On February 14, 1910, a detachment of scouts was waylaid by Moros $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pantar. Two scouts were wounded. Lieut. E. V. Sumner happened that way with Troop M, Second Cavalry, and came to the timely assistance of the scouts. The Moros were driven away, losing 1 killed and 1 wounded.

On the same morning, February 14, 1910, the scout outpost at Tiradores Hill was fired upon. One Moro was killed and others were wounded. The troops met with no casualties.

On March 1, 1910, an expedition under command of Capt. Harry McElderry, Philippine Scouts, was sent to Panabutan to disperse an assemblage of Subanos under Moro leaders. The work was successfully accomplished without loss of life.

On April 15, 1910, at the call of the civil authorities, Company A, Third Infantry, under command of Capt. Russell C. Langdon, accompanied by the gunboats *Paragua* and *Mindoro*, of the navy, proceeded to Cagayan Sulu to assist in restoring order on the island. Two Moro renegades were captured and turned over to the civil authorities.

On May 5, 1910, at the request of the civil authorities, Companies C and D, Third Infantry, under command of Capt. Paul Giddings, were ordered from Augur Barracks to the island of Manuk Manka to capture or destroy a band of 7 Moro pirates who had committed murder and robbery in the Celebes Islands and who had taken refuge on Manuk Manka to evade pursuit by a Dutch cruiser. On May 7, 1910, Companies B and G, Third Infantry, under command of Maj. Lawrence J. Hearn, were also ordered to Manuk Manka. The troops by carefully patrolling and scouting the island forced 6 of the pirates to surrender. The leader escaped, but was afterwards killed. The constabulary, under Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, rendered valuable assistance. Captain Gooszen, in command of the Dutch cruiser *Sardang*, and his crew were of great service. The cruiser patrolled the island day and night. The captain furnished our troops distilled water and sent it ashore in his own launches. The division commander received the following letter from the governor-general of the Philippine Islands:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

July 1, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that I am in receipt of a communication from Hon. P. K. A. Meerkamp van Embden, consul for the Netherlands at Manila, requesting me to transmit the thanks of his excellency, the governor-general of the Netherlands-India, and his great appreciation of the services rendered by Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing in the capture of the Moro pirates who raided the village of Toll Toll, Celebes. He also requests that Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne and Lieut. W. O. Reed, district secretary of Sulu, be commended for the services rendered by them in this matter, and I shall be glad if you will so inform those officials.

Very respectfully,

W. CAMERON FORBES,
Governor-General.

The COMMANDING GENERAL,
Philippines Division.

On June 11, 1910, First Lieut. Samuel D. Crawford, Philippine Scouts, commanding a detachment of 13 Moro scouts, Fifty-second Company, made an expedition under the immediate direction of Maj. J. P. Finley, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to various islands in the vicinity of Basilan. Six ladrones were captured.

SUBANO UPRISING.

In November, 1909, there occurred in the district of Zamboanga, near Dapitan, an uprising among the hill people. Certain Moro chiefs from Lake Lanao, assisted by pagan and Christian outcasts and criminals from the Misamis Strip, had planned to gather the hill people into an unknown and almost inaccessible portion of the Bukidnon Strip, now known as the "Boburan country." This plan was carried out by resorting to deception, false prophecies, and in many cases violence. Thousands of these simple, pastoral Subanos were driven into camps where they would be more conveniently under the control of these self-appointed leaders. Large camps were built,

one at Boburan and one at Dampalan, and preparations were made for defending them. The positions were well selected. The occupants were armed with spears, krises, kampilan, and barongs. A constabulary force from Dapitan was sent on November 28 by the governor of the Moro Province to the outskirts of the Boburan camp. The Subanos, under the leadership of their Moro chiefs, attacked the constabulary with spears. Two sergeants and 4 privates of the constabulary, 1 corporal of the municipal police of Dapitan, and 3 cargadores were killed. One of the Moro leaders was killed but the greater loss fell upon the Subanos.

Upon the call of the provincial governor for troops, the Second Company, Philippine Scouts, commanded by Capt. Moses T. Barlow, was sent to Dipolog to report to Maj. John P. Finley, Twenty-eighth Infantry, governor of the district of Zamboanga, who was placed in command.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from Major Finley's report:

The fanatical camps were established in the Bukidnon Strip about 15 miles east of the Moro Province line. The majority of the Subanos attending the camps came from the Misamis and Mukidnon strips.

Dacung Tal Isiao and the two prophets came from the Misamis Strip. Dacung Tao Romulado, Moro Bagilan, and Pastor Velasco came from the district of Zamboanga. The four remaining Moro leaders came from the district of Lanao.

The considerable reward offered for the apprehension of the leaders did not stimulate the natives to search for them. The Subanos were thoroughly subdued and terrorized by the rigorous discipline of the camps, and after the fight of November 28 they were only too glad to hide themselves in the woods and mountains. The Filipinos made no effort whatever to earn the reward. They generally manifested utter indifference as to the operations of the government or the rescue of the Subanos. And this, in spite of the fact that their very existence and the prosperity of their municipality depended upon the encouragement and protection of the hill people.

It was early manifest that in order to secure the leaders and rescue the Subanos it was imperatively necessary to gain the confidence of the hill people. They must be made to understand and appreciate the attitude of the government toward them and definitely the objects and plans of the troops assembled in their territory. They must know and be made to feel the friendship and reliance of the troops in protecting their interests and reestablishing their homes. Such confidence and trust could not be realized by the customary, rapid marching of troops through the theater of operations.

Rapid, selfish, and unsympathetic movements of troops among the hill people do not permit of harmonious and confidential contact with them.

Ample time was given for the hill people to take a look at the troops and become convinced that this form of governmental power was friendly and really interested in their salvation and prosperity. After becoming thus convinced the good influences of the government spread with amazing rapidity among the Subanos. They returned to their farms by hundreds daily. They proffered their services to the government and declined remuneration. The important witnesses emerged from their hiding places and the apprehension of the leaders became a possibility. Thus the harmonious cooperation progressed to the end. The leaders were caught, the witnesses came forward from their hiding places to convict them, and the wandering Subanos reclaimed their homes and began life anew. There was general rejoicing among them.

The scouts were rationed independent of the local markets and were therefore always in readiness for field service. When temporarily out of rations for lack of transportation they readily subsisted on the country. The scout ration is varied, abundant, and wholesome. For active field service native troops require to be well fed. They will then cheerfully respond to the requirements of extreme hardship and accomplish better results.

It was found that the wearing of the puttee leggings over bare feet caused painful abrasions and ulcers on the ankles, owing to the admission of sand and other particles into and beneath the folds of the leggings and next to the skin.

These particles could not readily escape. An army canvas legging did not exhibit this fault, it being loose and smooth about the ankles.

The scouts do not carry the roll and haversack to advantage. The pack is out of proportion to the size of the men. It rests upon the cartridge belt and the resulting friction in marching destroys both belt and haversack.

The officers and men worked with commendable patience, zeal, and fortitude under very adverse conditions. Lieut. S. L. Weld, Philippine Scouts, and Lieut. Eugene P. Chase, Philippine Constabulary, deserve special commendation for their admirable service in the capture of the leaders and chiefs of the fanatical camps. Lieutenant Weld apprehended and delivered the four Lake Lanao Moros and secured very important native witnesses. Lieutenant Chase apprehended Moro Datto Bagilan and Pastor Velasco and also obtained important witnesses.

GENERAL COMMENT.

Officers should hold themselves constantly in trim for active field service and the requirements of the War Department should stimulate them to do so. A few days' preliminary practice suffices to prepare an officer for the present annual riding or walking tests. In addition to these tests, two hours of vigorous physical activity daily should be required. As a part of any plan for systematic exercise mounted officers should be required to ride 30 miles each week. A course in riding should be provided for younger officers who do not belong to the mounted service. All officers ought to be trained to ride and should be able to take rides of 25 to 35 miles a day for several successive days without fatigue.

The tour of service for American troops in the Philippine Islands might well be increased to four years. In two years troops hardly get acquainted with people and conditions in the vicinity of their posts and rarely become interested in the larger problems that are being worked out under American control. It is especially desirable to increase the length of detail in this department, where a large number of officers are called upon to perform civil duties. The governmental policy in Mindanao should be continuous, as a change of officers usually means a change of policy. The Army can not do itself full justice in the administration of civil affairs in the Moro Province unless the period of service be extended. While a prolonged stay in the lowlands is to a certain extent enervating, yet there are two localities—Lake Lanao and Baguio—where troops can serve under conditions approximating a temperate climate. With from four to six months in either of these places, troops could be kept in good physical condition for four years. This would double the tour of service in the States, which would be a very distinct advantage to the Army.

A shortage of officers on duty with their regiments continues. There should at all times be an average of two officers with each company. When details from the Army reduce this average, such details should operate to create original vacancies. The enlisted strength is also below normal. In some companies there are now barely enough men for guard duty. Enlisted men should not be sent to the islands with less than two years to serve. From the broader point of view, all organizations in the Philippines should be kept at a war footing.

Civilian employees for routine work have no place with a military organization. Experience during the Spanish war and since that time has fully convinced the Army that these noncombatants should be enlisted. As civilians they are difficult to discipline, and except in time of war there is no punishment for disobedience but discharge.

During war they can not be held in the service against their will, so that when good men are most needed there exists only a changing, shiftless, unreliable, inefficient personnel. These employees should be enlisted and be subject to the ordinary rules of discipline that apply to all soldiers. They should receive the same pay as now, and the positions should be held as rewards for suitable enlisted men from the ranks.

The detail system has brought to the various staff departments a large number of capable officers who would succeed anywhere. These men have been tried and are available for similar duty in time of war. Under the old plan of appointing officers directly into the staff departments little was known of their capabilities until after they entered upon their duties. Such appointees were often found unsuited to staff work. It is recommended that the present system of detailing officers of the line for staff duty for a term of years be continued.

Service in the Philippine Islands under conditions as they exist today is no more arduous than service in Texas or Arizona. There is no reason why enlisted men should be given credit for double service for every year spent in the islands, nor is it necessary as an inducement to reenlistment.

The maneuvers held in this division during the latter part of February were successful in every particular. It is seldom that troops in our Army have had a more striking strategical lesson or a more practical illustration in time of peace of what happens in war. A sufficient appropriation should be made annually for similar instruction of troops serving here.

REGIMENTAL ESPRIT DE CORPS.

Since the adoption of the principle of lineal promotion, regimental esprit de corps has reached a very low ebb. This is much to be regretted. Pride of regiment forms the basis of military rivalry. Such rivalry leads to a higher state of discipline, and to a higher moral tone among officers and men. Unless officers remain permanently with the same regiment, their attachments in that regiment are lost, and their personal interest in its welfare becomes negligible. It is well known that the personal friendships formed in an officer's first regiment are the most lasting and that these ties are stronger than any formed later. The regiment is the home of both officers and men. It is the military family of the Army. Where esprit de corps exists, the reputation and honor of the regiment are jealously guarded and scandal seldom occurs. The permanent retention of officers with their original regiments is not necessarily inconsistent with lineal promotion and could be handled administratively by the War Department. If officers were retained with the same regiment continuously, regardless of when and where vacancies should occur, one regiment might, at times, have a few more, and another a few less, officers for duty, but these differences would gradually adjust themselves. By retaining officers continuously in the same regiment, foreign service would be equalized. Under present conditions many officers almost entirely escape service in the Tropics, while others are kept abroad a large portion of the time. Another consideration in favor of this plan is that there would be a large saving in the expense of transferring officers from one regiment to another.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The Philippine Scouts serving in this command are in excellent condition. A high state of discipline exists among them. Their officers are enthusiastic and willing, and the same spirit extends to the men. Their impedimenta has been materially reduced, and there no longer exists a just cause for criticism regarding their immobility. The native scouts in this department have already demonstrated their fitness for the duties they are called upon to perform. They readily pick up a working knowledge of the local dialects and soon establish friendly relations with the various tribes with whom they come in contact. In order to extend the work of bringing the government in closer touch with the more remote, uncivilized tribes, under the policy of the present administration of the Moro Province, two additional battalions of these troops were requested and have recently arrived.

The two companies of Moro scouts, enlisted something over a year ago, are composed of Moros of an inferior class. As a consequence, the progress of these organizations has been slow. The brighter young men learn rapidly, and, with care in selection, there is no reason to doubt that Moro companies would attain a high standard of excellence. The present experiment has been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a recommendation for the enlistment of two more scout companies to complete a battalion of Moros.

The pay of scout officers is too high in proportion to their ability, preparation, and experience. Their education is generally limited to that obtained in the high school. Most of them have had very little training for the larger duties of an army officer. A majority of them are taken from among the noncommissioned officers of the Army. When appointed to the grade of commissioned officer, they at once draw longevity pay for all the years they served as enlisted men. There are instances of scout officers serving in the grade of captain with longevity pay for twenty years' service, making \$3,696 a year, while their former company commanders are still serving as second lieutenants with longevity pay for five years' service, making \$1,870 a year. Scout officers should receive the pay of their grade with no increase for foreign service, and longevity pay should be allowed them for service as commissioned officers only.

As a force that might be called upon to assist in defending the Philippines, native troops would no doubt acquit themselves with credit. Those officers who have had the largest experience with them invariably express a firm belief in their loyalty. The difficulty and expense of maintaining a large force of American troops here for purposes of defense against foreign invasion is evident, but that we should have a force ready for such emergency needs no discussion. Should the emergency arise, we would have to depend upon native troops. The authorized strength and organization of native scouts should be utilized as a nucleus to train a native army for this purpose. It would be an easy matter to inaugurate a scheme, embracing two years' service with the colors and a longer period with the reserve, that would provide within a few years an adequate and reliable force for defense.

The encouragement of military training among the natives would have a beneficial effect upon their character. Submission to discipline

and obedience to organized authority are not usually found among Filipinos unless they have had the benefit of training in the Spanish army or in our Army. No better school than the Army could be found to prepare them for the duties of citizenship.

For recruitment under the foregoing plan, scout battalions should be localized and tribal distinctions should in all cases be preserved. The Ifugaos and other hill tribes of northern Luzon and the Moros of Mindanao should be strongly represented in a native army as a safeguard against possible political manipulation or disaffection. No change in the present organization of native scouts is necessary to carry out this plan. In case of war each battalion could be expanded into a regiment with trained native soldiers to fill up the ranks.

While retaining the present excellent plan of organization and training of native scouts, and, in addition, providing for a reserve as indicated, some arrangement should be possible by which as many of these troops as necessary could be placed under the control of the insular government and perform the duties now performed by the constabulary.

The following extracts from reports of officers commanding scout battalions in this department are quoted:

[From Maj. E. R. Helberg, Fifth Battalion.]

If, however, this corps is to be considered a part of the regular establishment, and intended to participate in campaigns beyond the islands' shores should occasion arise, then I believe the strength of the scouts should be increased at the earliest practicable moment to the maximum number authorized by Congress. The scout soldier has demonstrated his ability and his loyalty. He is less expensive by nearly one-half than the regular. For tropical service, at least, he is naturally better fitted than the American; he can stand the strain of continued hard marching over rough trails on short rations, and carrying a tolerably heavy pack, with far less danger of succumbing to sickness. He constructs his own shelter in the field. He performs all manner of fatigue work cheerfully and thoroughly. He is an ideal soldier in garrison, under excellent discipline, eschewing alcoholics; he is incapacitated through venereal diseases almost not at all. In fact, he is equal to whatever his officer's ability, aptitude, and ambition chooses to make him.

The Philippine Scouts as at present organized consists of 192 officers (including 12 detailed majors) and 5,732 enlisted men. This considerable body of troops is to all intents and purposes an organization without a head. The division commander, in the press of his multitudinous duties, can exercise only nominal supervision over scout matters. In fairness to the scouts, I believe that they should be represented in Manila by an officer actually on duty with that corps, whose only duties would be to inspect the scout organizations, look after their interests and needs, keep the division commander informed at all times as to conditions, and make such recommendations from time to time as he deems advisable. It is hardly reasonable to expect that an outsider, so to speak, detailed temporarily in charge of scout matters, will take the same interest in the organization as would an actual member of such organization, who has served with it and understands it thoroughly.

[From Maj. C. C. Smith, First Battalion.]

I would recommend under the head of transportation a cheap and reliable pack animal for use in the Philippine service, the American burro. * * * I am of the opinion * * * that the burro would cost little to introduce, that he is inexpensive to maintain, that he is serviceable, that he is tractable and easily handled by natives, and has every quality necessary for a pack animal in this country.

To complete the organization of a scout battalion it is believed that good use could be made of three additional battalion noncommissioned staff officers—that is, a battalion quartermaster-sergeant, a battalion commissary-sergeant, and a battalion color sergeant.

PROMOTION.

The ideal system of promotion should provide such continuous and regular advancement as would enable officers to reach grades of responsibility proportionate to their age, experience, and ability. To secure the best results for the Government at least one-fourth of the promotions in each grade should be by selection. Original appointments in the Army ought to be probationary for a period of four years. The law of selection prevails in every profession except the military. No large business enterprise could succeed if it adhered to the system of seniority promotion. Every man receiving a commission should be willing to take his chance of being rewarded for efficiency or retarded for inefficiency. The pay and the life in the Army are attractive enough to draw the best talent, especially with the inducement of selection for efficiency. The system of promotion by seniority affords no stimulus to the more active and capable officer.

Intimately associated with the subject of promotion by selection is the subject of elimination. Not every man commissioned as an officer of the Army is cut out for a soldier any more than every man who enters the legal profession becomes a successful lawyer. If a man commits an error in choosing the military profession and makes a failure of it, the Government should in no way have to carry the burden of failure. The sooner such mistakes are found out the better it will be for both the individual and the Government. At present it is almost impossible to get rid of worthless and inefficient officers. So long as they can pass the very elementary examinations now prescribed and commit no serious offense they may continue to hold rank, draw pay, and keep efficient and capable officers out of just advancement.

The method of selecting officers for promotion and of designating them for elimination should be such that all color of political influence might be avoided. This could be accomplished by adopting the method now followed in selecting officers for the general staff. Under existing law it is believed that retiring boards might properly be authorized to recommend retirement for inefficiency. In addition to this, the President ought to be clothed with discretionary power to retire for incompetency any officer of thirty years' service.

Any system of promotion embodying the principles of selection and elimination must provide for the retirement of those officers who fail of promotion to the next higher grade before reaching a certain age. The limits of age for the different grades which should operate for retirement are suggested as follows: Second lieutenant, 36; first lieutenant, 42; captain, 49; major, 54; lieutenant-colonel, 58. Officers so retired, or those retired for inefficiency, should receive only such proportion of the retired pay now provided by law as the number of years of their active service bears to forty years.

GENERAL STAFF.

The increasing importance of the rôle of the general staff in time of peace and the arduous duties that will be required of its personnel during war, suggest that a material increase should be made in the number of officers detailed for this corps. There ought to be at least 75 active members detailed from the line of the Army in order to

provide officers for duty at the various division and field army headquarters in time of war without destroying the organization of the War Department general staff. In addition to these active members there should be two representatives from each of the more important staff departments, one of whom should be the head of the department. These staff officers, except those from The Adjutant-General's and the Inspector-General's Departments and the Engineer Corps, should be advisory members only, and expressly for purposes of proper coordination in the supervision of the supply departments. The selection of officers for the general staff is of the greatest importance. Each officer destined for the active branch of the general staff should be a graduate of both the Army School of the Line and the War College, and should have had service with each of the two arms other than his own. The tour of service of officers with the general staff should be continuous for four years, regardless of any promotion that might come to them in the meantime.

The reports^a of the following officers of the department staff are submitted as appendices herewith: Inspector-general, judge-advocate, chief quartermaster, chief commissary, chief surgeon, chief paymaster, chief engineer officer, ordnance officer, inspector of small-arms practice, intelligence officer.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX 1.

Commissioned personnel present and absent June 30, 1910.

	Detached service.		With leave.	Sick.	Total.	Present duty with organizations.	Aggregate.
	Philippine Islands.	United States and foreign countries.					
Second Cavalry.....	11	14	1	.....	26	25	51
Third Infantry.....	10	13	.....	.....	23	26	49
Sixth Infantry.....	6	10	.....	.....	16	31	47
Twenty-first Infantry.....	12	10	1	1	24	23	47
Philippine Scouts ^a	11	.....	9	.....	20	40	60
Total.....	50	47	11	1	109	145	254

^a Including 4 majors.

From the above tabulated abstract it can be seen that out of the four regiments of regular troops on duty in this department, 89 officers (over 45 per cent) are absent.

^a Not printed.

APPENDIX 2.

On June 30, 1910, the strength of the troops in this department was 290 officers and 5,335 enlisted men, distributed as follows:

Station.	Troops.	Strength.		Remarks.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Augur Barracks.....	Headquarters, First and Second Battalion, Third Infantry, First Squadron, Second Cavalry, and headquarters, Third Battalion and Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth Companies, Philippine Scouts.	64	1,275	1 dental surgeon and 1 veterinarian, duty at post. Scouts are stationed at Augur Barracks until completion of target practice.
Bojelebung.....	Detachment Fifty-first Company, Philippine Scouts.	3	78	
Sengal.....	do.....	1	23	Officer belongs to Thirteenth Company, Philippine Scouts.
Camp Keithley.....	Headquarters, Companies A, B, F, G, and H, Sixth Infantry; Battalion staff and Companies B, C, D and I, Twenty-first Infantry.	44	669	1 dental surgeon, duty at post.
Camp Tampanan.....	Companies K and L, Sixth Infantry.	4	130	
Dalama.....	Companies H and M, Sixth Infantry.	6	132	
Malaig.....	Companies C and D, Sixth Infantry.	6	131	
Camp Overton.....	Headquarters, Troops K, I, L, and M, Second Cavalry.	33	283	Band Second Cavalry, temporary duty Pettit Barracks; 1 veterinarian, duty at post.
Camp Momungan.....	Company E, Sixth Infantry.....	3	62	
Pantar.....	Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.	3	68	
Maria Christina.....	Detachment Company E, Sixth Infantry.		11	11 enlisted men Company E, Sixth Infantry, guarding property.
Camp Vicars.....	Headquarters First Battalion Philippine Scouts, Second and Third Companies Philippine Scouts.	8	201	1 major, Philippine Scouts.
Cotabato.....	Headquarters Fifth Battalion Philippine Scouts, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Companies, Philippine Scouts.	12	326	Do.
Fort Pikita.....	Detachment, Thirteenth Company, Philippine Scouts.	1	43	
Reina Regente.....	do.....	2	60	
Davao.....	Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; headquarters, Fourth Battalion, Philippine Scouts; Thirty-seventh and Forty-eighth Companies, Philippine Scouts.	11	255	
Compostela.....	Detachment Forty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts.	1	19	
Malita.....	Forty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts.	3	107	
Mampissin.....	Detachment Forty-third Company, Philippine Scouts.		18	
Piso.....	Forty-third Company, Philippine Scouts.	1	56	
Sigaboy.....	Detachment Forty-third Company, Philippine Scouts.	1	25	
Dipolog.....	Sixth Company, Philippine Scouts.	2	58	
Sindangan.....	Detachment Sixth Company, Philippine Scouts.	1	41	
Isabela.....	Fifty-second Company, Philippine Scouts.	4	98	
Ludlow Barracks.....	Headquarters, Companies E, G, H, K, L, and M, Twenty-first Infantry.	33	505	

• Substations of posts which they follow.

Station.	Troops.	Strength.		Remarks.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Margosatubig.....	First Company, Philippine Scouts, and detachment Fifty-second Company, Philippine Scouts.	3	105	1 officer and 46 enlisted men Fifty-second Company, Philippine Scouts, attached. Band, Second Cavalry, temporary duty.
Pettit Barracks.....	Companies I, K, L, and M, Third Infantry.	19	300	
Torrey Barracks.....	Troops E, F, G and H, Second Cavalry.	14	251	
Total.....		283	5,330	

APPENDIX 3.

Troops arriving in and leaving the department during the fiscal year.

ARRIVALS.

Organisations.	From—	Date.
Third Infantry (entire regiment).....	United States.....	Sept. 2, 1909
Twenty-first Infantry (entire regiment).....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1909
Headquarters, field, staff, and band, machine-gun platoon, and Troops B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Second Cavalry.	do.....	Jan. 3, 1910
Troops A and E, Second Cavalry.....	do.....	Mar. 19, 1910
Companies C and G, Third Infantry.....	Department of the Visayas.....	Mar. 10, 1910
Sixth Infantry (entire regiment).....	Department of Luzon.....	Mar. 16, 1910
Fourth Battalion and Thirty-seventh, Forty-third, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Companies, Philippine Scouts.	do.....	Apr. 6, 1910
Third Battalion and Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth Companies, Philippine Scouts.	do.....	May 22, 1910

DEPARTURES.

Organizations.	For—	Date.
Twenty-fifth Infantry (entire regiment).....	United States.....	Sept. 7, 1909
Eighteenth Infantry (entire regiment).....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1909
Battery D, Second Field Artillery ^b	Department of Luzon.....	Dec. 3, 1909
Sixth Cavalry (entire regiment).....	United States.....	Dec. 11, 1909
Field and staff, Second Battalion, Second Field Artillery, and Battery E, Second Field Artillery. ^b	Department of Luzon.....	Dec. 23, 1909
Company L, Signal Corps.....	Department of the Visayas.....	Dec. 22, 1909
Field and staff, Companies C and G, Third Infantry.....	do.....	Jan. 24, 1910
Fourth and Fifth Companies, Philippine Scouts.....	Department of Luzon.....	Jan. 29, 1910
Twenty-third Infantry (entire regiment).....	United States.....	Mar. 20, 1910

^a Detached service.

^b Transferred per General Orders, No. 34, Headquarters Philippines Division, 1910. (At target practice, Camp Stotsenburg, date of transfer.)

^c Island of Palawan transferred to Department of Luzon, General Orders, No. 245, 1909.

APPENDIX 4.

Changes in stations of troops during the year.

Organisations.	Departure.	From—	Arrival.	At—
Company B, Eighteenth Infantry.	July 20, 1900	Camp Momungan.	July 20, 1900	Camp Keithley.
Company I, Eighteenth Infantry.	do.....	Camp Keithley....	do.....	Camp Momungan.
Companies I and K, Twenty-third Infantry.	Aug. 27, 1900	Camp Overton....	Aug. 29, 1900	Ludlow Barracks.
Troop I, Sixth Cavalry.....	Aug. 31, 1900	Augur Barracks...	Sept. 2, 1900	Camp Overton.
Troop L, Sixth Cavalry.....	Sept. 2, 1900	do.....	Sept. 3, 1900	Torrey Barracks.
Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.....	Sept. 4, 1900	do.....	Sept. 5, 1900	Do.
Field and staff, Second Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Ludlow Barracks.
Companies L and M, Twenty-third Infantry.	Sept. 6, 1900	Torrey Barracks..	Sept. 6, 1900	Do.
Company A, Eighteenth Infantry. ^a	Sept. 24, 1900	Camp Keithley...	Sept. 24, 1900	Camp Overton.
Detachment Third Company, Philippine Scouts. ^a	Sept. 15, 1900	Camp Overton....	Sept. 17, 1900	Dalama.
Troops H and M, Sixth Cavalry..	Oct. 2, 1900	do.....	Oct. 2, 1900	Camp Keithley.
Company D, Twenty-first Infantry.	Oct. 5, 1900	do.....	Oct. 5, 1900	Camp Momungan.
Headquarters, Companies A, B, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Twenty-first Infantry.	Oct. 6, 1900	do.....	Oct. 7, 1900	Camp Keithley.
Companies I and K, Twenty-first Infantry.	Oct. 12, 1900	Camp Keithley....	Oct. 12, 1900	Dalama.
Detachment Third Company, Philippine Scouts.	Oct. 13, 1900	Dalama.....	Oct. 13, 1900	Pantar.
Detachment Second Company, Philippine Scouts.	Oct. 20, 1900	Malusu, Gulong, and Amaluy.	Oct. 20, 1900	Bojelebung.
Fifty-second Company, Philippine Scouts.	Oct. 31, 1900	Torrey Barracks..	Nov. 2, 1900	Isabela.
First Company, Philippine Scouts.	Nov. 24, 1900	Zamboanga.....	Nov. 25, 1900	Margosatubig.
First Battalion, Philippine Scouts.	do.....	Isabela.....	Nov. 27, 1900	Camp Vicars.
Twenty-first Company, Philippine Scouts.	Nov. 25, 1900	Margosatubig....	Nov. 26, 1900	Cotabato.
Fifty-first Company, Philippine Scouts.	do.....	Cotabato.....	Nov. 27, 1900	Bojelebung.
Detachment Fifty-second Company, Philippine Scouts.	Nov. 26, 1900	Isabela.....	Nov. 26, 1900	Sengal.
Second Company, Philippine Scouts.	Nov. 27, 1900	Bojelebung.....	Nov. 29, 1900	Camp Momungan.
Company D, Twenty-first Infantry.	Nov. 29, 1900	Camp Momungan.	do.....	Camp Overton.
Companies H and M, Twenty-third Infantry. ^a	Nov. 30, 1900	Ludlow Barracks.	Nov. 30, 1900	Torrey Barracks.
Battery D, Second Field Artillery. ^b	Dec. 3, 1900	Camp Keithley....	.....	Camp Stotsenburg.
Company L, Twenty-first Infantry. ^a	Dec. 6, 1900	do.....	Dec. 6, 1900	Camp Overton.
Company D, Twenty-third Infantry. ^a	Dec. 12, 1900	Ludlow Barracks.	Dec. 12, 1900	Torrey Barracks.
Field and staff, Second Battalion, Second Field Artillery, and Battery E. ^b	Dec. 23, 1900	Augur Barracks...	.....	Camp Stotsenburg.
Battery F, Second Field Artillery. ^b	Dec. 31, 1900	do.....	.....	Do.
Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.	Jan. 3, 1910	Torrey Barracks..	Jan. 3, 1910	Ludlow Barracks.
Companies C, D, and L, Twenty-first Infantry.	Jan. 7, 1910	Camp Overton....	Jan. 8, 1910	Camp Keithley.
Company D, Twenty-third Infantry.	Jan. 14, 1910	Torrey Barracks..	Jan. 14, 1910	Ludlow Barracks.
Company M, Twenty-third Infantry.	Jan. 15, 1910	do.....	Jan. 15, 1910	Do.
Companies E and H, Twenty-first Infantry. ^a	Jan. 23, 1910	Camp Keithley...	Jan. 25, 1910	Do.
Companies C and G, Third Infantry. ^a	Jan. 24, 1910	Augur Barracks...	Jan. 27, 1910	Warwick Barracks, Cebu.
Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.	Feb. 19, 1910	Camp Keithley....	Feb. 22, 1910	Davao.
Company B, Twenty-third Infantry.	Feb. 22, 1910	Davao.....	Feb. 24, 1910	Ludlow Barracks.
Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.	Feb. 25, 1910	Camp Keithley....	Feb. 25, 1910	Pantar.
Third Company, Philippine Scouts.	Feb. 26, 1910	Pantar.....	Feb. 26, 1910	Camp Momungan.
Companies B and C, Twenty-first Infantry.	Mar. 8, 1910	Camp Keithley....	Mar. 8, 1910	Dalama.

Changes in stations of troops during the year—Continued.

Organizations.	Departure.	From—	Arrival.	At—
Companies C and G, Third Infantry.	Mar. 8, 1910	Warwick Barracks, Cebu.	Mar. 10, 1910	Augur Barracks.
Headquarters Companies G, K, L, and M, Twenty-first Infantry.	Mar. 16, 1910	Camp Keithley....	Mar. 19, 1910	Ludlow Barracks.
Headquarters Third Infantry....	Mar. 20, 1910	Pettit Barracks...	Mar. 20, 1910	Augur Barracks.
Headquarters and band, Second Cavalry.	Mar. 21, 1910	Augur Barracks...	Mar. 23, 1910	Camp Overton.
Company A, Sixth Infantry....	Apr. 2, 1910	Camp Keithley....	Apr. 2, 1910	Camp Vicars.
Company B, Sixth Infantry....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Camp Momungan.
Thirteenth Company, Philippine Scouts. ^c	do.....	Zamboanga.....	Apr. 3, 1910	Torrey Barracks.
Sixth Company, Philippine Scouts. ^c	Apr. 3, 1910	Camp Vicars.....	do.....	Do.
Companies I and M, Third Infantry. ^c	Apr. 22, 1910	Pettit Barracks...	Apr. 22, 1910	Augur Barracks.
Third Company, Philippine Scouts.	Apr. 29, 1910	Camp Overton....	May 1, 1910	Camp Vicars.
Thirteenth Company, Philippine Scouts.	Apr. 30, 1910	Torrey Barracks..	Apr. 30, 1910	Cotabato.
Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Companies, Philippine Scouts. ^c	do.....	Cotabato.....	do.....	Torrey Barracks.
Detachment Fifty-second Company, Philippine Scouts. ^a	do.....	Isabela.....	do.....	Margosatubig.
First Company, Philippine Scouts. ^c	May 1, 1910	Margosatubig....	May 2, 1910	Torrey Barracks.
Sixth Company, Philippine Scouts.	May 2, 1910	Torrey Barracks...	May 5, 1910	Dipolog and Sindangan.
Second Company, Philippine Scouts.	May 5, 1910	Dipolog.....	do.....	Camp Overton.
Detachment Forty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts.	May 18, 1910	Davao.....	do.....	Compostela.
Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Companies, Philippine Scouts. ^c	May 23, 1910	Pettit Barracks...	May 25, 1910	Augur Barracks.
Headquarters Third Battalion, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Companies, Philippine Scouts. ^c	May 24, 1910	do.....	do.....	Do.
Companies I and M, Third Infantry.	do.....	Augur Barracks...	do.....	Pettit Barracks.
Companies K and L, Third Infantry. ^c	May 28, 1910	Pettit Barracks...	May 29, 1910	Augur Barracks.
Machine-gun platoon, Third Infantry.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Company E, Sixth Infantry.....	June 2, 1910	Camp Keithley....	June 2, 1910	Camp Momungan.
Company B, Sixth Infantry.....	do.....	Momungan.....	do.....	Camp Keithley.
Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.	do.....	Pantar.....	do.....	Do.
Sixteenth, Twenty-fourth, and detachment Thirteenth Companies, Philippine Scouts.	June 7, 1910	Torrey Barracks...	June 7, 1910	Cotabato.
Detachment Fifth Battalion and Twenty-first Company, Philippine Scouts. ^c	do.....	Cotabato.....	do.....	Torrey Barracks.
Band, Second Cavalry. ^a	June 9, 1910	Camp Overton....	June 10, 1910	Pettit Barracks.
Band, Third Infantry.....	June 10, 1910	Pettit Barracks...	June 12, 1910	Augur Barracks.
Forty-third Company, Philippine Scouts.	June 11, 1910	Davao.....	do.....	Piso.
Detachment Forty-third Company, Philippine Scouts.	June 12, 1910	do.....	do.....	Mampissin.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	June 14, 1910	Sigaboy.
Forty-ninth Company, Philippine Scouts.	June 17, 1910	do.....	June 17, 1910	Malita.
Second Company, Philippine Scouts.	June 22, 1910	Camp Overton....	June 23, 1910	Camp Vicars.
Twenty-first Company, Philippine Scouts.	June 30, 1910	Torrey Barracks...	June 30, 1910	Cotabato.

^a Temporary station.^b For target practice. Relieved from duty in Department of Mindanao and assigned to station at Camp Gregg, Department of Luzon, April 23, 1910.^c Target practice.

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACADEMY.**

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 31, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the United States Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1910:

I have performed the duties of superintendent throughout the year, except while absent for a few periods on business pertaining to the Military Academy.

PERSONNEL.

The number of officers and instructors on duty here at the present time is as follows:

Professors.....	8
Acting professor.....	1
Associate professors.....	2
Other commissioned officers.....	82
Librarian.....	1
Master of the sword.....	1
Chaplain.....	1
Contract dental surgeons.....	2
Teacher of music.....	1
Civilian instructors of languages.....	4
Civilian instructors in fencing, broadsword exercises, and other military gymnastics.....	3
Total.....	106

The total on August 31, 1909, was 111.

The difference in total between this year and last is accounted for by the relief of Col. O. M. Lissak, who was relieved on October 22, 1909; Capt. J. W. Beacham, jr., Ninth Infantry, Lieuts. A. J. Hanlon, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and W. C. Philoon, Fourteenth Infantry, all on temporary duty, and who were relieved November 30, 1909; and Capt. J. S. Herron, Second Cavalry, adjutant, United States Military Academy, relieved and replaced by Capt. O. J. Charles, Seventeenth Infantry, on duty in the tactical department.

The accompanying roster (Appendix A)^a gives the names of all officers and the particular duties they perform.

The authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 533, and 5 foreign cadets receiving instruction under the provisions of joint resolutions of Congress:

Cuba.....	2
Costa Rica.....	1
Ecuador.....	1
Venezuela.....	1
Total.....	5

^a Not printed.

The academic year opened with 413 cadets on the rolls of the academy, divided among the four classes as follows:

First class.....	85
Second class.....	96
Third class.....	101
Fourth class.....	131
Total.....	413

The number of cadets discharged, resigned, dismissed, and graduated during the year is as follows:

Discharged for deficiency in studies.....	48
Discharged for physical disability.....	7
Resigned.....	4
Dismissed.....	9
Graduated.....	82
Died.....	1
Total.....	151

The usual examination of candidates for admission was held at the various army posts beginning January 12. A supplemental examination was also held at West Point beginning February 23. A special examination was ordered by the Secretary of War, and held at West Point beginning March 1 for the reexamination of a candidate. For these examinations there were appointed 505 candidates, including principals and alternates, and including also 21 former cadets. This number was disposed of as follows:

Failed to report.....	114
Failed to complete the examination.....	11
Rejected by the medical board, being qualified mentally.....	6
Rejected mentally, being qualified physically.....	153
Rejected both mentally and physically.....	63
No vacancies for qualified alternates.....	5
Appointments canceled.....	2
Appointments declined.....	8
Qualified and admitted.....	143
Total.....	505

The names of 23 candidates appeared on lists of candidates appointed for the January and February examinations.

Admissions were as follows: In March, 144, including 1 foreign cadet and 1 Filipino cadet.

The following table gives the number of those admitted on examination, prior qualification, etc.:

Admitted on examination (96 principals and 26 alternates).....	122
Admitted on prior examination (4 principals and 1 alternate).....	5
Ex-cadets admitted (physical examination only).....	15
Ex-cadet admitted (physical and mental examination).....	1
Foreign cadet.....	1
Total.....	144

It will be seen that of the total number of candidates appointed 114 failed to report for the examinations as compared with 116 last year. This operates with other causes to make a shortage in the corps of 125 below its authorized strength. The Congress has passed a bill enlarging the Corps of Cadets by one-fourth, effective July 1, 1910, and it is believed that a much larger class will report here on

March 1 than over before. The barrack room and mess hall facilities are ready, with the exception of necessary tables and the table and kitchen utensils in the mess hall; an estimate for the money for these has been submitted to Congress. This law for the increase of cadets was limited to a period of six years at the instance of one Senator.

It is recommended that when there is a vacancy after examination is concluded in any congressional district, or at large in any State, that it be filled by the appointment of the alternate in that State who has received the highest mark at examination and whose principal has been appointed.

HEALTH.

Attention is invited to the report of the surgeon herewith, marked "Appendix B."* Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, after a most successful tour of duty of four years, will be relieved on August 10, 1910, and Lieut. Col. F. R. Keefer, Medical Corps, will assume the duties of surgeon at West Point. The surgeon's report describes the work accomplished during the year, and the results obtained by this officer have been highly satisfactory. The hospitals have been kept in an immaculate condition, and that no epidemics have been allowed to gain headway among the cadets, officers, enlisted men, and their families is due to the wise foresight and watchfulness of Colonel Gandy and his devoted assistants. I join with Colonel Gandy in his commendation of their services. Their skill, devotion, and loyalty have been most praiseworthy and adequate.

The cadet shoe has continued to give great satisfaction, and the use of the cadet last is spreading to other places. The Chief of Staff and the Inspector-General of the Army wear the shoes made from this last, and the members of the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A, National Guard of the State of New York, also wear them. Two kinds of this shoe are used, one of dry leather for garrison use and one of oil-tanned leather for the field. It is believed that West Point has now a shoe based upon the proper principles for the first time in its history. It is contemplated to introduce, on the recommendation of the surgeon, an inexpensive, light, summer canvas shoe on the same last for the use of cadets when off duty during camp, and a dancing pump is also being built on the cadet last. The cadet foot will thus have an opportunity to become cured of its troubles without the setback caused by using dancing pumps of improper shape.

CADET PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The report of Capt. William R. Grove, treasurer and quartermaster and commissary of cadets, is marked "Appendix C."*

The cadet mess has maintained its high state of efficiency under Captain Grove. The kitchen and other portions of the building are a revelation to thousands of visitors coming to the academy every year. It is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the rise in cost of labor and food products throughout the country, the cost to the cadet has only increased 1 cent a day, while the service and food have apparently been the same.

* Not printed.

The proposed increase in the Corps of Cadets will make necessary the building of the new cadet store, the erection of which will be begun in the near future.

A dry-cleaning plant has been added to the laundry, which is under the charge of this officer, and the results derived from it have been very satisfactory.

Heretofore it has been considered sufficient for the commissary officer in charge of the cadet store and mess to be bonded only as are all other commissary officers, but owing to the different nature of the funds a separate bond for \$15,000 has been deposited with the superintendent for this officer and one for \$10,000 for his clerk. The accounts as formerly rendered by this officer were the evolution of many years, antiquated and difficult to audit. A civilian expert was brought here to study these accounts with a view to making them less cumbersome and more up to date. The results of his work, with Captain Grove's assistance and experience, were inspected by Mr. Kent, of the Inspector-General's Department, and were thereupon submitted to the War Department for approval. The system goes into effect on August 1.

Through the yearly appropriations of Congress the tiling of the various rooms pertaining to the mess has gone steadily on from year to year and is now complete.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline since the last report has been in general satisfactory. A very few cases only of hazing have been developed. Those mentioned in the last report of the superintendent brought out a change in the law of Congress on this subject, and the regulations made thereunder make the penalty in most cases less severe. The former severity of punishment under the law was such as to make it difficult to carry out these punishments in cases of conviction, and efforts were made to return cadets to the academy by special laws who had been formerly dismissed, but these laws failed of enactment. The constant uncertainty of result, however, kept affairs in a continual turmoil, and had the enactment succeeded would have dealt a severe blow to the discipline. Four cadets were tried by court-martial for offenses connected with the introduction of whisky in the barracks in June, the results of which have not yet been published.

The present encampment has been most tranquil, and no case of hazing or other unusual breach of discipline has so far been reported.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

The commandant of cadets, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, Fourth Cavalry, submits his report on the work accomplished in his department. (Appendix D.)^a

The instruction of cadets in practical infantry exercises is up to the usual standard.

The pack train which was sent through the kindness of the Quartermaster-General of the Army for station here has, under the immediate command of Capt. C. P. Summerall, Second Field Artillery, been kept busy during the past year; it is exercised on the road five

^a Not printed.

times a week, each mule carrying from 250 to 280 pounds. The rigging fits well, and the mules are lean-hard, muscular, and docile. The packers are well drilled, have a high esprit, and the train is in readiness for service whenever needed. The cadets are taught to set up and adjust the aparejos, to throw the various hitches, and to keep the train in proper condition. They go out as cavalry, infantry, field or mountain artillery, accompanied by the train, camping out on Friday nights, and are taught its importance in the supply of food and ammunition, and are practiced in the service of the train in all its parts. This knowledge filters down into every corps and organization in the service, and it is believed that this train renders better service to the Government in this manner than it could at any other station in time of peace.

The following report of a practice march on June 24 gives a sample of the practical work in this line:

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS,
DETACHMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY,
June 25, 1910.

The COMMANDANT OF CADETS.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the detail of the first class left the camp at 3.10 p. m. June 24 and marched as a battery to Round Pond. Before leaving camp instruction was given in packing and carrying the service kit as prescribed by General Orders, No. 142, War Department, 1909, and, except for the long tent poles, the packs were properly made and attached to the saddles. The cadets drove all teams and acted in the capacity of officers and noncommissioned officers. A detail accompanied the pack train for practice in working the train. Camp was made, and the regular routine of forming park, unhitching and unharnessing, establishing picket lines, pitching tents, digging latrines and kitchen sinks, grooming, watering, and feeding horses, and caring for equipments was carried out. After supper the detail was assembled and a talk was given on selecting and making a camp, care of water, sanitation, camp routine, grooming, watering and feeding horses, treatment of injured animals, pitching and ditching tents, and order and discipline on the march. This morning the routine of a mounted command was carried out and the battery broke park at 8 a. m. A simple problem of occupying a screened position, involving difficult driving, was executed on the return march, and the battery reached the camp at 11.05 a. m.

The members of the detail manifested the most gratifying interest and efficiency in the work, and it is believed that all must have profited greatly by the experience. Lieutenant Allin accompanied the battery and rendered valuable assistance in every way.

No article of property was lost.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. P. SUMMERALL,
Captain, Second Field Artillery, Senior Instructor of Artillery Tactics.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The Military Academy has long suffered for the want of an adequate target range. Three years ago a board of officers was detailed to search for a practicable range and a report was made by it that such a range could not be found, but the board made a recommendation to straighten the tracks of the West Shore Railroad near the present range. Negotiations were held with the railroad officials, covering several years, with the object of getting them to straighten the tracks for the benefit of the railroad, as is being constantly done by other roads. The railroad authorities stated that it would cost \$166,019.50 to straighten the tracks, and a proposal was made for the Government to pay one-half of this expense, plus an additional sum of \$39,000, the cost of filling in the space between the tracks and the range, a total expense of \$122,009.75 to the Government. This proposal was rejected.

In the spring of this year Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Seventeenth Infantry, the adjutant of the Military Academy, discovered that by cutting some trees and using the gardens of the army service and engineer detachments a fine range 1,000 yards long, with a mountain for a bullet stop, and but little farther than the present range from the cadet barracks, could be secured. This was reported upon by a board of officers, which set forth that a good range could be made for \$1,200, and for \$10,000 a range that would be equal to that of any national guard range. Twelve hundred dollars has been secured from the War Department to initiate this work, and it is hoped to secure the additional amount on the next Military Academy appropriation bill.

The target record of cadets has progressively improved for the past five years, and there has now been provided in the new gymnasium a gallery 180 feet long where gallery practice can be held during the spring, fall, and winter months, which should enable the cadet target record to be raised to the highest point. It has been the practice to teach every man the utmost in this branch. It would greatly interfere with many other branches of instruction if teams were permitted to go away to shoot at the various matches. The superintendent of the Naval Academy has informed the superintendent of the Military Academy that this is the last year it will be permitted at the Naval Academy for the same reason.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The first class visited Sandy Hook proving ground and Fort Hancock, N. J. The armament at the proving ground was inspected and firings were witnessed in accordance with a program arranged by the commanding officers of those posts. During the same month the class also visited Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting the armory and witnessing the various operations in the shops.

The appreciation of the officers and cadets of this post are expressed for the great courtesy shown by Col. John V. White, Coast Artillery Corps, Col. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, and Col. W. W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, the commanding officers of these posts.

In August the first class will make its annual trip to Fort Hancock for seacoast artillery target and submarine mining. The benefit derived from this kind of instruction in the past has been felt by all.

ATHLETICS.

Satisfactory results have been obtained by cadets engaging in the various athletic contests during the past year, and but for the sad death of Cadet Eugene A. Byrne, first class, the season would have been a brilliant one in athletics for West Point. Out of respect to the memory of this cadet the annual Army and Navy football game was canceled. The annual baseball game, which resulted in a victory for the cadets, was held in Annapolis at the usual time.

The reorganization of the athletic association on June 12, 1908, has proved of great value; expenses have been so curtailed that there are funds on hand for a year in advance. Records are now kept so that mistakes are not repeated, and the superintendent, while not

interfering with the smaller details, is able to keep control of the policy for which he is responsible, as he is for every other part of the Military Academy. Athletics are running smoothly and to the satisfaction of officers and cadets.

Great success has been obtained in competitions since the reorganization, and the athletic situation is as bright as it has ever been since athletic contests were inaugurated here. West Point has done what has been in its power to bring about a reorganization in the rules of football to make it a less dangerous game, and these rules are now being worked out and will, it is hoped, prevent the repetition of such a sad occurrence as resulted in the death of Cadet Byrne.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING, MILITARY SIGNALING, AND TELEGRAPHY.

This department has been under the direction of Capt. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, whose report is marked "Appendix E."^a

This branch of engineering, signaling, and telegraphy has been well administered under the direction of this officer. The teaching of crossing of rivers with improvised means has proved a valuable feature and should be continued hereafter; it has been much needed in the past by our graduates of every arm of our mobile forces.

A board of officers, of which Captain Wooten was a member, has been charged with the marking of historic sites, and through the liberality of Congress in providing an appropriation of \$1,500 many of the old revolutionary forts and redoubts on this reservation have been properly and permanently designated.

FORT PUTNAM.

The work of rebuilding Fort Putnam has also been under the direction of the instructor of practical military engineering, and has progressed very well. The sum of \$25,000 (\$5,000 annually for five years) was appropriated to place it in condition. This has been judiciously expended, and 90 per cent of the work has been accomplished, but when the débris was uncovered it was found that there was more work to be done than was known when the first appropriation was asked for. An estimate has now been forwarded for \$4,000, which it is believed will finish this historic and important fortification and maintain it for another one hundred years.

CHANGE IN CURRICULUM.

The congestion in the academic course was chronic as long ago as 1854 and efforts were made at various times to remedy this evil. The last bore fruit in 1908 in the lengthening of the course by three months, new cadets reporting on March 1 instead of on June 1, and applied first to the class which reported here on March 1, 1908. This is of some inconvenience to some of the departments, but if its academic results, sought to be obtained, are realized, this inconvenience should be cheerfully borne. It is now too early to judge fully of these results as the course has been too short a time in operation, but a report of May 17, 1910, of Col. Charles W. Larned, professor of drawing, and

^a Not printed.

chairman of the committee on the revision of the course, is submitted as throwing light on its effects up to the present time:

* * * This final action of the academic board was approved by the War Department and confirmed by congressional legislation. It has now been in operation for a period of two years, receiving practical embodiment in the class entering March 1, 1908, which will have been the first to experience the full operation of the changes and modifications embodied in the new schedule.

The present time is a period of transition, during which a portion of the corps is passing out under the old system, although to a certain degree affected by the changes in method and requirements introduced by the new, and there is some extent of conflict and inconvenience resulting from the interference of two differing systems and the necessity for providing for their operation at the same time. Some temporary disadvantages are inevitable during a period of dislocation in which it becomes necessary to adjust old habits of thought and action to new points of view. The mechanism of an academic system such as that of the Military Academy is necessarily somewhat rigid, and its fixed operation becomes a strong habit with those who have developed under its influence. There is a natural inertia which resents a change and sometimes finds its fixed operation irksome and unacceptable. Considering, however, all these circumstances and the necessity of providing an uninterrupted and effective operation of the course of instruction, the degree of success attained and the comparatively small inconvenience experienced during the reconstructive process is very remarkable. The inconveniences have been of a minor nature, and none of the serious consequences which it was apprehended might result from this conflict of methods has occurred. It is too early as yet to estimate with accuracy the full measure of success or failure of any particular feature of the new programme, but in general the results, so far as can be ascertained, have been exceedingly satisfactory and beneficial, and give promise of yet greater advantage when the new course has been in full and complete operation for an entire academic period.

The changes sought to be effected by the revision of the academic course fall under three general heads:

First. As to the methods of instruction, which include also the association and relation of subjects of study.

Second. The amount and nature of subjects to be taught.

Third. The amounts to be required of the student.

A considerable change in the theory of modern scientific education has of late taken place among the educators of the Continent and America. It particularly concerns the proper association of the subjects of theoretic and applied science. Great advantage is found in the coordination of these branches instead of their isolation, as has been generally the practice in the past. To complete the different branches of the course of pure mathematics in their entirety before taking up the study of applied science has heretofore been the general practice. It is now very generally conceded that for the technically educated man far better results are achieved by the associated study of these two wherever they can be coordinately treated; and some of the leading technical institutions of the country have very radically changed their methods in accordance with this view. A certain amount of such coordination has been sought to be achieved in the new schedule now in operation.

As regards the second head, the congestion of the courses at the Military Academy has always been a serious issue and was severely felt over fifty years ago when, in 1854, the academic board adopted a five years' course, and its pressure has of late years increased rather than diminished. The advance of science, the increase of technical requirements of the military profession, and especially the enlargement of the scope of activities of the American soldier, have all tended to increase the tension of our academic system. To introduce new subjects into a course already highly congested could only be effected either by the omission of subjects already in the curriculum or by an extension of the time allotted to study. It did not appear that any of the subjects already included in the course could be omitted, while at the same time the pressure for new matter was insistent. The only solution, therefore, was an increase of time, which accordingly has been obtained without the necessity of resorting to the expedient of the five years' course previously tried. By the addition of the three months in the new order it was possible to effect a relief of the tension heretofore existing so as to permit a readjustment among themselves of the old courses and an opening for the addition of new features which were felt to be indispensable. The additional preliminary term of three months also possesses intrinsic advantages. It constitutes a period in which the newcomer can become accustomed to our academic methods, acquire proper habits of study, and thereby enter upon the more exacting labor of succeeding years to greater advantage; it distributes the time of preparation for entrance into the battalion and the introduction of the newcomer into the unac-

customed life of discipline and military methods demanded by his new vocation over a considerable period, instead of crowding them into a few weeks of the heated term under high pressure; it affords a term in which the hopelessly deficient can be eliminated; and in various ways it accomplishes a good deal of what could be effected in any preparatory school.

As regards the third head, it has been felt that heretofore too much of the different subjects of instruction in the academic curriculum have been required of the students who stand in the middle and lower portions of each class. Although there has always been a distinction in this regard, nevertheless a somewhat excessive amount of mathematical and applied science has been exacted of those whose use in their after career for advanced scientific courses is very much less than is demanded by the duties and functions of the scientific corps of the Army. It was felt to be of very much greater importance to the officers of the line to have a sound grounding in and a practical knowledge of elementary mathematics and science than to have gone over a more considerable amount of matter which has not been clearly comprehended, and is, therefore, speedily forgotten. In other words, it is believed that "no student should be required to achieve more of a given course than is warranted by the professional necessities of those branches of the service for which his position in his class qualifies him, plus those fundamental principles of the subject necessary for its intelligent understanding as a matter of knowledge and mental power, and that no study is of any value as a mental discipline in which the principles of the subject-matter are not clearly understood. * * * It is of incomparably more importance to the service that officers entering the cavalry and infantry arms should possess a thorough working knowledge of practical mathematics and applied sciences, i. e., those subjects of each branch and those portions of each subject that are used in the ordinary operations of military construction and survey, than that they should be carried into higher mathematical discussions at the expense of such facility."

It has been accepted as a sound definition of the process of the instruction at the Military Academy that it should give to all of its students—

I. Such a grasp of the fundamental principles of mathematics and of the applied sciences which are correlated to the art of war as will give to all students an intelligent comprehension of these sciences as subjects of knowledge and as means for the requirements of intellectual force.

II. Such a grasp of these principles and as much of their special development for each individual as will enable him usefully and practically to apply them to the particular military functions which he will be called upon to perform.

In addition to the science courses, there should be adopted thorough courses in the two modern languages, French and Spanish, and a reorganized and more comprehensive course in the subjects of English and history.

Regarding the languages, it is proposed that in French the student shall receive a thorough grammatical instruction with the object of enabling him to read freely standard French works, and to write the language with fair correctness for social, formal, and business communications; and, also, to acquire a sufficient facility in the spoken tongue to enable him to make himself understood for ordinary purposes and intercourse.

With regard to Spanish, it is thought to accomplish considerably more in facility of speech, both for the reason that the language has immediate practical utility in military service and because its acquirement is much more easy than French. To this end the time allotted to the subject has been increased.

The most marked change in the course is the reorganization of history and English as a single course under a separate head.

It is proposed in English to make the subject less grammatical and purely rhetorical, and to broaden its scope into an elementary study of literature and literary expression, to be secured by considerable practice in written exercises and compositions.

As regards history, the purpose is to relegate to the entrance examination elementary general history, ancient and medieval history, and to broaden the scope of the subject in the academic course to cover a proper knowledge of social and political science and of the development of present national and municipal governments, together with a study of historical geography with special reference to military geography.

The wider sphere of activities into which our officers have been thrown of recent years has required them to exercise functions demanding of them much more varied accomplishments and a broader range of general information than heretofore. In the capacity of governors of provinces, districts, and towns, and in the exercise of many civil functions, both political and educational, there is demanded of them a knowledge of political and social economics, of etymology, and of the genius of foreign peoples, which can only be had by a broadening of the field of historical instruction.

In addition to this, it is to be borne in mind that the curriculum as a whole is mainly scientific and technical, and that the few cultural subjects included in it should be given as high a degree of development as is compatible with the time available.

To summarize briefly, the purpose and tendency of the new schedule and revision has been to secure a better association of theoretic and applied science; to increase the element of practical application in the instruction of these subjects; to better adjust the amount required in each subject to the capacity and needs of the different grades in each class; to increase conversational facility in and the practical use of the languages; to dignify and broaden the subjects of English and history; and, so far as possible, to relax the tension in the academic system.

These general principles and objectives have been those underlying the action of the revision committee and academic board in the preparation and adoption of the schedule now in force, and the degree of its success manifestly can not be fairly judged until a sufficient period shall have elapsed to give it full fruition.

Among the beneficial effects already experienced, however, is the decreased amount of deficiency in the various courses of instruction, indicating that the operation of the modified requirements has been to diminish the strain on the lower portions of the classes. It has also become apparent that a much higher degree of practical grasp of the technical and scientific courses has been achieved by all students, both high and low, by the modification of their exactions and also by the introduction of more practical methods in the courses themselves. There has been put into operation during the past year in the course of ordnance and gunnery a limited course in shop work, which has been productive of most admirable results. It is proposed to increase the facilities for this work by the erection of a new building devoted to it, and also to extend the same methods in the course of civil and military engineering.

OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

I desire to again renew my recommendation, one made by former superintendents for many years, that officers serving on tours of duty at the Military Academy be placed on the same footing as members of the detailed staff, in order that the best talent may be secured for the important duty at the Military Academy without crippling the regiments.

I have also recommended in the Military Academy estimates of appropriations that professors of the Military Academy who have been forty consecutive years in the Army and who have served at least twelve years as professors at the academy and who are retired on account of age or after forty years' service shall be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by them at the time of retirement.

MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENTS.

Detachment of field artillery.—The field battery, under the command of Capt. C. P. Summerall, Second Field Artillery, is in a high state of efficiency and has received the highest praise from such soldiers as Field Marshal General Lord Kitchener, British army, and Gen. T. H. Bliss, Acting Chief of Staff, and the Inspector-General of the Army. The other batteries under this officer are all in excellent condition. He commands the pack train, is the instructor of cadets in field, mountain, and coast artillery.

Now that the 6-inch coast artillery guns with the disappearing carriages, the primary and secondary stations, and the 60-inch searchlight have been installed and the money obtained for mortar battery, with promise of the mortars, the coast artillery equipment is nearer up to date and is in a higher state of efficiency than at any time in the history of the academy. Captain Summerall is a most valuable officer, full of zeal and energy, with excellent judgment and

knowledge of his profession, and the results obtained by him, both with cadets and enlisted men, have been highly satisfactory. He should have an additional officer as an assistant.

Detachment of cavalry.—General progress is being made in the mounted instruction of cadets. This is being done by taking advantage of all time available for this work, by inducing the cadet to ride for recreation, to take part in polo, and by a careful and systematic training in equitation proper. It has been found that the average cadet responds to this instruction, and that he is perfectly capable of becoming a good horseman if care is taken to require him to take a correct seat and make accurate use of the aids. Most of the progress in equitation is made during the first class year, and especially during the latter half. By this time the cadet should be a well-instructed cavalry soldier. He has completed a good practical course in hipology; has spent a number of days in the field as a cavalry soldier; has completed the pistol course, both mounted and dismounted; and has ridden sufficiently to be ready to perfect himself in the subject of equitation and horse training as far as it is necessary to carry it for a properly trained cavalry horse—that is, to train a broken horse to respond to the aids promptly in changing the gaits, to back, turn on the forehand, passage, turn on the haunches, take the gallop leading right or left, change lead in the gallop, and jump any ordinary obstacles, the cadet riding either the McClellan or English saddle.

The cavalry detachment, which is composed of negroes, continues to do its work in a very satisfactory manner, and is a well-fed, happy, and contented organization. There have been no desertions in it for the past three years and a half, and only one since its organization in March, 1907, whereas, when composed of white men, there were 13 desertions in one previous six months. A large number of applications are received for enlistment, but only old soldiers of excellent character are accepted. The condition of the horses is better than ever before, although the mounts of this detachment are more difficult to keep in condition than those of other detachments, due to their daily use by many different persons. Capt. Guy V. Henry, Twelfth Cavalry, the detachment commander, is to be congratulated upon their appearance and also upon the fact that he has raised the standard of equitation among the cadets. I take pleasure in commending Captain Henry and his assistant, First Lieut. E. H. De Armond, Sixth Field Artillery, and in printing as Appendix F^a his report upon the negro organization.

United States Military Academy band.—The band has been reorganized during the past four years. The new teacher of music, Philip Egner, has proved very satisfactory. All are under the command of Capt. O. J. Charles, Seventeenth Infantry, adjutant of West Point, whose efficient and loyal services can not be too highly commended. This officer has proved himself under my observation here, in Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, as well as on the plains of the West.

Since June 1, 1910, the band has been up to its authorized strength, the second time in four years, during which time there has been but one desertion.

^a Not printed.

Detachment of engineers.—The engineer detachment, under the command of Capt. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, has continued its high standard of excellence, and has been of much assistance to the cadets in the instruction of practical military engineering, signaling, and telegraphy.

THE LIBRARY.

Attention is invited to the report of the librarian, Dr. Edward S. Holden, marked "Appendix G."^a

Doctor Holden has accomplished a very valuable service for the academy by his reorganization and continued improvement of the library. All books, manuscripts, and valuable matter are easily accessible. New books are quickly sought out and purchased, making this library in all probability the best military library in the country.

WATER SUPPLY.

The report of the officer in charge of the water supply of the post is marked "Appendix H."^a

The supply of healthful water has been abundant and no case of disease has been traceable to this source.

WEST POINT HOTEL.

Congress has authorized the purchase of what was formerly known as Cranston's Hotel, on grounds adjoining the reservation, at a price not to exceed \$150,000. This hotel is a well-built structure of brick situated on one of the most attractive sites on the river far enough from West Point to be of no inconvenience to the academy, yet easily accessible for parents and friends in a few minutes. It has 48 acres of ground attached, which borders both on the reservation and the river in a direction the academy has been expanding for a long time and must continue to expand, and the acquisition of this property seems vital to the future, especially as the automobile travel must go to a hotel, and this travel should be kept away as much as possible from the post proper when it reaches the extent it must when the state road on the west side of the river is completed from Weehawken to Albany.

DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND SCIENCE OF GUNNERY.

The report of the professor of ordnance and science of gunnery (Appendix I)^a is inclosed herewith.

This department is advancing under the able direction of Lieut. Col. C. L'H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department. The practical work undertaken by this department will be greatly improved by the enlargement of the ordnance shops, now going on, by the installation of new machines purchased from this year's appropriation by Congress, as well as by those sent here from various arsenals by the courtesy and fostering interest of Gen. William Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance, who has greatly helped the advancement with ammunition and equipment.

^a Not printed.

FORESTRY PLANT.

The care of the forest of the reservation has gone steadily on under Woods Foreman Knowles under the direction of Prof. Roy L. Marston, whose report is submitted as Appendix J.^a

Over 100,000 small trees have been transplanted into various situations on the reservation, about 75 per cent of which have survived, and there are on hand 300,000 more to be transplanted from time to time.

There has been no forest fire of any importance during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

The teaching of English has never had its proper place at West Point, and the academy has often received criticisms on this account. For a long period it was not taught at all, but later was taken up in the department of modern languages with French and Spanish—obviously too many subjects to be taught in one department. Two years ago it was separated from the department of modern languages and placed in a department of its own with history, and a civilian instructor provided by Congress to be at its head. A man was sought for the position who had been brought up in the cultured atmosphere of one of the universities, who had made the teaching of English his life's work, and who had had experience and demonstrated his ability as a teacher, rather than some man who had not had these advantages and who would be obliged to learn the subject after his arrival, and who might or might not make an efficient teacher. Dr. John C. Adams, of Yale, was the gentleman selected, who organized the new department and who gave very great satisfaction in the position. Dissatisfaction arose, however, on account of the fact that the head of this department was not on a par with his comembers of the academic board, and although this has now been remedied by legislation, Doctor Adams preferred to go back to his duties at Yale, notwithstanding the fact that he was strongly urged by the superintendent to remain. His successor, Dr. Lucius H. Holt, highly recommended for the position by the president and by the English department of Yale, as well as by others of importance, was appointed and confirmed by Congress, and is now in charge of the department.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The erection of buildings under the new plan has gone steadily on under the able supervision of Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., deputy quartermaster-general, who has been identified with them from the beginning, and whose report is marked "Appendix K."^a

The new chapel, the corner stone of which was laid on April 5, 1909, was dedicated on the 12th of June of this year with appropriate ceremonies, which were participated in by clergymen of various denominations. How to provide an organ appropriate for such a building and a suitable window over the chancel were questions of concern to the superintendent. It was finally decided to try to obtain the organ from Congress, and, as there was no prospect of

^a Not printed.

Congress providing such a window, a request was made to the graduates of West Point, who responded promptly, and a sufficient amount was contributed to secure the window. This matter was placed in the hands of a board of officers, of which Col. Charles W. Larned was president, whose labors culminated in a most satisfactory design. A contract has been awarded for the window, which will probably be in place some time within the next few months.

The estimate asking for \$10,000 for the organ for the chapel was thrown out by the House of Representatives, put back in the bill by the Senate, was accepted in the conference by the House, and became a law on July 1, 1910, and will probably result in placing the organ in operation some time next winter.

About 75 per cent of the plan approved by the War Department will be completed under the present limit of cost. When the estimates were made and approved in 1904 the details were not worked out and an insufficient amount allotted for roads, walls, etc., since which time the cost of labor and material has increased about 25 per cent. This was recognized long ago, and in 1908 the War Department was made aware of it and requested to decide as to whether the style and dimensions of buildings should be changed to correspond with this to carry out the plan, or whether the style and necessary dimensions of the buildings should continue and some of the less important buildings be omitted.

The decision of the War Department under date of March 25, 1908, was to carry out the plan, as far as possible, under the limit of cost, omitting some of the less important buildings, and an estimate to be submitted to the War Department for an application to Congress for an extension of the limit of cost to provide for those omitted. It is only now that sufficient data have been available to make these estimates, which have been forwarded to the War Department for consideration of Congress next winter. At the present time the riding hall and gymnasium, as well as various roads, are under construction. The old chapel is being torn down to clear the site for the new academic building and preparatory to its erection on the foundation now ready for it in the cemetery as a mortuary chapel, to have its old appearance, its picture by Professor Weir, its motto, its flags, trophies, and tablets, to inspire future generations, it is hoped, as it has long done those of the past.

Since my last report the new administration building, which was greatly needed, has been occupied and has proved itself most satisfactory. The academic board has a home of its own in it for the first time in its history, and furniture suited to its dignity and importance.

The adjutant and quartermaster's departments have ample room for the number of clerks. Their business has immensely increased since the erection of the old administration building in 1870, long ago outgrown. The post and telegraph offices are well accommodated in a central position. The ordnance museum is installed in a suitable way with a strong safe for the deposit of the many valuable presentation swords in the possession of the academy. There is a court-martial room, long needed here, as well as public-comfort rooms for both sexes in the lowest basement, with exterior doors accessible

to strangers coming from the depot and boat landing, for whom there has also been installed a sanitary drinking fountain on the corner of the parade ground. The tower of the administration building contains the printing plant, which has been brought up to date with a monotype machine and a large press operated by electric motors, paper cutters, binding machinery, and a pressman has been provided lately by the generosity of Congress.

In the carrying out of the plan when it becomes necessary in the far future to build a new cadet barrack I believe it advisable not to build any farther toward the west as now planned, but that the next cadet barrack should be erected on the site of the old cadet power house in the area of the old barracks. Even the short distance between the old and the new barracks is now a cause of complaint, and the farther toward the west barracks are built away from the academic building, the riding hall, cadet hospital, mess hall, and administration building, the sharper will be the complaint. This plan would leave standing the present quarters of the superintendent, which have been occupied by twenty superintendents, and have sheltered many Presidents of the United States, as well as many distinguished guests from all parts of the world. It does not seem necessary that this historic building should be put to other uses or destroyed; moreover, the accomplishment of the present plan for new quarters for the superintendent removes him from the life of the post, isolates him with a few in the far corner of the parade, would bring about a change of place for dress parade, which has been on the same ground for one hundred years, and, from the size and style of the new quarters, would result in the employment of more servants and in a less simple life.

As this is the last annual report to be submitted by the present incumbent, it would seem proper to submit, for historical reasons, a recapitulation of the changes effected during the past four years.

Contracts for improvements at the United States Military Academy in progress at West Point, September 1, 1906:

North cadet barracks (8 divisions).—Nearly all walls completed to the first-floor level, except rear wall of veranda and a portion adjacent to west end of sally port. The side walls of the building nearly completed to second-floor level. The ashlar facing of end walls extended to level of second-story window sills. Concrete columns in basement in position and the centering ready for reinforced construction of first floor. Building 16 per cent completed.

Lieutenants' quarters, No. 1.—Roof in place and building otherwise inclosed, except hanging casement sash. Work upon interior trim, doors, fireplaces, floor tiling, plumbing, and heating partially completed. Building 75 per cent completed.

Lieutenants' quarters, No. 2.—Roof in place. Window frames provided without sash. Interior partitions and furring nearly ready for lathing. Pipe lines for heating installed; also soil and vent plumbing lines and electric conduits and gas piping. Building 58 per cent completed.

Lieutenants' quarters, No. 3.—Roof in place. Sash, without glass, placed in approximately three-fourths of the window openings. Plastering finished, except basement and first story, in which this work has been partially done. The soil and vent lines of the plumbing work in place; also gas piping and electric conduits. Heaters set up and risers of hot-water heating system installed. Building 71 per cent completed.

Lieutenants' quarters, No. 4.—Roof in place. Sash, without glass, placed in approximately one-half of the window openings. Plastering practically complete, ready for interior trim. Masonry of fireplaces partially done. The soil and vent lines of the plumbing work in place; also gas piping, electric conduits, and wiring. Heaters set up and risers of the hot-water heating system installed. Building 70 per cent completed.

Captains' quarters, No. 1.—Building inclosed and interior trim well advanced and work of interior painting and varnishing and laying floors in progress; also the setting of stairs and mantels. The soil and vent lines of the plumbing system in place; also gas piping, electric conduits, and wiring. Heaters set up and risers of the hot-water heating installed. Building 77 per cent completed.

Captains' quarters, No. 2.—Brickwork of the walls completed, except topping out chimneys and side walls of veranda steps. Slate roof covering and copper gutters nearly finished. Laying of rough floors and setting interior partitions in progress. Soil and vent lines of the plumbing work in place; also gas piping and electric conduits. Heaters set up and risers of the hot-water heating system run to the second floor. Building 43 per cent completed.

Artillery stable.—Brick masonry of walls finished. Laying of slate roof covering in progress; also placing interior timber framing, construction of masonry partitions, and installation of plumbing and heating lines. Building 71 per cent completed.

Cavalry stable.—Brick masonry of walls completed on sides and in progress on end of building and interior partition walls. Framing and rafters of roof being set. Building 56 per cent completed.

Artillery barracks.—Foundation and basement walls completed. Nearly all of the first-floor timbers set in position. Brick walls of the first story partially built. Drainage lines being laid through the basement. Building 35 per cent completed.

Cavalry barracks.—Excavation for trenches of footings and construction of foundation walls in progress. A portion of the walls and ashlar facing of foundations of dormitories complete at north and south ends of the building to level of water table and to the same extent on south toilet extension. Building 19 per cent completed.

Gun shed.—Brick masonry walls and piers completed and slate roofing laid. Installation of rolling steel curtains for doors in progress. Building 75 per cent completed.

Power house.—Foundations of the boiler room completed. Steel columns forming wall framing and interior supports; also first-floor beams of this portion of the building in place. Percentage of completion of building, 34 per cent.

Post headquarters building.—Work of general excavation and sinking caissons to bed rock and construction of concrete foundation piers therein in progress for the north wall of the building and the north wall of sally port. Foundation piers completed at southeast corner of the building; foundations beneath the tower finished to grade level; also a portion of the foundations for the south wall of the building. Building 20 per cent completed.

Storm sewer, surface drainage, and sewer system for the artillery and cavalry plain and group of buildings 96.3 per cent completed.

All of the above-mentioned buildings are completed and occupied, and the following additional buildings have been erected under contract:

North wing of the north cadet barracks.

Battalion guardhouse.

Cadet chapel.

Chaplain's quarters.

Lieutenants' quarters, No. 5 (triple set).

Officers' quarters, Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 (four double sets).

Branch post exchange (erected and accepted).

North bachelor quarters.

Riding hall (approximately 40 per cent completed).

Gymnasium (main portion of, completed and occupied, and work upon the natatorium wing is well advanced. Building is approximately 94 per cent completed).

The following changes and improvements have also been effected:

Improvement of the curriculum.

Enlargement of filter plant.

Installation of two 6-inch guns with emplacements.

Erection of primary and secondary stations.

Installation of 60-inch searchlight.

The stationing of a launch for artillery purposes.

Sodding cavalry plain.

Stationing of a full pack train for instructional purposes at post.

Change of cavalry detachment to colored troops.

Erection of a concrete band stand in camp.

Erection of a sanitary fountain for visitors in front of academic building.

Cutting vistas in places on post.

Marking redoubts and other historic places with bronze tablets.
 Gift of Constitution Island to the Government from Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage and Miss Anna Bartlett Warner.
 Enlargement of artillery detachment to 137 men.
 Enlargement of army service detachment to 220 men.
 Reorganization of the United States Military Academy band.
 Reconstruction of Fort Putnam; now 90 per cent completed.
 Introduction of instruction in crossing swollen rivers by improvised means.
 Adoption of a suitable shoe for cadets.
 Rearing Corps of Cadets with latest model of rifle.
 Improvement in target range.
 Two electric busses to run on reservation.
 Civilian principal and three women teachers for children's school.
 Appropriation for organ for new cadet chapel.
 Memorial window for chapel (funds from graduates of United States Military Academy).
 Furnishing new gymnasium (\$12,000).
 New mortar emplacement, appropriation for.
 Additional dentist.
 Janitor for new gymnasium who is qualified as a trainer in athletics.
 Reorganization of the army athletic association.
 Remodification of the United States Military Academy Regulations (not yet completed).
 New professor for department of English and history (civilian).
 Appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of the Cranston Hotel (now Ladycliffe Academy).
 Remodeling of old cadet barracks.
 Remodeling of four sets of bachelor officers' quarters in angle of barracks.
 Modernizing method of keeping accounts in office of treasurer and quartermaster of cadets.
 Building of south and west football stands.
 Reorganization of the post exchange.
 Tile floors in cadet mess and hospital.
 Presentation to West Point of marble busts of Emperor Frederick II and Field Marshal Von Moltke, of Germany, by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

During the Hudson-Fulton celebration West Point was honored by the visit of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, G. C. B., Grosse-Admiral Von Koester, and Contre-Admiral Le Pord. A photograph of the review in their honor was sent to each. The Grosse-Admiral Von Koester, of Germany, sent his copy to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who returned it with his autograph.

The three admirals joined in saying they had not such a military school in their countries. Field Marshal General Herbert Kitchener, of the British army, recommended that the Commonwealth of Australia erect a "West Point" in Australia, and sent Col. W. T. Bridges, of the British army, to inspect the Military Academy to get ideas to put in practice in that Commonwealth. He was furnished all books and information possible. He spent some time at West Point examining into every branch of instruction. About a month later Field Marshal General Kitchener made an inspection of the Military Academy in person and stated that he had made his recommendations to Australia on the reputation of the West Point military school abroad, but that, having seen it, he "felt that the half had not been told him."

OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By the retirement during the year of Col. E. E. Wood, the Military Academy and the Army at large lose one of their oldest and most dis-

tinguished soldiers, who has been on duty at the Military Academy as professor of modern languages since 1892, and is now the last officer on the active list who was a commissioned officer in the war of the rebellion before April 9, 1865. He has had a long and honorable career in the service since September 8, 1862, and participated in many engagements and battles of the civil war, during which time he has filled with credit many positions. The best wishes of those whom he has instructed during his long career will go with him in his honored retirement.

THANKS.

The success of the operation of the Military Academy during the past four years has been greatly aided by the assistance and friendly cooperation of the heads of the Department of War in Washington, to whom the thanks of the superintendent and friends of the institution are in a great measure due, especially to The Adjutant-General of the Army, who has been constant and tireless in his efforts in this and has always acted with the best interests and discipline of the academy in view.

The thanks of the superintendent are also extended to the members of the academic board, and to all members of the academic, military, and medical staffs for their energetic and tireless devotion to the instruction of cadets, and whose efficiency and fidelity enable West Point to maintain the high standard set by their predecessors.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

**REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL
MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.**

REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL
MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 22, 1910.

OFFICE REMOVAL.

SIR: By act of the Congress of the United States, approved April 8, 1910, the office of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission has been removed from Washington, D. C., to the custom-house in this city in the vicinity of the park. The commission respectfully submits the following report of the progress of the work under their charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

PERSONNEL.

Radical changes have occurred in the personnel of the commission since the last annual report. Gen. E. A. Carman, who served so long and with such distinguished ability as chairman of this board, died December 25, 1909. His place on the commission was filled by the appointment of Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, January 25, 1910.

At his own request, Col. John Tweedale, U. S. Army (retired), was relieved from duty on the commission by order dated May 20, 1910, and Maj. W. J. Colburn, of Tennessee, was appointed in his stead as commissioner and secretary of the commission.

Col. Baxter Smith, of Tennessee, was appointed assistant secretary of the commission April 13, 1910.

LAND.

No land has been acquired since the date of our last report, save for road purposes.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND BETTERMENTS.

Since the last report the road from the foot of Lookout Mountain to Rossville, 3½ miles long, known as the "Hooker road," has been completed, with a 24-foot gravel-surface roadway of first-class character, which crosses Chattanooga Creek with a 75-foot span low truss riveted steel bridge, with 20 feet clear roadway, and is well under way, soon to be opened for public travel, on the exact site of the bridge constructed by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, November 25, 1863. This road, provided for by act of Congress, approved May 27, 1908, has been under construction since July, 1909.

Since the last report the work has been pushed on the MacLemore Cove road and 4 additional miles of roadway have been graded and 4.4 miles of roadway graded and top dressed. This includes the construction of a small bridge across the Strickland Branch and the completion of a bridge across West Chickamauga Creek, it being a bridge 75 feet long, with 16 feet of roadway, at a cost of \$1,745, besides the masonry abutments, built by the park force. Work on this road has been under way for the past two years, under an act of Congress passed and approved March 4, 1907.

Since the last report standard paved gutters have been built on the Kelly road, the Mullis-McFarland road, and the Lafayette road, a total of 10,106 feet, costing \$949.90, which, added to the paved gutter last reported, makes a total of 25.91 miles. Much necessary work has been done since the last report by the park workmen for the protection and preservation of the MacLemore Cove road from sudden and excessive floods at all stream crossings.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

This subject has received the unremitting attention of the commission, there being a splendid system of roadways leading to and through the park of about 100 miles in extent, their location being intended, in part, as markers of the movements of troops of both armies in the great battles around Chattanooga in the year 1863.

The excessive wear and tear of traffic, caused in great measure by numerous automobiles passing constantly over these roads, as well as the extraordinary rainfall in the spring, have caused a larger expenditure than usual, the total charges against this account being \$7,830.74 for labor and material.

BRIDGES.

The new modern steel bridge, with a 90-foot through truss span and 18-foot roadway, on the Lafayette road, crossing West Chickamauga Creek at Lee & Gordon's bridge, has been completed since the last report, replacing an old condemned structure.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected since the last report. The small sum of \$211.79 has been expended in the necessary repairs of structures on and belonging to the park.

WATER SUPPLY.

The total expenditure on this account since the last report was \$81.39.

INCLOSURES AND FENCING.

Since the last report the fence around the De Long Place on Missionary Ridge has been repaired, at a cost of \$57.70, and the fence around the eastern border of Chickamauga Creek and on the southern boundary, from east of the Lafayette road to Chickamauga Creek, near Hall's ford, has also been completed.

In this connection report is made that, at the last meeting of the commission, the question arose as to what further steps should be taken, if any, to protect the park from the trespassing of live stock, and the same was continued till its next meeting in October, in the hope that the counties, or civil districts in Georgia, through which much of these roads run, might pass a no-fence law. which, it is believed, might solve the problem.

GUNS AND GUN CARRIAGES.

There have been no guns mounted since the last report, and the same number and description unmounted remain on hand as at the last report.

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, AND TABLETS.

The bronze tablet for the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, Samuel Beatty's brigade, has been erected on the Crest road north of the Shallow Ford road and midway between the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois monuments of Willich's brigade; and the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry and the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry bronze tablets of Samuel Beatty's brigade have been erected on the Crest road about 200 yards south of the De Long Place.

The Fifth Ohio and the Twenty-ninth Ohio bronze tablets and their granite posts were removed from the Ohio Reservation on Missionary Ridge and reerected at the Cravens Place, Lookout Mountain, the date being changed from November 25 to November 24 in each case, to conform to this new location.

Bledsoe's Missouri battery, two 12-pounder howitzers, with their carriages and foundations, were removed from the Bledsoe monument at the Brotherton House and erected on the September 19, 1863, line, one-half mile northeast of Viniards.

Contract was made with Calvin Gilbert, Gettysburg, Pa., and dated June 28, 1910, for 140 cast-iron historical tablets, of which 84 have been delivered at park headquarters, Georgia. Ten of these tablets have been erected in the park, and the balance are at park headquarters awaiting disposition. These tablets are good castings, well executed, and the text is very clear and legible.

This contract has been extended to terminate October 1, 1910, and the balance undelivered should be furnished by the contractor in time to complete it within this time limit.

OBSERVATION TOWERS.

The five observation towers are in good condition.

EXPENDITURES—FIELD WORK.

Since last report there has been expended \$2,663.23; \$46.26 of which was expended at Point Park for mowing and regulating the surface; \$210 in mowing around monuments and removing brush and sprouts at the Cravens Place; \$210 at Orchard Knob for mowing and cleaning up that reservation; \$3.75 at De Long's for mowing, and \$17.81 for mowing and cleaning at Bragg's headquarters; \$172.52 for mowing, removing sprouts and brush and burning same at Sherman reservation;

\$2,002.11 for Chickamauga Park—of this amount \$1,514.98 was expended on account of storm-damage work in the eastern and southeastern portion of the park where the balance of the débris from the cyclone storm of April 24, 1908, was cleared up, the stumps cut and clay roots surfaced, and logs, brush, and débris burned. The destruction caused by the cyclone has been corrected. Valuable suggestions are made in the report* to the commission of the engineer of the park by which the expenditures in the future in this regard may be minimized.

ARMY MANEUVERS.

No army maneuvers have been held since last report, but preparations of the camp of instruction for such maneuvers, to be held in the latter part of June and July, were begun.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Chairman of Commission.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

* Not printed.

**REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.**

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REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., August 1, 1910.

SIR: We have the honor to submit report from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910:

The engineers, guards, and other employees have been on duty, as hereinafter stated: The engineer and assistant every day either on the field or in the office; the guards on duty every day except in very stormy weather, and the artisans and laborers have been employed on an average of two hundred and seventy-one days, July, 1909-10. Their work is principally on the field and can not be done in stormy or winter weather. The artisans and laborers are employed upon a variety of work—constructing and repairing drains along piked avenues, rebuilding walls that were used as defenses by the troops of the armies, seeding and sodding banks and monument bases, repairing the avenues, cleaning groves of the park of dead wood, mowing the open grounds, avenue sides, monument and battery plots, keeping in complete order the United States land, included in the battlefield of July 1, 2, 3, 1863, and the east and south cavalry fields, the necessity for which is set forth in the act of Congress establishing the Gettysburg National Park.

CONTRACTS.

Contracts are made for the following work that has been established in the park by the commission, viz, for piking avenues and roads, for manufacturing and erecting gun carriages and mounting with guns, for building bridges, culverts, catch basins, and pipe walls, for setting foundations for monuments, gun carriages, shell stones, and tablets; for furnishing and delivering corps, division, and brigade markers, and bronze tablets; the same for furnishing and erecting avenue fences and for furnishing material for post fencing; for furnishing and erecting towers, for tools and implements, lumber, paints, oils, fuel, seed, and screenings, and all necessary supplies for office and field required by the commission and workmen.

Contract No. 101, with M. & T. E. Farrell, to grade the Hanover road for a distance of 5,700 feet from Rock Creek Bridge, to pike the same and to build a double culvert on it under contract No. 102. This work was completed August 1, 1909, and the road was opened to travel.

Contract No. 103, with Charles Kappes, to move stable and store building at the Wentz House, now United States land, opposite the peach orchard. The buildings have been repaired and fences rebuilt, etc..

Contract No. 104, with John C. Pepple, to furnish and deliver 1,000 panels post fencing. The material has been delivered and erected, according to agreement with the commission.

Contract No. 105, with M. & T. E. Farrell, to grade and pike part of the Wheatfield road from Emmitsburg road at the peach orchard to Confederate avenue, 1,700 feet, and also to grade and pike an avenue along the south and east sides of the peach orchard 850 feet. This road and avenue were completed December 15, 1909.

Contract No. 106, for furnishing and delivering, f. o. b. Gettysburg, 59 granite markers for brigades, C. S. A., was awarded to the Van Amringe Granite Company, Boston, Mass., to be delivered on or before July 31, 1910. Twenty-four markers have been delivered at the close of this report.

Contract No. 107, made with M. & T. E. Farrell, for grading and piking parts of the following roads: Harrisburg road from Rock Creek, northeasterly 2,415 feet; Mummasburg road northwesterly 1,350 feet from Doubleday avenue; Taneytown road from south end of the piking southerly 3,257 feet, and an avenue along east slope of East Cemetery Hill 1,300 feet. Total, 8,322 feet.

January 10, 1910, bids were advertised for piking 5 roads, including the 4 mentioned above. The bids were opened February 10, 1910, and were, with the approval of the Secretary of War, rejected. One of the roads was eliminated from the number to be piked before advertising the second time, reducing the length to 8,322 feet, and new bids advertised for the 4 roads remaining, which were received and opened April 20, 1910, work to be completed October 1, 1910.

Contract No. 108, with John C. Pepple, of Orrtanna, Pa., on February 15, 1910, to furnish and deliver 1,000 panels of post fencing. Contract expires December 31, 1910. Five hundred panels have been delivered.

Contract No. 109, for furnishing and delivering, f. o. b. Gettysburg, 59 bronze tablets for C. S. A. brigade markers, was awarded to Albert Russell & Sons Company, delivery to be completed on or before December 1, 1910.

LAND.

The Althoff tract, on the west side of the Emmitsburg road, opposite the peach orchard, containing 9.4 acres, has been purchased by the commission.

Two tracts belonging to Maggie A. Wible, on the south side of the Wheatfield road, between Peach Orchard avenue and Sickles avenue and separated by the line of the Gettysburg Electric Railroad, have been acquired. Total area of both tracts, 15.48 acres.

A strip of land belonging to George E. Stock, on the summit of Benner's Hill, north of Hanover road, containing 1.2 acres, has been purchased for the purpose of mounting six guns representing three batteries of Nelson's Battalion of Artillery, C. S. A. The fourth battery is mounted on the south side.

A tract of land belonging to Calvin Gilbert, situated along Oak Ridge, north of Western Maryland Railroad cut, west of Gettysburg, containing 13.75 acres, has been purchased.

Surveys have been made of two tracts of land belonging to the Springs and Hotel Company—one situated west of Reynolds avenue, between Reynolds Grove and Fairfield road, the other tract along

the west side of Stone avenue from Reynolds Grove to the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, containing in both tracts together 39.62 acres.

Surveys have been made of two tracts of land formerly belonging to the Culp heirs, now Martin Winter. This land is situated on the battlefield on both sides of East Confederate avenue and contains a total of 135.26 acres. Negotiations concerning the purchase of the two tracts above mentioned are pending. The Culp land west of Confederate avenue has been purchased.

As the result of an interview by the commission with the Secretary of War November 16, 1909, the following rule was approved:

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, AND TABLETS.

Whereas since the creation of the Gettysburg National Park Commission the location of monuments, markers, and tablets in the Gettysburg National Park has been uniformly restricted to the respective positions occupied by the commands and bodies of troops in line of battle, and the respective lines of battle have thus been clearly defined, and the space between them has been and still is unmarked by monument, marker, or tablet, the well-established and consistently followed plan of the commission above indicated is hereby approved and it is directed that hereafter no deviation from this plan be made.

Other positions occupied by the various commands and bodies of troops may be stated in the inscriptions on the monuments, markers, and tablets located on the lines of battle.

Hereafter monuments, markers, or tablets erected in honor of individuals shall be limited to officers and soldiers who for a conspicuous and exceptional act of heroism may be deemed by the Secretary of War entitled to special commemoration.

War Department, January 17, 1910.

Approved:

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 18, 1910.

Approved:

WM. H. TAFT.

Bronze tablets have been placed upon the 20 Union division markers that were erected by the commission, as stated in their last report. Fifty-nine granite brigade markers, C. S. A., have been contracted for to be delivered by July 31, 1910. Specifications for bronze tablets for the same were sent to bronze firms, bids received, and a contract made with Albert Russell & Sons Company.

The work upon the monument to the Pennsylvania soldiers being erected under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is progressing, and is so far advanced that it will be dedicated September 27, 1910.

The location for the Virginia state monument has been agreed upon by the Virginia commission. It is on the east side of West Confederate avenue and north of Spanglers Woods. The site was approved by the honorable Secretary of War.

The location of the Sedgwick equestrian statue has been agreed upon by the commission appointed to erect the statue. The position is in an open field east of Sedgwick avenue and about 600 feet north of Wheatfield road.

On August 27, 1909, the Second Delaware monument, originally in the wheat field, was moved to its proper position on the left flank of Brooke's brigade on Brooke avenue, the United States having purchased land there since the monument was located in the wheat field.

GUN CARRIAGES.

Iron gun carriages mounted with guns have been placed on the artillery line, C. S. A., since last report. All have been set upon granite foundations and a pyramid of shells has been placed near each piece upon a granite foundation. Iron tablets have been placed at each battery describing the action and movements of the battery in the battle. These guns have been placed as follows:

Carrington's Battery, C. S. A.: Two 10-pounder Parrotts on the avenue through the Frommeyer field, east side of Harrisburg road.

Graham's Battery, C. S. A.: Two 20-pounder Parrotts, Benner's Hill, south side of Hanover road.

Milledge's Battery, C. S. A.: Two 3-inch rifles, Benner's Hill, north side of Hanover road.

Kirkpatrick's Battery, C. S. A.: Two Napoleons, Benner's Hill, north side of Hanover road.

Massie's Battery, C. S. A.: Two Napoleons, Benner's Hill, north of Hanover road.

The last four batteries mark the position of Nelson's Artillery Battalion, C. S. A., July 3, 1863.

Graham's Battery, U. S. A.: One 3-inch rifle, south cavalry field. This was an additional gun added to Graham's Battery.

Third New York Independent Battery, on Taneytown road, southwest corner National Cemetery; one 10-pounder Parrott added.

Two caissons have been placed in rear of Cushing's battery at the Angle.

FENCING.

During the year 10,000 feet of post fencing have been erected. A contract for an additional 10,000 feet has been signed.

The steam roller purchased last year and the horse roller cast at Hanover and completed at Gettysburg last year have been put in successful operation and are doing good work on avenues.

In November, 1909, the commission decided to grade and surface with stone the avenue east of Taneytown road, opposite the east end of Wright avenue. This avenue was opened by the Battlefield Memorial Association, and along it the monuments of the regiments of Russell's brigade of the Sixth Corps were set up, viz, Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania, and Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Regiments.

The avenue is 40 feet wide, 950 feet long, and has been graded and piked by the commission's employees and a new post-and-rail fence erected; new gates and culverts have been put in, and it has been named "Howe avenue," for the commander of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

In the spring of 1909 an exhibit was prepared by the commission to be sent to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash. The exhibit consisted of maps framed, relief map, photographs, and other exhibits and records of (and) work of the commission. The exhibit was boxed and shipped March 10, 1909, and returned to Gettysburg in November, 1909.

WEST POINT CADETS.

The graduating class from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., 83 in number, and 9 officers, arrived at Gettysburg May 3, 1910, for a two days' study of the battlefield, under command of Colonel Fiebeger, United States Army. The class was divided into four sections, each section being in charge of an instructor from the officers accompanying them, their investigations being directed to different parts of the battlefield, but covering in turn the whole field. They were a fine class of students and expressed themselves highly pleased with the visit.

ENCAMPMENT OF DETACHMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES REGULAR ARMY EAST OF GETTYSBURG.

It was arranged to establish a camp of instruction and maneuvers east of Gettysburg, as follows:

The camp site selected for the Regular Army and organized militia embraces about 320 acres lying east of Rock Creek. The tract is bounded on the north by the York pike and extends as far east as Hospital Hill. The southern boundary is about 1,400 yards from York pike and is approximately parallel thereto. The prospective maneuver area is as follows: Beginning at Gettysburg, thence along the Baltimore pike to Two Taverns, thence to Bonneauville, thence to Moritz schoolhouse, thence to Hunterstown, thence to Fairview school, thence to Gettysburg.

On Sunday, May 8, 1910, the governor of Connecticut and his staff came to Gettysburg and spent the day viewing the battlefield.

To July 1, 1910, at the close of this report, three troops of United States cavalry and three batteries of United States regular artillery had arrived in camp pending the arrival of whole command, part of which will be brigades of state militia from Maryland and Virginia, and the commanding general.

In June Mr. Walter George Smith, chairman of the commission to erect a statue to Rev. Father Corby, chaplain Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, on this battlefield, visited Gettysburg and with the commission selected a site for a statue. A rock on Hancock avenue, 40 feet north of the crossing of the Round Top Railroad, had been pointed out as the identical rock the chaplain stood upon when he gave absolution to the "Irish Brigade" before it went into the fight at the wheat field. This rock was therefore chosen as the proper place upon which to erect the statue, and the selection was approved by the Secretary of War.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

CHARLES A. RICHARDSON,
L. L. LOMAX,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.**

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REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., July 20, 1910.

SIR: This commission has the honor to submit its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

CYCLONE.

On the 14th day of October, 1909, at 5.26 p. m., a cyclone struck the northeast portion of the park, cutting a path 200 yards wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long through the park to the river, killing 7 people outright and severely injuring several more. It destroyed the hotel, store and post-office, Lewis's house, two barns, two warehouses, cement and roller sheds, and every other building about the landing belonging to the Government, except blacksmith shop—13 in all. The office and quarters of the commission were entirely destroyed, including all records, maps, survey notes, original drawings, orders, correspondence, supplies, furniture—consisting of three roller-top desks—file case, library table, and 300 volumes of war library. Scarcely a trace of anything belonging to the headquarters of the commission was ever found; a few leaves and book covers were picked up, some of it as far away as Decatur, Ala., 75 miles, but not a scrap of records or books was ever found in condition to be of future use.

From the quarters of the commission two blankets, two spreads, and one quilt were recovered along the track of the storm from 60 to 70 miles away, the quilt at Florence, Ala., all of them without rent or damage except the mud.

About 10,000 trees were uprooted or twisted off, leaving in many places a tangle of trees, tops, and roots, impossible to get through. The splendid Iowa monument that cost \$25,000 was blown down and badly damaged. The entire park force was employed all night in rescuing and caring for the injured, and on the 15th the work of clearing up the wreckage was commenced by the entire force. Five hundred large trees that were turned out by the roots were sawed off and the stumps turned back to fill up the holes. The bodies of the trees were then cut up into saw logs, ties, or posts, the tops burned and logs hauled to mill and sawed into lumber for rebuilding. Work was immediately commenced to restore the buildings and put the park in shape again. At this date all the buildings, except the commission's quarters and office, have been restored, and work was begun June 20 on a new office building, for which an appropriation of \$8,315 was made. The fallen timber has been cleared away from all

the camps and roads, there remaining only a few acres in the ravines and lowlands of Snake Creek to be cleared. The sundry civil act approved June 25, 1910, appropriated \$15,000 for repairs to the Iowa monument, with a proviso authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from the State of Iowa such sum as said State may tender to reimburse the United States for expenses incurred in connection with the restoration of the monument, and under the provisions of this act the commission has advertised for bids. Total payments made June 30, 1910, for restoring buildings destroyed by cyclone and in clearing land was \$10,092.32, besides the contract for office building and Iowa monument.

LANDS.

The present area of the park—land deeded to the Government—is 3,412.50 acres, for which there has been paid \$49,205.90. An appropriation of \$2,400 was made at the last session of Congress for purchase of additional tracts of 182.73 acres, within and adjacent to present boundaries of the park. The purchase of these tracts will give us practically all the land upon which markers have been erected to show movements of troops.

All the park lands have been thoroughly cleared during the year of sprouts, weeds, grubs, falling limbs, and dead trees.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are now in the park 25.4 miles of excellent gravel roads. These have been kept in good repair and 1,670 feet of new gutter built during the year. A reenforced concrete bridge, 60-foot span, over Dill Branch, to take the place of the last of the wooden bridges on the park, was commenced in October last, but work was stopped by cyclone and has not been resumed. The work will be taken up again as soon as water subsides, and when completed will give six permanent concrete bridges in the park which will have replaced all wooden ones.

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, AND TABLETS.

Contract has been let for three monuments to the United States regulars who served at Shiloh, at a cost of \$5,750. Monuments to be completed and set up on foundations already prepared on or before October 20, 1910.

Contract has also been let, and foundation put in, for a monument to be erected by the Arkansas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, "To the brave confederate dead from Arkansas who fell on this battlefield."

A few markers and tablets broken by the cyclone have been repaired and replaced, and all markers, tablets, and gun carriages have been kept well painted and free from rust.

The total number of tablets and markers in the park erected by the Government is:

UNION.

Camp tablets.....	83
Battle-line tablets.....	226
Historical tablets.....	17
Headquarters tablets.....	9
Mortuary tablets.....	3
	338

CONFEDERATE.

Battle-line tablets.....	173
Historical tablets.....	7
Headquarters tablets.....	3
Mortuary tablets.....	2

General explanatory, hospital, and road signs..... 185
254

Total tablets and markers which have been erected at a cost of \$12,000..... 777

Mortuary monuments have been erected to general officers killed: Wallace, Peabody, and Raith of the Union Army, and Johnston and Gladden of the Confederate Army.

Headquarters monuments built by the commission for division and brigade commanders who were camped on the field, morning of April 6, 1862: McClelland, W. H. L. Wallace, Hurlbut, Prentiss, Sherman, Hare, Ross, Tuttle, McArthur, Sweeny, Veatch, McDowell, and Stuart.

The number of organizations from each State engaged at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and amount expended under state appropriations to commemorate such service, are as follows:

	Organizations.				Monuments erected.			Amount appropriated.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.	State.	Regimental.	Total.	
UNION.								
Illinois	10	6	27	43	1	39	40	\$65,000
Indiana	2	1	17	20		22	22	28,000
Iowa			11	11	1	11	12	55,000
Kentucky			12	12				
Michigan	1		3	4				
Minnesota	1			1		1	1	5,000
Missouri	5		7	12				
Nebraska			1	1				
Ohio	5	1	27	33		34	34	54,000
Pennsylvania			1	1		1	1	10,000
Wisconsin			3	3		1	1	15,000
United States troops	2	2	3	7		3	3	6,000
Total	26	10	112	148	2	112	114	238,000
CONFEDERATE.								
Alabama	3	3	10	16	1		1	5,000
Arkansas	3		10	13	1		1	3,000
Florida			1	1				
Georgia	1	1		2				
Missouri			1	1				
Kentucky	2	1	5	8				
Louisiana	2		12	14				
Mississippi	7	3	9	19				
Texas		1	2	3				
Tennessee	5		27	33		1	1	6,000
Confederate regulars			3	3				
Total	23	10	80	113	2	1	3	14,000

GUNS AND GUN CARRIAGES.

Two hundred and fifty cannon—some of them the identical ones used in the battle—have been mounted upon iron carriages, the same pattern as used during the civil war, and used to mark positions where batteries were engaged.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Five trenches where confederate dead were buried—one containing over 300 bodies—have been inclosed in neat concrete walls with shell ornaments, and marked "Burial Place of Confederate Dead."

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Regular appropriations, including year ending June 30, 1910.....	\$592,500.00
Expended to June 30, 1909.....	570,521.10

Balance July 1, 1909.....	21,978.80
Appropriation July 1, 1909.....	27,000.00
Deficiency appropriation, February 19, 1910, for replacing property destroyed by cyclone.....	19,500.00

Available for year ending June 30, 1910.....	68,478.90
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Expenditures, including June, 1910, pay roll, as follows:	
Salaries.....	\$12,675.00
Office expenses.....	2,186.38
Topography and maps.....	118.00
Engineering superintendence.....	200.00
Buildings and quarters.....	9,714.30
Clearing land.....	6,582.05
Roads and bridges.....	2,380.07
Tablets and markers.....	284.80
Cannon and gun carriages.....	171.70
Watchman and guards.....	960.00
1,500 copies "The Battle of Shiloh".....	738.63
Span of horses, harness, and surrey.....	695.50
	36,706.43

Balance.....	31,772.47
Appropriation for year ending June 30, 1911.....	27,000.00
Appropriation to replace office and quarters destroyed by cyclone.....	5,500.00
Appropriation to repair Iowa monument.....	15,000.00
Appropriation to purchase 182.73 acres of land.....	2,400.00

Available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.....	81,672.47
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Contracts have been let as follows:

United States monuments.....	5,750.00
Office building.....	8,815.00

Total.....	14,065.00
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Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1912, are as follows:

3 commissioners.....	9,000.00
1 secretary.....	3,000.00
1 assistant superintendent.....	1,200.00
1 foreman of masons.....	1,000.00
1 clerk.....	900.00
1 range rider.....	900.00
Books, stationery, printing, etc.....	300.00
Labor.....	8,000.00
Foundations for monuments.....	500.00
Hardware, cement, lumber, paint, etc.....	1,000.00
Incidentals.....	1,140.00
Concrete tower.....	12,000.00

Total.....	39,000.00
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PERSONNEL.

Col. Cornelius Cadle resigned as chairman January 31, 1910, and Maj. D. W. Reed, former secretary, was appointed as his successor, Gen. John T. Wilder, of Knoxville, Tenn., being appointed secretary February 4, 1910.

Very respectfully,

D. W. REED,
J. H. ASHCRAFT,
B. W. DUKE,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.**

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REPORT OF THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 12, 1910.

SIR: The commission has the honor to submit its report for the year ended June 30, 1910:

PARK AREA.

The friendly suit referred to in last report was not tried, for the reason that a suit begun in the chancery court of this county seems to cloud title of the Jesse Ferguson heirs to a small part of the small tract of land desired. When the matter has been decided the suit in condemnation by United States will be brought to trial. A tract of 5.23 acres was acquired from Kimball F. Ferguson by purchase for \$418.40. The park contains 1,288.12 acres, costing \$59,297.58, exclusive of conveyancing and recording fees. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$63,153.68. A few additional small tracts should be purchased to correct the park boundary at certain places and to secure desirable sites for statues of general officers. Their aggregate will not exceed 12 acres, estimated to cost about \$100 per acre.

CLEARING LAND.

In addition to the usual work, the making and sodding of necessary slopes in roadway cuts and at the head and sides of ravines to prevent erosion are charged under this head for the first time. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$22,253.44.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The commission has made 0.273 mile of roadway to give access to ravines in the park of historical interest, using local gravel for metaling. Total length of park roadway, 30.3 miles, comprising two main avenues—Union and Confederate—11 secondary avenues, 30 short circles ("Ohio" approved since last report), and sections of public roads. Five secondary avenues and the circles give individuality and increased appropriateness to the respective sites for memorials, monuments, statues, and towers that have been or will be erected. The commission has made 2.57 miles of concrete gutter, bringing the total to 25 miles. Contractor Crass has finished metaling roadway under his contract and has been paid in full. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$543,172.49.

TABLETS AND GUIDEBOARDS.

Six additional tablets (1 bronze, 5 iron) and 5 amended iron tablets have been placed. The Virginia tablet has been mounted on a handsome granite support and is now classed as a monument. There are 896 tablets in the park, exclusive of the guideboards, all by the United States—30 bronze, 866 iron; 568 Union, 328 Confederate; 162 historical, 197 battery, 227 Union trench markers, 150 Confederate trench markers, 136 Union approach markers, 19 headquarters, 5 mortuaries. The avenues, circles, and sections of public roads are marked by 120 guideboards. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$17,489.33.

CANNON AND GUN CARRIAGES.

As stated in report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, wheels and trails of field gun carriages were placed on wood supports. Gradually these are being replaced by concrete blocks, 3 for each carriage. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$18,983.01.

OBSERVATION TOWERS.

The second tower has been finished and paid for; the third is under construction. Contract cost of each, \$10,000. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$17,633.20.

MEMORIALS, MONUMENTS, AND MARKERS.

Mississippi's memorial was dedicated and the State's 23 monuments were dedicated and transferred to the United States on November 12, 1909, by Governor E. F. Noel, and were accepted by Mr. Blewett Lee, representing the Secretary of War; the memorial is unfinished. Wisconsin's memorial, costing about \$100,000, is under construction. Appropriations for the park by 14 States aggregate \$797,000. They provide for 12 memorials, 159 monuments (for 198 organizations), and about 274 markers. Additional to these, Louisiana has given the park 12 monuments (for 27 organizations), costing \$1,801.80; Missouri, 3 monuments (2 Union each for 1 organization, 1 Confederate for 15 organizations) and 3 markers (2 Union, 1 Confederate), costing \$1,230.70; Tennessee, 1 monument, for 6 organizations, costing \$171; and Virginia, 1 monument, for the Botetourt Artillery Company, costing \$690; total, \$3,893.50. In most cases these gifts were made in anticipation of and to encourage liberal appropriations by the respective legislatures for state memorials in the Vicksburg Park; in the case of Louisiana, by parish police jury, city of New Orleans, and individual contributions; in all other cases, solely by individual contributions. There are 445 memorials, monuments, and markers in the park and under construction—405 Union, 40 Confederate; 444 by States and as gifts, 1 by United States, and the Union navy memorial, under construction. About 100 more can be expected—99 by States and as gifts, 1 by United States, a Confederate navy memorial. Aggregate of appropriations for the park by United States, \$1,175,000, including \$150,000 for construction of the Union navy memorial, a sum sufficient to complete it and leave a small unexpended balance.

PORTRAIT STATUES AND TABLETS.

Contracts in connection with the Union navy memorial assure four bronze portrait statues for the park of Flag Officers Andrew H. Foote, Charles H. Davis, David D. Porter, and David G. Farragut, respectively. Two such statues are in place—both Confederate—Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, full length figure, given by his son Blewett and friends in 27 States; Brig. Gen. Isham W. Garrott, bust, given by his sons, S. B. and John F. Five more are assured (Union—Col. William F. Vilas, full length figure, given by Mrs. William F. Vilas and their daughter, Mrs. Mary Esther Vilas Hanks; Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, full length figure, given by his family. Confederate—Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, equestrian, given by his sons Frederick B. and Sidell; Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, equestrian, given by his son Frank R.; Col. James H. Jones, bust, given by his family and friends). Two portrait tablets are in place—Union, Col. Joseph J. Woods, given by his family; Confederate, Col. Edward Higgins, given by Louisiana parish police juries. Seven more are assured (Union—Col. James R. Slack, given by Sculptor Adolph A. Weinman; Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, given by Sculptor Henry H. Kitson. Confederate—Gens. Louis Hebert and Francis A. Shoup; Cols. Leon D. Marks, Robert Richardson, and Allen Thomas, given by Louisiana parish police juries). It is reasonable to expect, in the near future and as gifts, statues of Generals Grant, Logan, Osterhaus, Buckland (Union); and Forney (Confederate).

The commission is in correspondence with the friends of many other officers, Union and Confederate, and is hopeful of favorable responses in some cases. The attention of wealthy Americans is being invited to the opportunity offered by this feature of the park work for patriotic donations. It is expected that the Minnesota legislature will appropriate for a statue of General Sanborn; the Nebraska legislature, for a statue of General Thayer; the New York legislature, for a statue of General Potter; the Pennsylvania legislature, for a statue of General Parke; and that other state legislatures will make like appropriations. In these several ways the commission hopes to secure the portrait statue, or tablet, of each brigade, division, corps, and army commander engaged in the operations commemorated by the park, and of each field officer and battery commander killed or mortally wounded during these operations. Each will be placed at an appropriate site in relation to the line of the command, during the siege and defense, of the officer it portrays. When these hopes are realized, even partially, the battle will have been set in order anew and the park will present a most attractive, inspiring, and realistic picture.

ESTIMATES.

For continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners; for clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, the mounting of siege guns, monuments, markers, and historical tablets giving historical facts, compiled without praise and without censure; maps, surveys, roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks, purchase of lands, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, and other necessary expenses, \$44,000.

For the construction of a memorial to cost not to exceed \$125,000, commemorative of the service of the Confederate navy on the Mississippi River and its tributaries during the civil war, at the site and in accordance with the design heretofore approved by the Secretary of War, \$50,000.

NOTE.—In part and approximately estimated expenditures are itemized as follows:

Salaries of three civilian commissioners.....	\$10,800.00
Salary of clerk.....	2,100.00
Salary of engineer.....	2,100.00
Pay of messenger (day laborer).....	400.00
Salaries of foremen, pay of artisans, laborers, and teams.....	23,000.00
Rent of office and repairs.....	750.00
Books, stationery, and other office expenses.....	500.00
Traveling expenses.....	500.00
Acquisition of land.....	150.00
Tablets and guideboards.....	100.00
Lumber, hardware, paint, and tools for laborers.....	1,500.00
Incidentals.....	100.00
Cement, crushed stone, gravel, and sand.....	2,000.00
Total.....	44,000.00

The receipts and expenditures during the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1909.....	25,102.40
Appropriation, sundry civil act approved March 4, 1909.....	150,000.00
Total.....	175,102.40

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$10,800.00
Traveling expenses.....	661.22
Office expenses.....	2,764.33
Land and conveyancing.....	444.60
Topography and maps.....	302.30
Buildings and quarters.....	933.36
Clearing land.....	7,040.00
Roads and bridges:	
Construction.....	\$11,027.27
Metaling.....	45,000.85
Maintenance.....	3,794.45
	59,822.57
Monuments and markers.....	4,792.75
Tablets and guideboards.....	723.59
Cannon and gun carriages.....	448.78
Towers.....	10,000.00
Watchmen and guards.....	768.11
Union navy memorial.....	12,515.33
Total.....	112,016.94
Balance on hand June 30, 1910.....	63,085.46

NOTE.—Expenditures are further itemized as follows:

Salaries of three civilian commissioners.....	10,800.00
Salary of clerk.....	2,025.66
Salary of engineer.....	2,100.00
Pay of messenger (day laborer).....	387.50
Pay of foremen, artisans, laborers, and teams.....	22,771.52
Rent of office and repairs.....	720.00
Books, stationery, and other office expenses.....	368.82
Traveling expenses.....	661.22

Acquisition of land.....	\$444. 60
Construction of roads, partly under other items.....	44, 674. 60
Tablets and guideboards, partly under other items.....	406. 00
Foundations, partly under other items.....	1, 000. 00
Lumber, hardware, paint, and tools for laborers.....	1, 874. 11
Incidentals.....	12. 18
Cement, gravel, and sand.....	1, 255. 40
Observation tower.....	10, 000. 00
Union navy memorial.....	12, 515. 33
Total.....	112, 016. 94

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM T. RIGBY,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
LEWIS GUION,
Commissioners

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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